

STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING #2

DECEMBER 9, 2015

Work in Progress Notes

- Trucking
 - Working with statewide model for truck volumes and VMT
 - ATRI working to identify bottlenecks
- Railroads—Mapping of projects
- Aviation—Working to identify air cargo tonnages and values at each airport
- Commodity Flows—Working on refining to smaller geography
- Economic Impacts—Will begin to quantify based on commodity flows and values

Plan Development Process

Complete

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 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 Plan

Stakeholder Engagement

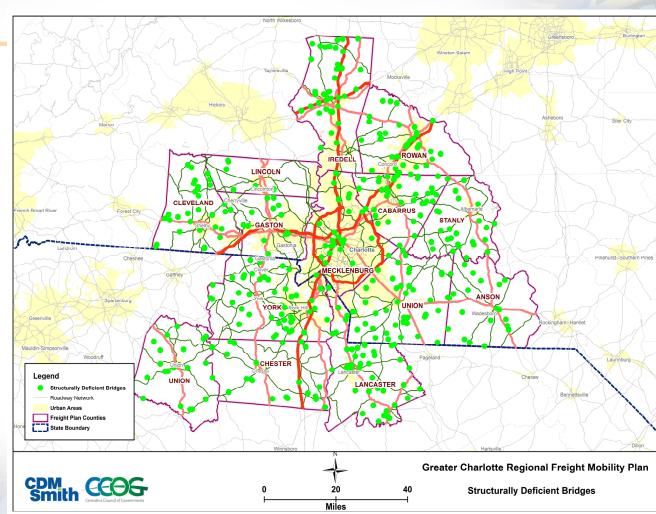


Bridges—Structurally Deficient

North Carolina: 282Bridges

South Carolina: 139

A structurally deficient bridge typically requires significant rehabilitation or replacement to address the deterioration of one or more of its elements



Truck Parking Demand

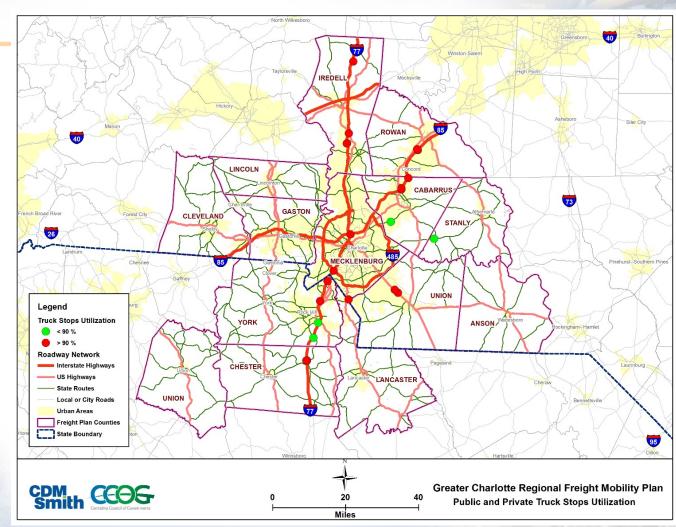
Observations

- Heavy utilization of truck parking facilities along I-77 between Exit 65 and Exit 36 in Iredell County.
- Trucks parked on multiple I-77 interchange and rest area ramps.
- Heavy utilization of I-85 truck parking facilities from Exit 71 in Rowan County to Exit 39 in Mecklenburg.
- Trucks observed being parked on shoulders, ramps and side streets.
- Heavy utilization of I-77 facilities south of the city through Chester County, SC.

Truck Parking Utilization

Of the 26 truck parking locations, only 5 are less than 90% utilized.

Jason's Law report driver survey notes that North Carolina and South Carolina are among those states with truck parking shortages.



Truck Parking Demand

			Truck Parking	Trucks	
Facility Name		State	Capacity (spaces)	Parked	Utilization
Union Grove Quick Stop (BP)		NC	16		
Rest Area: Iredell County, I-77 Southbound	Iredell	NC	10	10	
Rest Area: Catawba County, I-40, Westbound	Catawba	NC	20	20	100%
Rest Area: Catawba County: I-40, Eastbound	Catawba	NC	20	20	100%
Country Market #9 (Exxon)	Lincoln	NC	40	29	73%
Rest Area: Iredell County, I-77 Northbound	Iredell	NC	16	5 16	100%
Wilco Hess #0357	Iredell	NC	90	88	98%
Rest Area: Iredell County, I-77 Southbound	Iredell	NC	16	5 16	100%
Wilco Hess #0364	Rowan	NC	70	70	100%
Love's Travel Stop #507	Rowan	NC	85	5 84	99%
Pilot Travel Center #056	Cabarrus	NC	48	3 48	100%
Rest Area: Cabarrus County, I-85 Southbound	Cabarrus	NC	22	2 22	100%
Rest Area: Cabarrus County, I-85 Northbound	Cabarrus	NC	2:	1 21	100%
Pilot Travel Center #275	Mecklenburg	NC	24	4 24	100%
Welcome Center/Rest Area: Mecklenburg County, I-77 Northbound	l Mecklenburg	NC	16	5 16	100%
Welcome Center: Southbound I-77 Fort Mill	York	SC	14	1 14	100%
Love's Travel Stop #333	Lancaster	SC	50	50	100%
Southern Pride (Valero)	Lancaster	SC	20) 15	75%
Wilco Hess #0906	Lancaster	SC	30	30	100%
Crenco Auto/Truck Stop #8 (Exxon)	Lancaster	SC	40	32	80%
Rest Area: Chester County, SC I-77 Southbound	Chester	SC	14	1 14	100%
Rest Area: Chester County, SC I-77 Northbound	Chester	SC	14	1 14	100%
Grand Central Station (Shell)	Chester	SC	120	120	100%
Wilco Hess #0932	Chester	SC	120	120	100%
Wilco Hess #0383	Union	NC	50	49	98%
BP #15	Union	NC	42	2 42	100%
Quik Chek #5 (Citgo)	Stanley	NC	12	2 5	42%
Sam's Mart (Shell)	Cabarrus	NC	15	5 4	27%
					0

Question #1

- With most trucking parking facilities in the region fully utilized, what are the impacts to the safety of semi-truck drivers and to fellow motorists?
 - What are some infrastructure solutions that the public sector can provide?
 - What are solutions that private industry can provide?

Truck Crash Statistics Frequency

Commercial Vehicle and All Motor Vehicle Crashes (2009 -2013)

Year	Commercial Vehicle Crashes	All Motor Vehicle Crashes	CMV/All Vehicle Crashes
2009	1,172	51,411	2.3%
2010	1,298	52,145	2.5%
2011	1,321	52,172	2.5%
2012	1,437	56,270	2.6%
2013	1,398	59,593	2.3%
Total	6,626	271,591	2.4%

Truck Crash Statistics Severity

- There were 6,626 crashes involving commercial vehicles between 2009 and 2013.
 - 1.4% involved fatalities
 - 30.6% involved injuries
 - 67.2% involved property damage only (PDO)
 - Fatal and injury commercial vehicle crashes
 represented 0.03% and 0.72% of all motor vehicle
 crashes in 2013

Truck Crash Statistics Severity

Commercial Vehicle Crashes by Roadway Type and Severity (2009 – 2013)

Roadway Type	Fatal	Injury	PDO	Unknown	Total
Interstate	30	819	1,808	6	2,663
US Highway	11	240	476	2	729
State Primary	15	178	311	3	507
State Secondary	8	139	243	6	396
County/ Local	12	581	1,702	36	2,331
Total	76	1,957	4,540	53	6,626

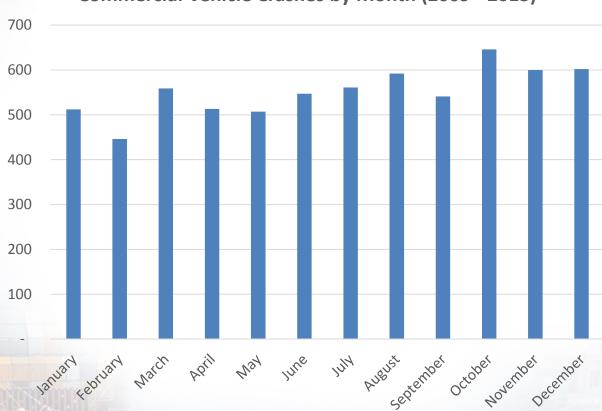
Truck Crash Statistics Severity

Persons Killed and Injured by Commercial Vehicle Crashes (2009 -2013)

Year	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Total
2009	19	524	543
2010	9	538	547
2011	15	618	633
2012	18	638	656
2013	22	618	640
Total	83	2,936	3,019

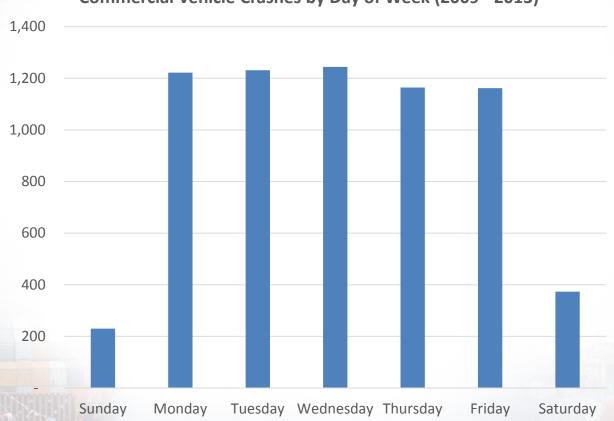
Truck Crash Statistics By Month

Commercial Vehicle Crashes by Month (2009 - 2013)

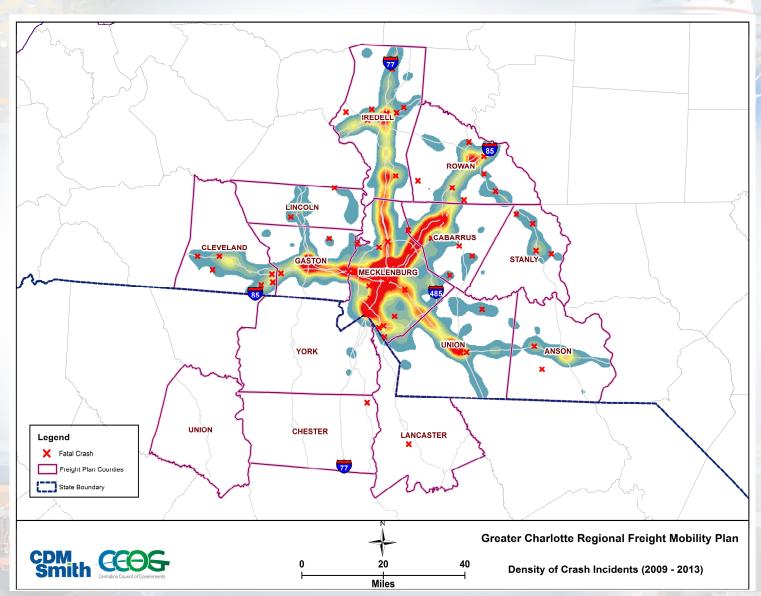


Truck Crash Statistics By Day of the Week

Commercial Vehicle Crashes by Day of Week (2009 - 2013)

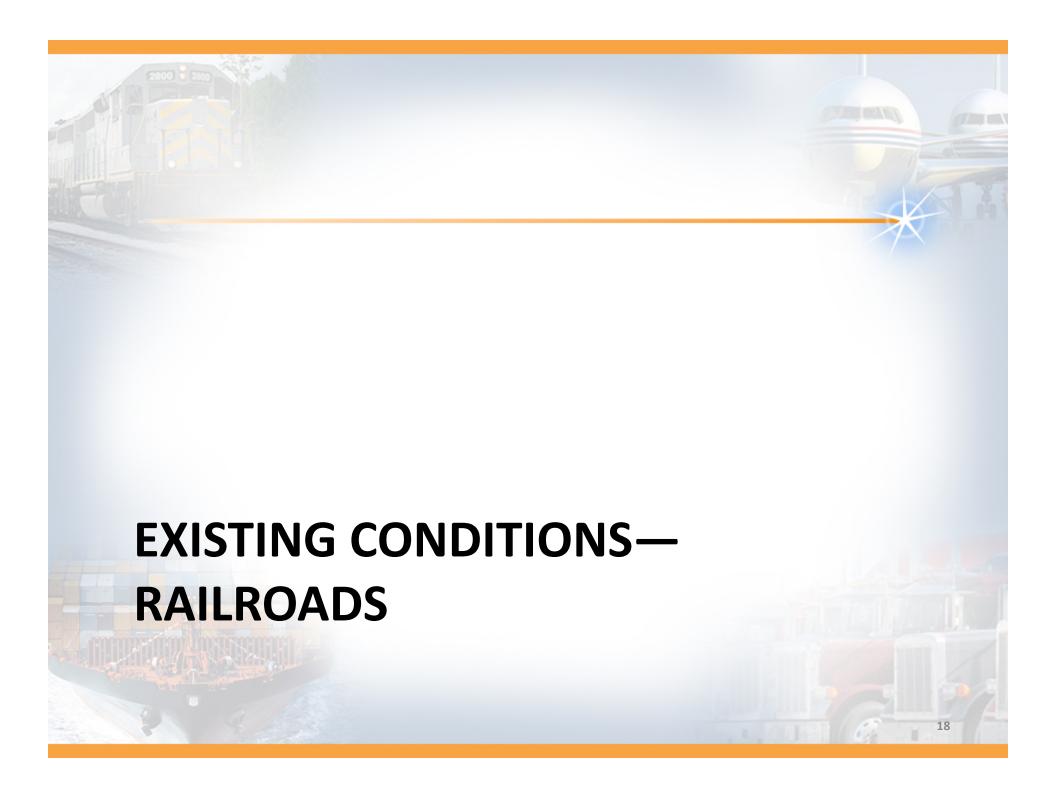


Truck Crashes



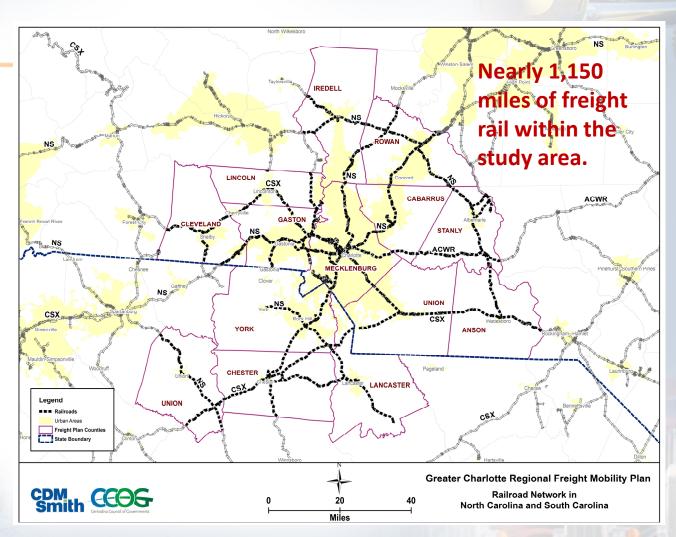
Question #2

- Incident management continues to be a major issue for the movement of freight in this region. Commercial vehicles, incidentally, make up a small percentage of overall crashes in the region, but freight is delayed due to any crash.
 - What policies and/or technologies could be adopted to reduce crashes and/or improve the response and clearance times?



Region's Railroads

Railroad Owner	Miles
	IAIIIC2
Aberdeen Carolina &	50.8
Western Railway	30.0
Alexander Railroad	12.0
Company	13.6
Carolina Coastal	12.5
Railway	13.5
CSX	335.0
NCDOT	1.0
Norfolk Southern	593.7
Piedmont & Northern	4F F
Railway	15.5
Winston-Salem	42.40
Southbound Railway	42.10
Lancaster & Chester	66.8
Others/Unknown	10.0



- North Carolina Railroad (NCRR)
 - Owns and manages a 317-mile corridor extending from the Port of Morehead City to Charlotte.
 - Developed with both public and private investment in order to connect the eastern and western parts of North Carolina and promote development along the rail line.

- Norfolk Southern (NS) Main line is the primary corridor paralleling I-85 through the central part of the State connecting Charlotte and Greensboro with Atlanta, GA
 - On average, 35 freight trains per day operate along this line

- There are five other NS lines within the study area:
 - Mooresville Winston-Salem
 - Charlotte Mooresville
 - Charlotte Rock Hill, SC Columbia
 - Shelby, NC Blacksburg, SC
 - Newport, SC Rock Hill Lancaster, SC
- NS also operates an intermodal facility at CLT and two bulk transfer terminals south of Charlotte.

- CSX Transportation
 - There are three primary corridors in the study area
 - SF line (east-west): Johnson City, TN Shelby, NC Lincolnton Charlotte Monroe Hamlet
 - SFE line: Charlotte Terrell, NC (serving the Marshall Power Plant)
 - SG line: Monroe Chester, SC
- Within the study area CSXT operates the Charlotte Intermodal Terminal and Pinoca Yard.

- Short Line Railroads
 - Within North Carolina, there are twenty short line railroads operating approximately 950 miles of track.
 - 213 miles within the study area

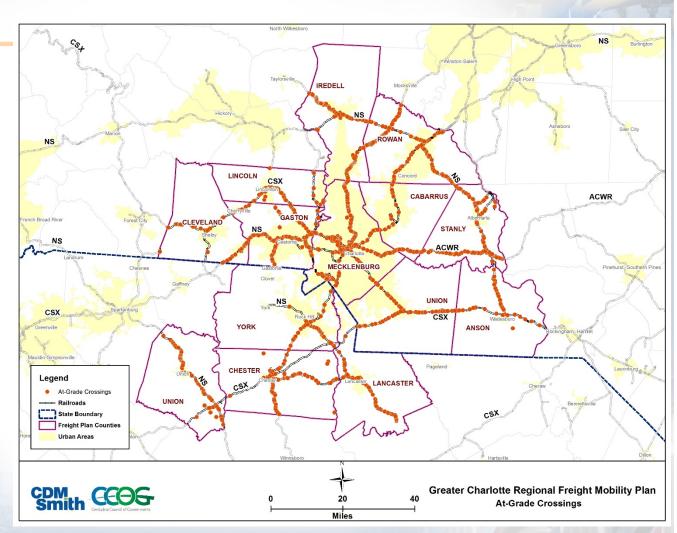
- Key Corridors and Facilities
 - Both NS and CSX have key rail corridors and intermodal yards.
 - For NS, the Main Line operating through Kannapolis, Charlotte and Gastonia serving the CLT's Intermodal Yard is one of the busier corridors along the east coast.
 - The CSX SE Line connects to the Port of Wilmington and Hamlet Yard.

Rail/Highway at-Grade Crossings

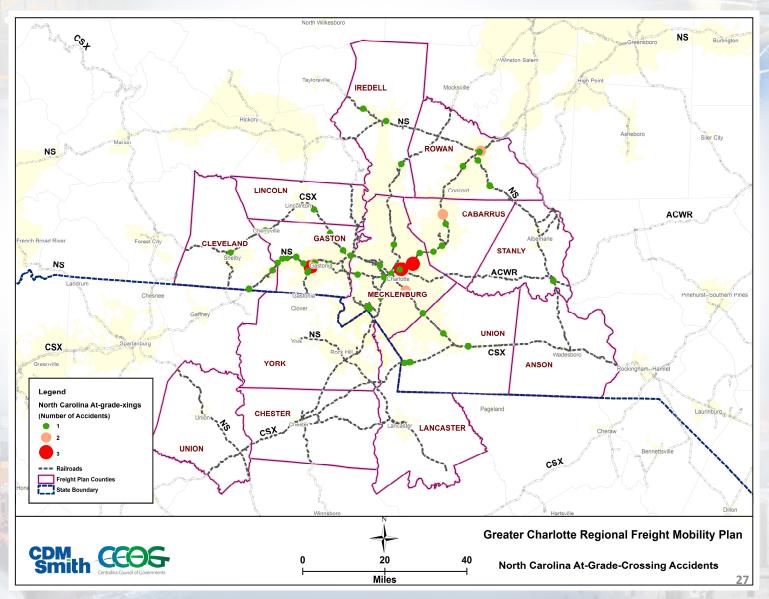
North Carolina - 1,158 crossings

South Carolina - 343 crossings

In NC, 63
accidents
occurred at 53 of
the at-grade
crossings in past 5
years.



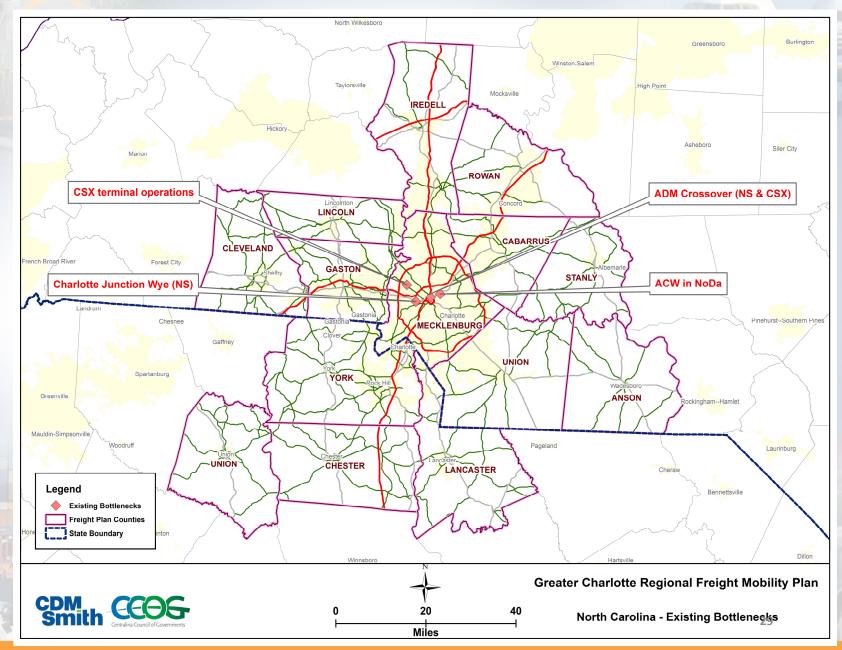
Rail/Highway at-Grade Crossing Accidents



Rail Bottlenecks and Constraints

- Along both the NS Main line and the CSXT SF line at the ADM Mill in downtown Charlotte.
- The Charlotte Junction Wye, located west of downtown Charlotte, connecting the NS Main line and the R line.
- Aberdeen Carolina & Western Railway (ACW) corridor creating bottlenecks in CSXT's North Davidson yard.
- Extensive CSXT northwest yard terminal operation impacting local roadway networks (roadway bottleneck caused by rail).

Rail Bottlenecks



Question #3

- We know that freight transportation deficiencies, location of loading zones, and physical location of distribution centers have been identified as key policies that impact the movement of freight.
 - What general land use and transportation planning policies do you think are creating issues for freight mobility in the region?

- Piedmont Improvement Project (PIP) improvements—Salisbury and Kannapolis
 - Constructs approximately 11 miles of second track within Rowan County. Will also grade separate the railroad tracks over Kimball Road, upgrade 6 at-grade crossings, and close 6 existing at-grade crossings.
 - Klumac Road will be grade separated
 - Peeler Road will be relocated to the north with a grade separation over the tracks and U.S. 29, with ramps to provide connection to U.S. 29.

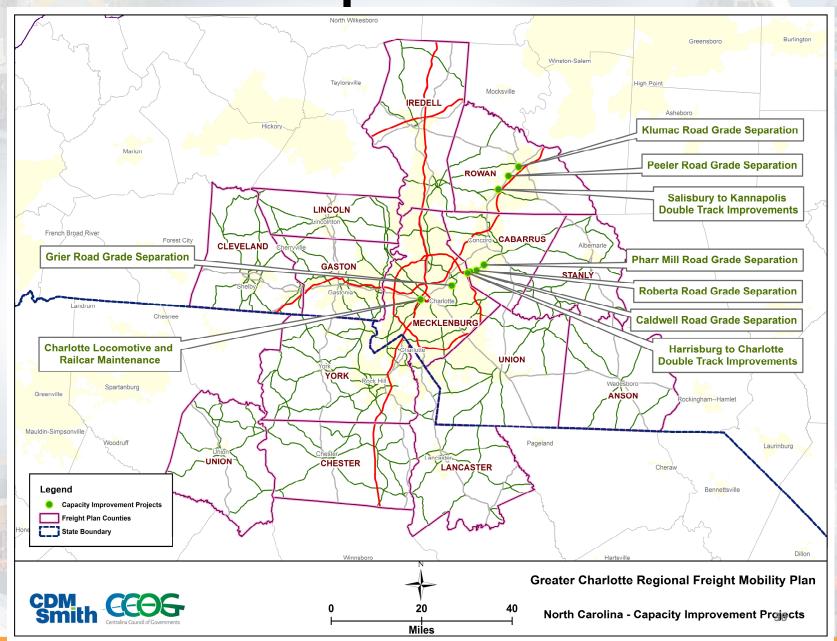
- PIP Improvements—Harrisburg to Charlotte
 - Constructs approximately 12 miles of second track and realigning curves within Mecklenburg and Cabarrus County.
 - Will also grade separate over the future extension of Mallard Creek Church Road and upgrade 3 atgrade crossings (City of Charlotte project).
 - Pharr Mill Road will be grade separated over the tracks and close 1 at-grade crossing.

- PIP Improvements—Harrisburg to Charlotte (cont)
 - Roberta Road extension will be grade separated over the tracks and close 2 at-grade crossings.
 - Caldwell Park Drive will be extended for approximately 1 mile into Mecklenburg County and close 1 public and 3 private crossings.
 - Caldwell Road will be grade separated.
 - Grier Road will be extended with a grade separation over the tracks and close 1 at-grade crossing.

- PIP Improvements within Charlotte
 - Charlotte Locomotive and Railcar Maintenance
 Facility will be a new state-owned facility to serve
 the Piedmont and Carolinian trains during layovers
 in Charlotte.
 - The facility will include a connection to the NS Main Line, construct 2 service tracks, and an office building for Amtrak crews and maintenance employees.

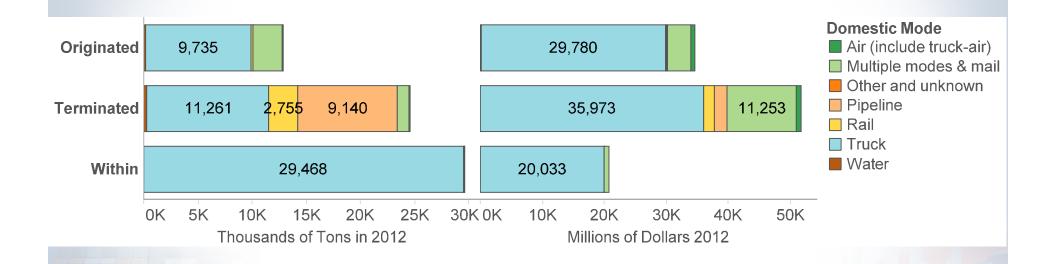
- NCDOT STIP Improvements
 - Grade separating Sugar Creek Road with the NCRR corridor, and closing the crossing at East Craighead Road
 - Handles over 30 NS freight trains and 8 passenger rail trains with increases expected
 - Part of the federally-designated Southeast High Speed Rail Corridor (SEHSR)
 - Increased safety and reduced rail and vehicle congestion
 - 2-mile NS Upgrade in Stanly County

Rail Improvements



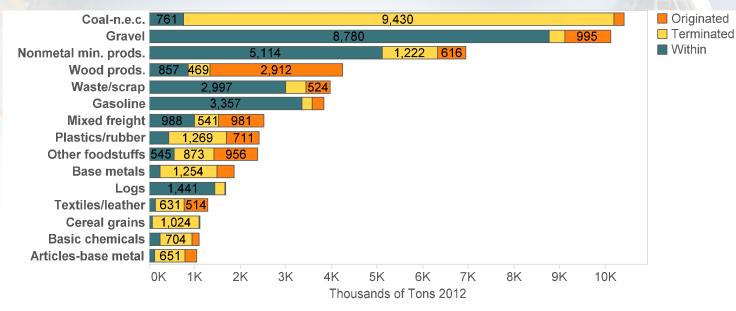


Modal Breakdown of Freight Originated or Terminated in Charlotte MSA in 2012

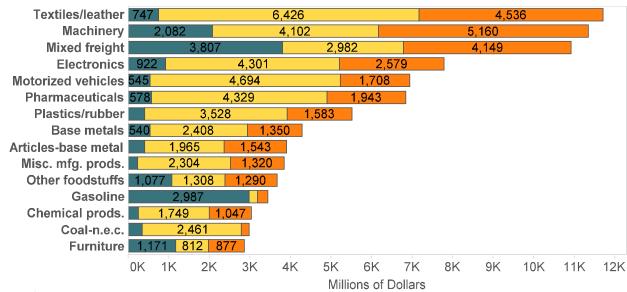


Top 15 Commodities by Tons and Value for Charlotte MSA in 2012

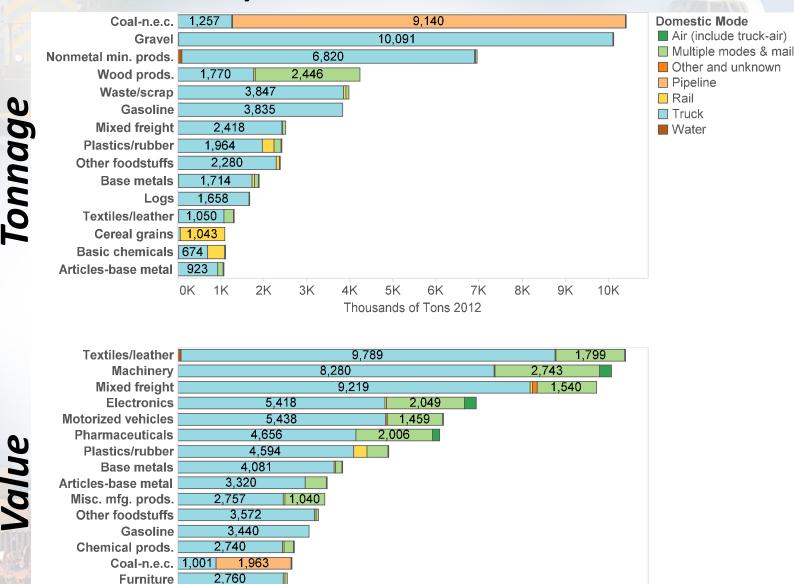
Tonnage



Value



Top 15 Commodities by Tons and Value for Charlotte MSA in 2012



0K 1K

2K

3K

4K

5K

6K

Millions of Dollars 2012

7K

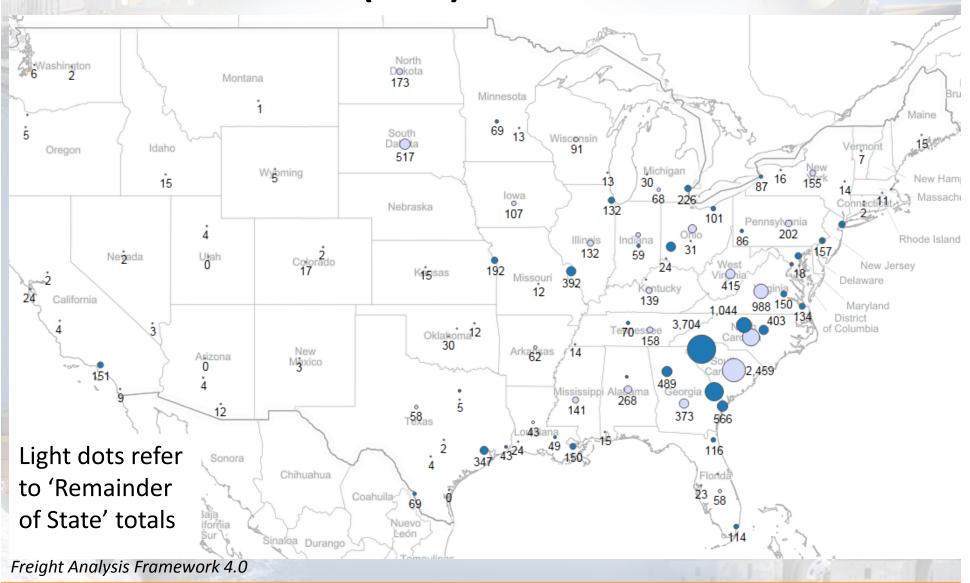
8K

9K

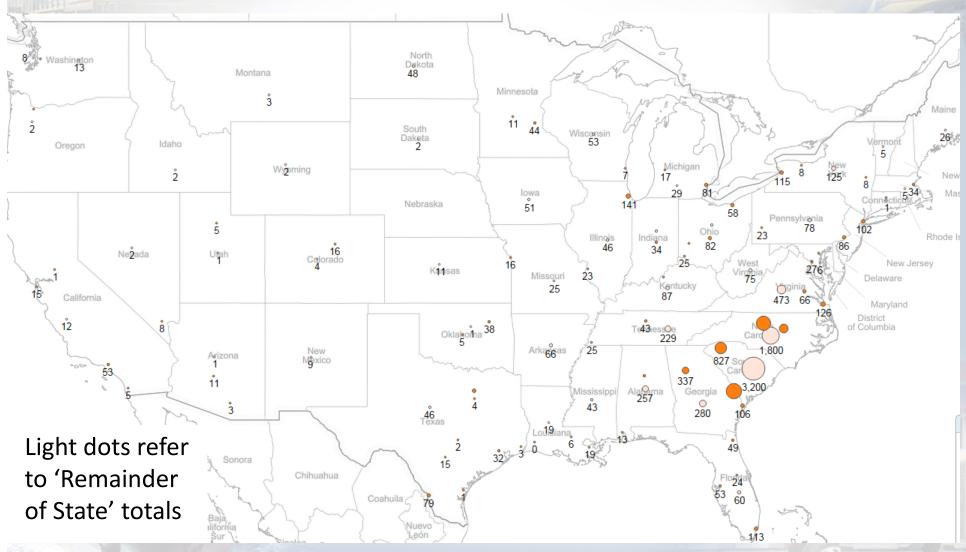
10K

11K 12K

Origins of Freight Terminated in Charlotte, Tons (000') in 2012



Destinations of Freight Originated in Charlotte, Tons (000') in 2012

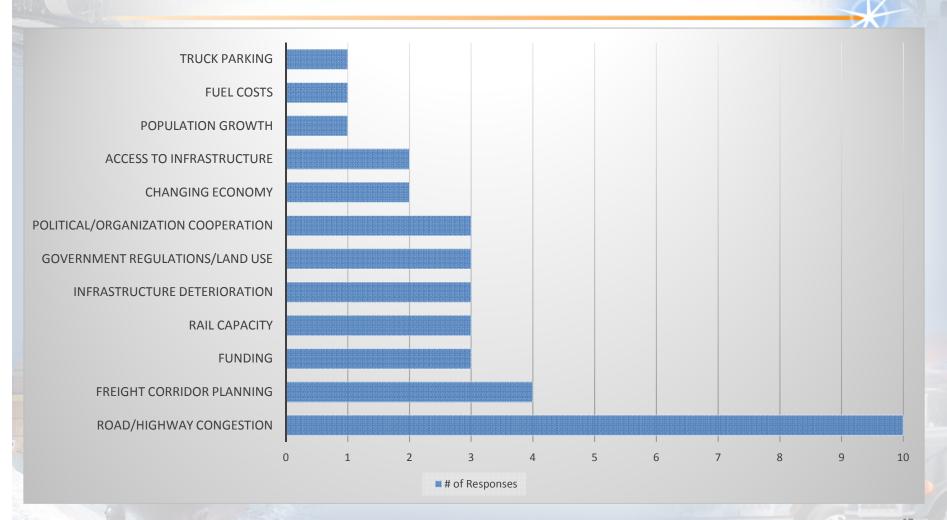


Question #4

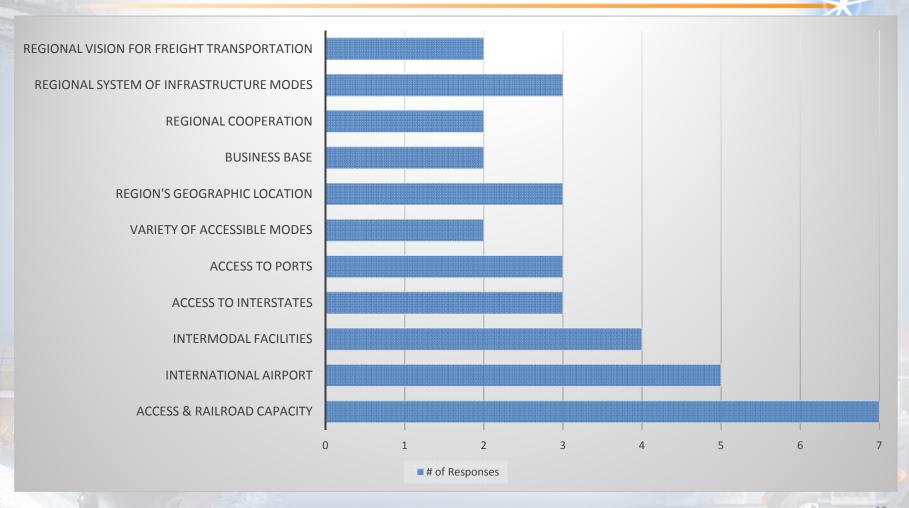
- Based on your personal knowledge and that of the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS):
 - What are the new emerging sectors?
 - Where are they locating in the region?
 - How can transportation infrastructure investment play a role by improving freight efficiency, reliability, and safety?
 - What are solutions that local and state governments can provide?



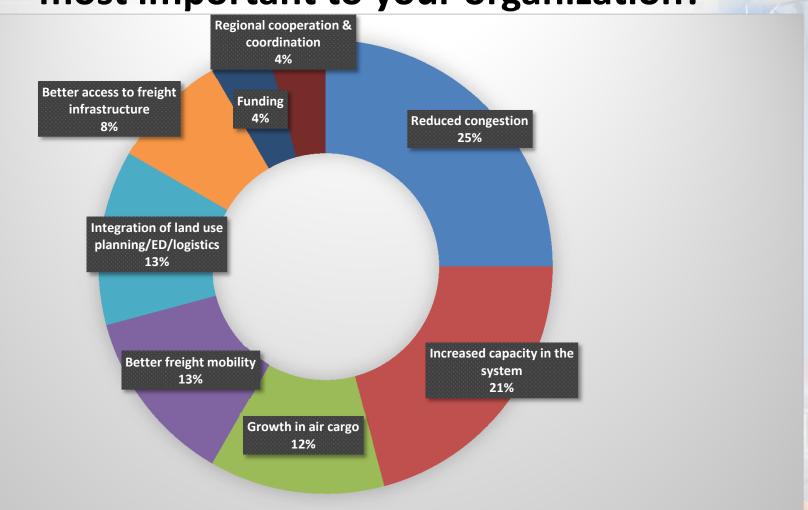
Question 1: Largest issues and challenges affecting freight movement in the region?



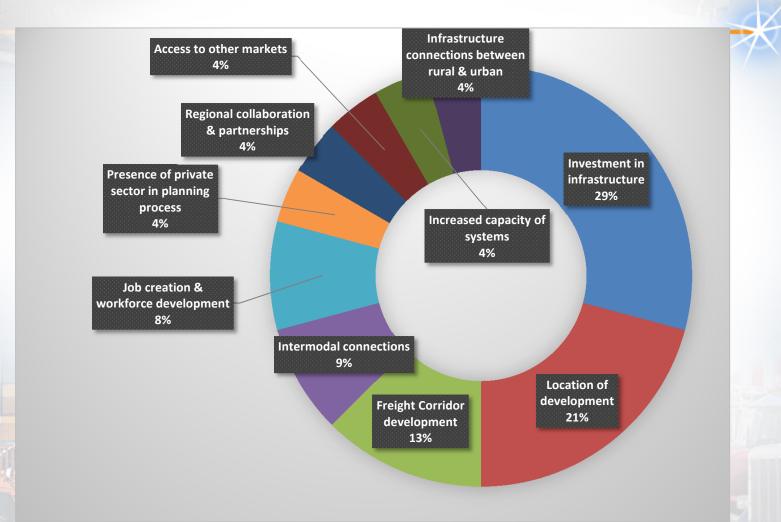
Question 2: Greatest strengths of the current freight transportation system in the region?



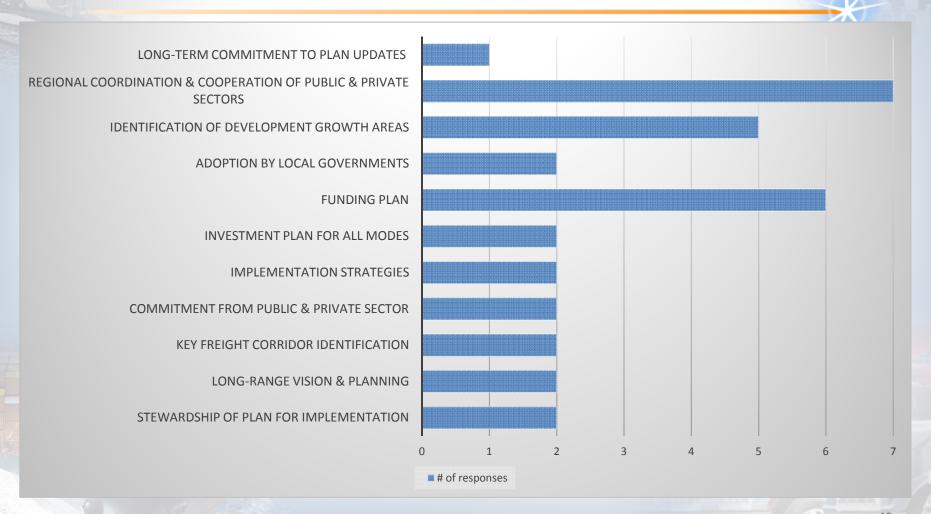
Question 3: What freight-related issues are most important to your organization?



Question 4: What opportunities exist to support economic growth through freight mobility?



Question 5: The most critical actions or decisions for a successful plan?



Question #5

- Critical actions for a successful freight mobility plan include regional cooperation and coordination among the public and private sectors, and a funding plan.
 - What immediate actions need to occur?
 - What form should long-term partnerships and coordination take?

Question 6: Specific groups or individuals that should be included in the regional freight planning process?

- Class I and shortline RRs
- FHWA, FTA, NCDOT Rail
- Businesses that use freight services
- Land use & transportation planners
- State and federal elected representatives
- American Trucking Association
- Freight & brokerage trade groups

- Supply chain professionals
- 3rd Party warehouses
- Major shipper logistic experts
- First responders
- MPOs/RPOs
- Chambers of Commerce
- Colleges/Universities
- Airports
- Ports
- Local Municipalities/Counties
- SC DHEC Bureau of Air Quality staff
- NC Economic Development Corp

Question 7: What should we know that we haven't asked?

- What will be the impact of expansive foreign direct investment coming from expanding international trade?
- How can we include the rural communities in this process for growth?
- What's the status of rail lines that are no longer in use? Do railroads plan to reinvest in unused rail lines to move freight?
- What is the general feeling of businesses in the freight system in the Charlotte region?
- Locating new firms in less congested areas of the region.

Questions for Discussion (#6)

What are we missing? Final thoughts?