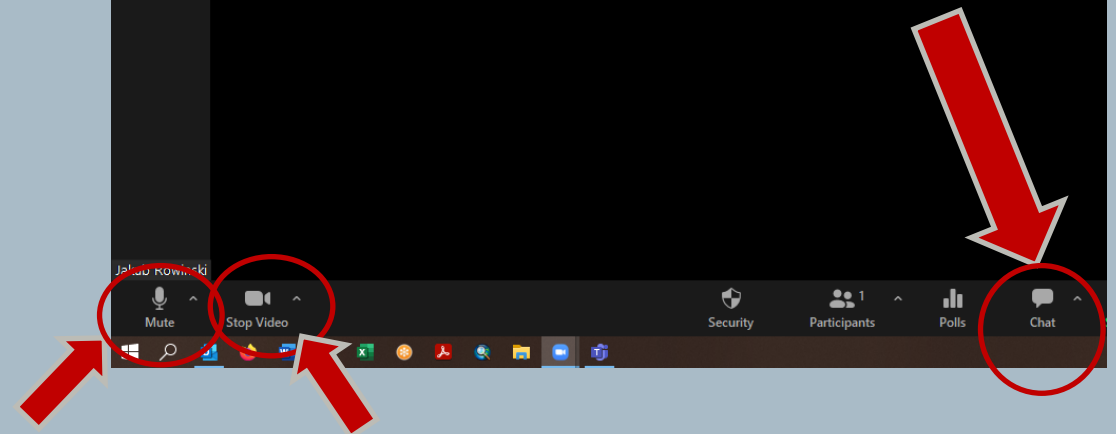


February 21 Freight Initiatives Committee Agenda

- Roll Call of Members
- Approval of Minutes
- Update on NJTPA Freight Division Activities
- Annual Trucking Industry Update
 - Darrin Roth, Vice President, Highway Policy, American Trucking Associations
 - Jeffrey Short, Vice President, American Transportation Research Institute
- Two-Minute Reports on Freight Activities from Committee Members
- Next Meeting: Monday, April 17, 2023 – Annual Port Industry Update
- Adjournment

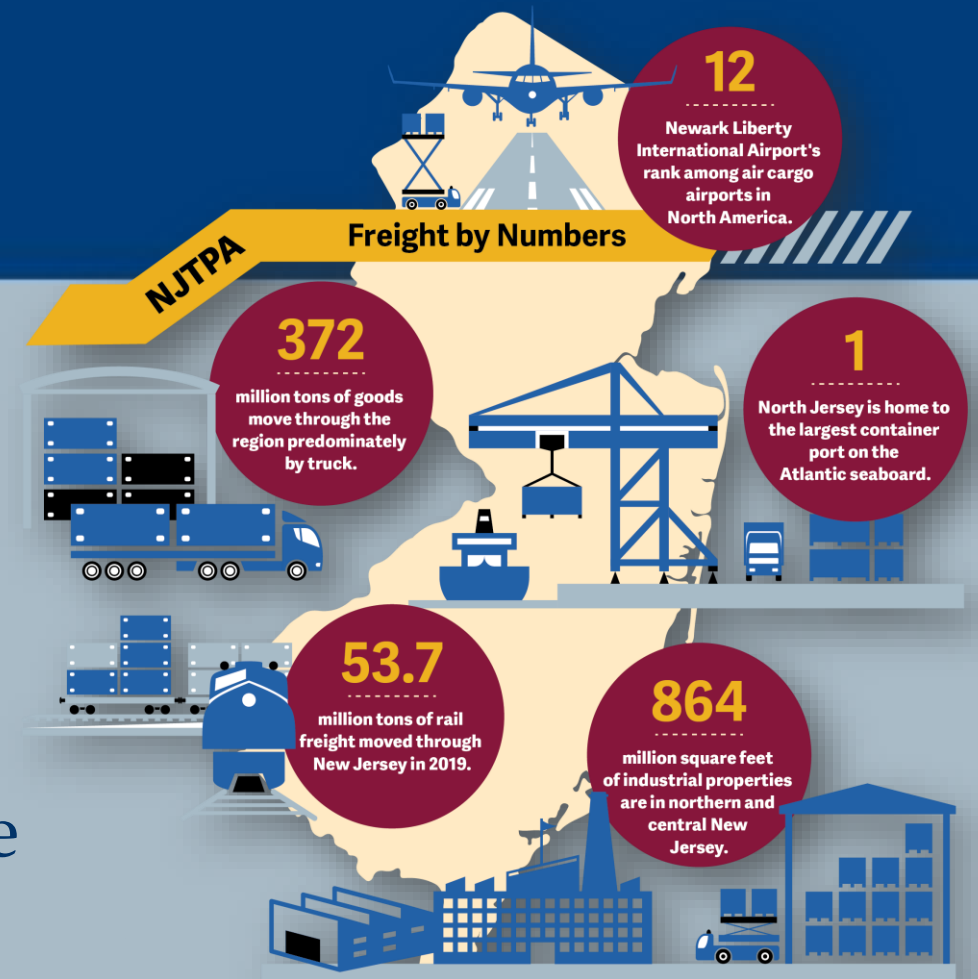
Please use the Chat box to ask questions during the presentations and if requesting credits, please post your name and email, followed by either AICP or PE with your PE license number



Please mute and turn off your video when not speaking.

2022 Industrial Market

- Over 864 million SF in the region
- More than 12 million SF under construction
- 33 buildings delivered in 2022
 - 152 new buildings since the start of 2017
- Leases/renewals: 40% retail/wholesale and 39% 3PL
- Home Depot, 1.3 million SF in Monroe, NJ
- Spec buildings coming to market

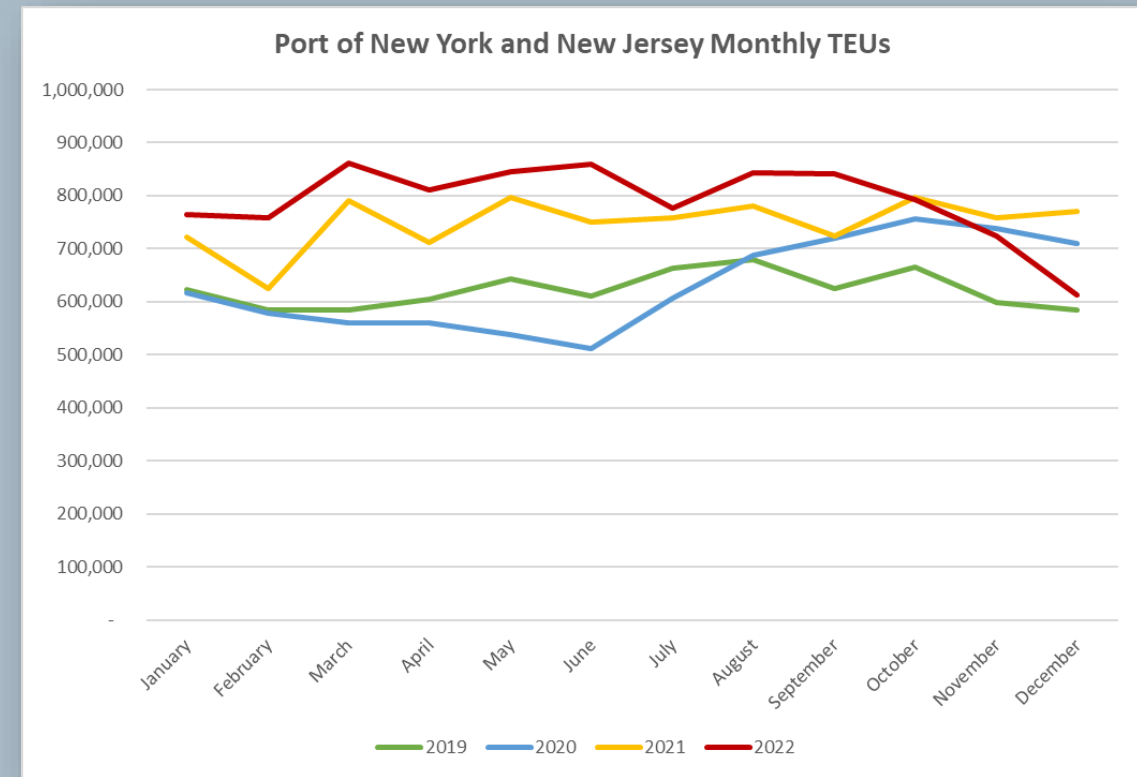


NJTPA Freight Division Update

- Upcoming MAP Forum Multi-State Freight Working Group Workshop on Off-Shore Wind Developments on March 23

Agenda and Zoom Connection Information at:
<https://njtpa.org/Get-Involved/Info-Resources/Calendar/2023/March/Planning-and-Transportation-Workshop-Off-Shore-Win.aspx>

- Continuing work to enhance and update our Goods Movement Strategies for Communities webtool.



Source: Port Authority of New York and New Jersey

NJTPA Freight Division Studies

Freight Rail Grade Crossing Assessment Update

- Completed Scoring and Prioritizing of Grade Crossings
- Held Second Meeting of the Study Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)
- Developing Grade Crossing Profiles for Top 10 Crossings

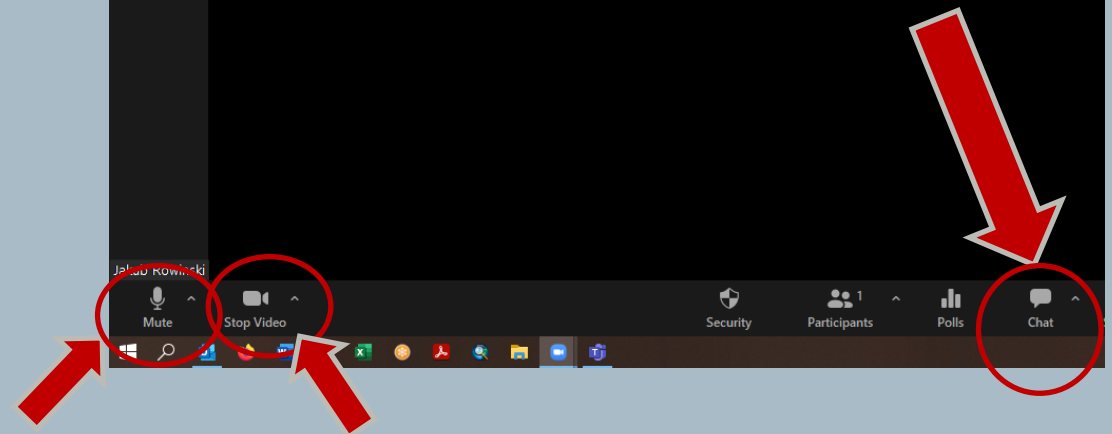
FY2021 Freight Concept Development Program Studies

- Completed Second Round of Local Officials Briefings for Bound Brook and Roxbury Projects
- Second Round of Public Meetings for Both Studies in Mid-March
- Developing Final Documentation for Both Studies

February FLC Presentations

- Darrin Roth, Vice President, Highway Policy, American Trucking Associations
- Jeffrey Short, Vice President, American Transportation Research Institute

Please use the Chat box to ask questions during the presentations and if requesting credits, please post your name and email, followed by either AICP or PE with your PE license number



Please mute and turn off your video when not speaking.

North Jersey Transportation Planning Authority, Inc.

FREIGHT INITIATIVES COMMITTEE

Darrin Roth

Vice President, Highway Policy

American Trucking Associations

droth@trucking.org

February 21, 2023

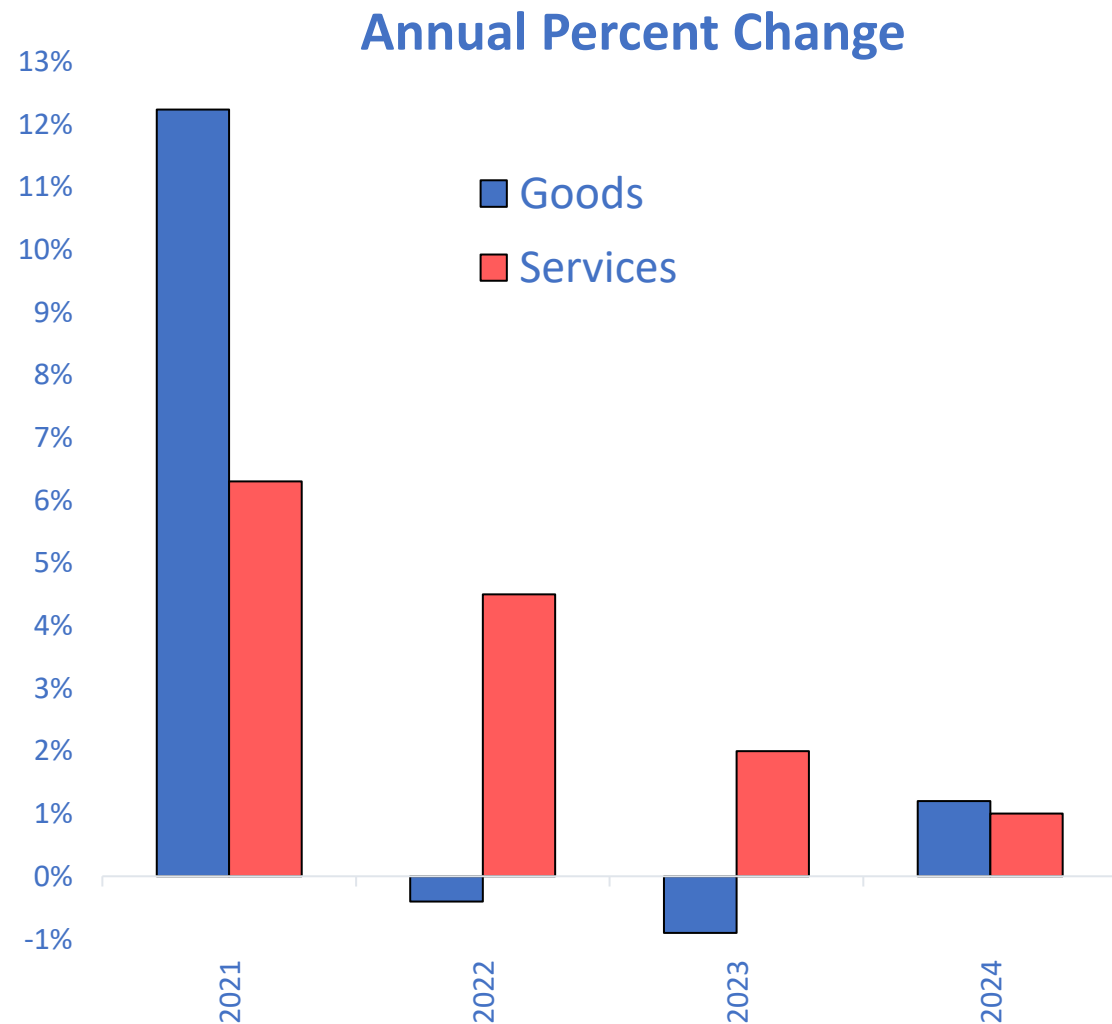
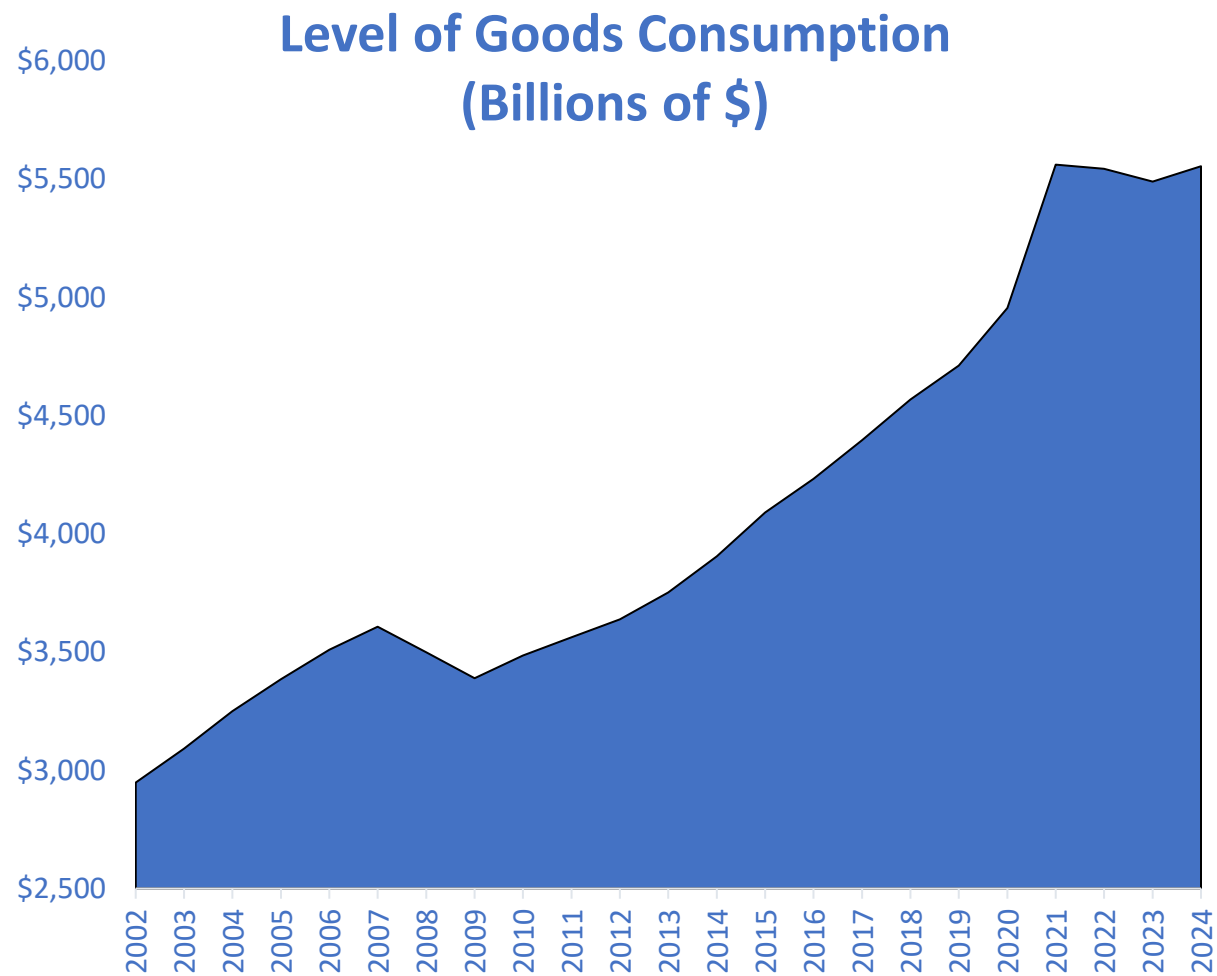
Trucking Big Picture

- The freight market is worse than the macro-economy for a host of reasons, including:
 - Consumers move back to buying services (e.g., travel)
 - Related, port volumes have plummeted
 - Housing is currently in a recession (construction and sales)
 - And factory output slowing
- But the freight economy is uneven with some sectors doing better than others.
- Overall: truck market is moving back to historical averages/trend from 2.5 years of well above average demand growth.

Freight Buckets



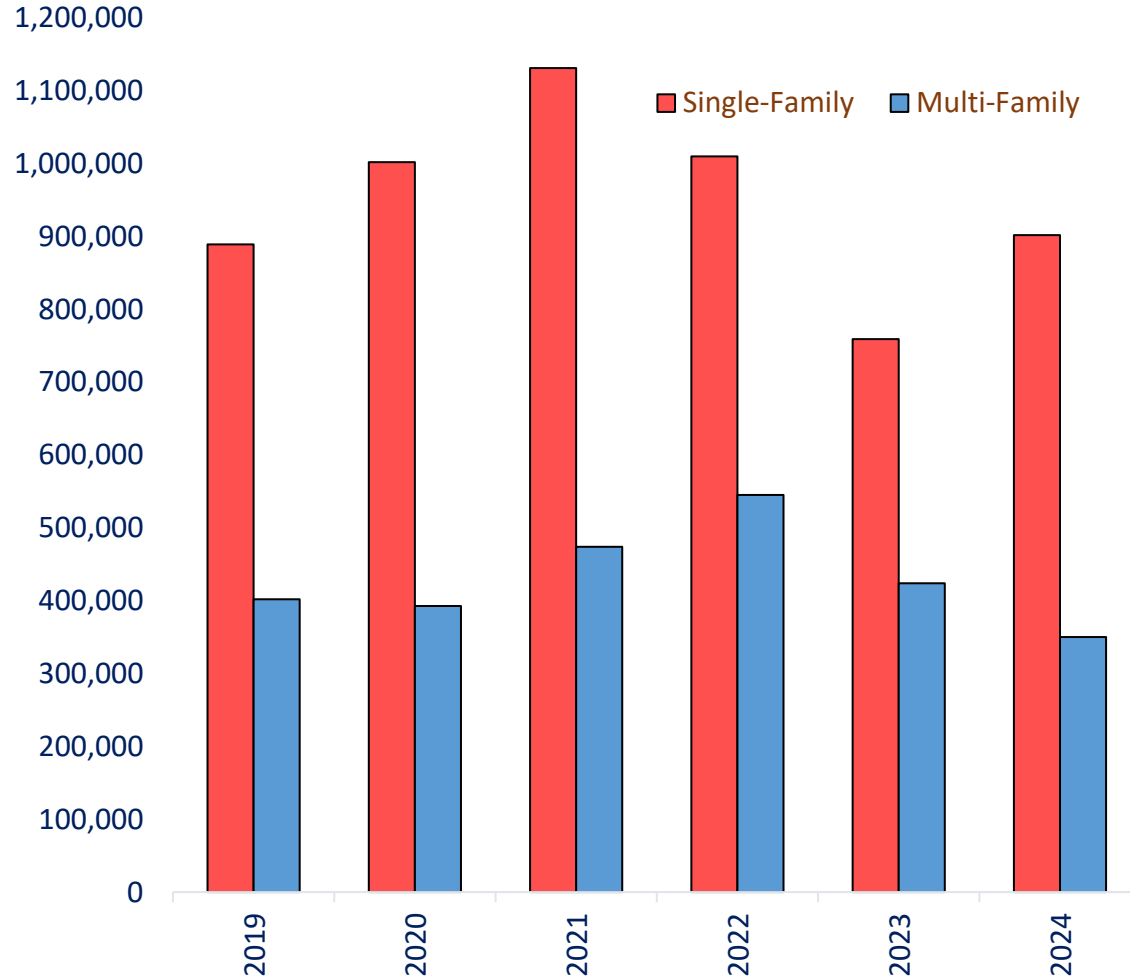
Personal Consumption Expenditures of Goods (Inflation Adjusted)



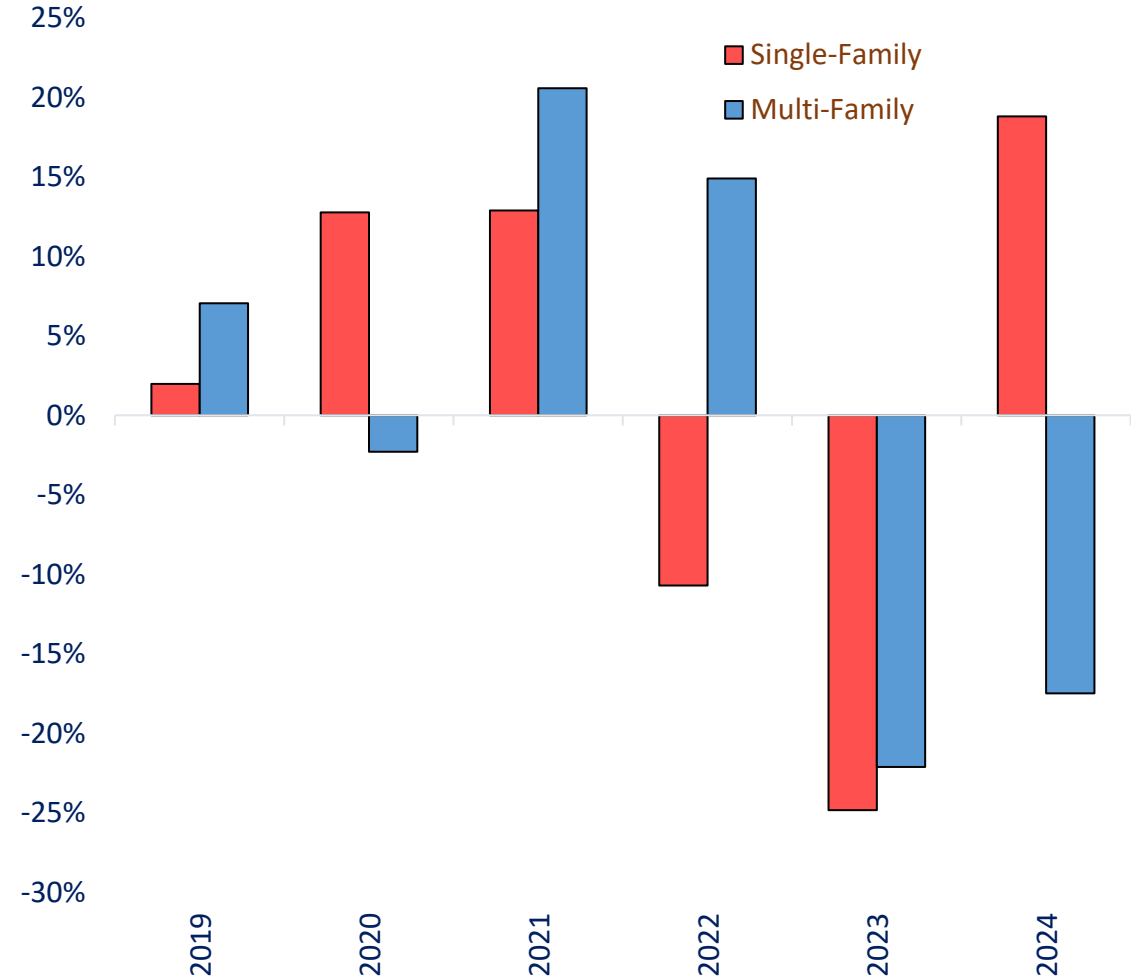
Sources: BEA & ATA

Housing Market: Construction

Annual Level of Housing Starts

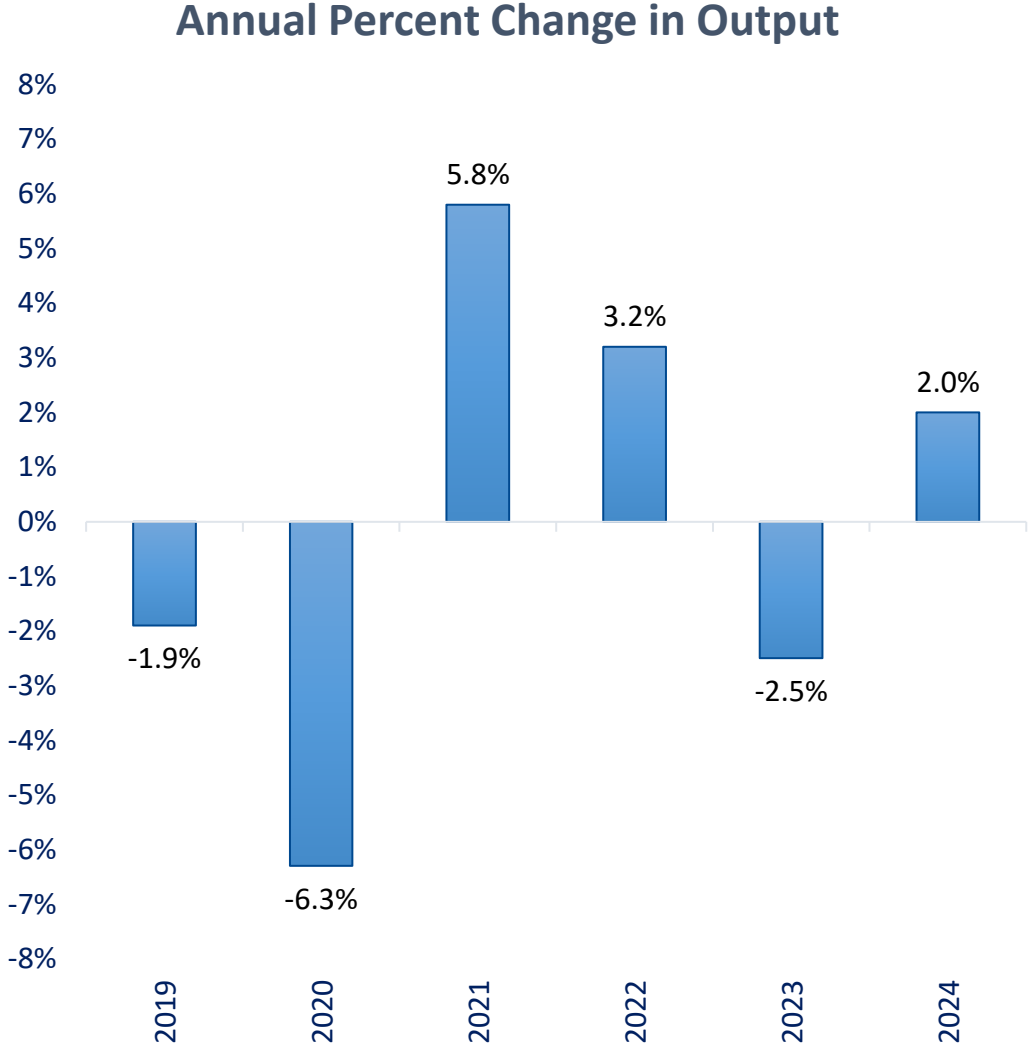
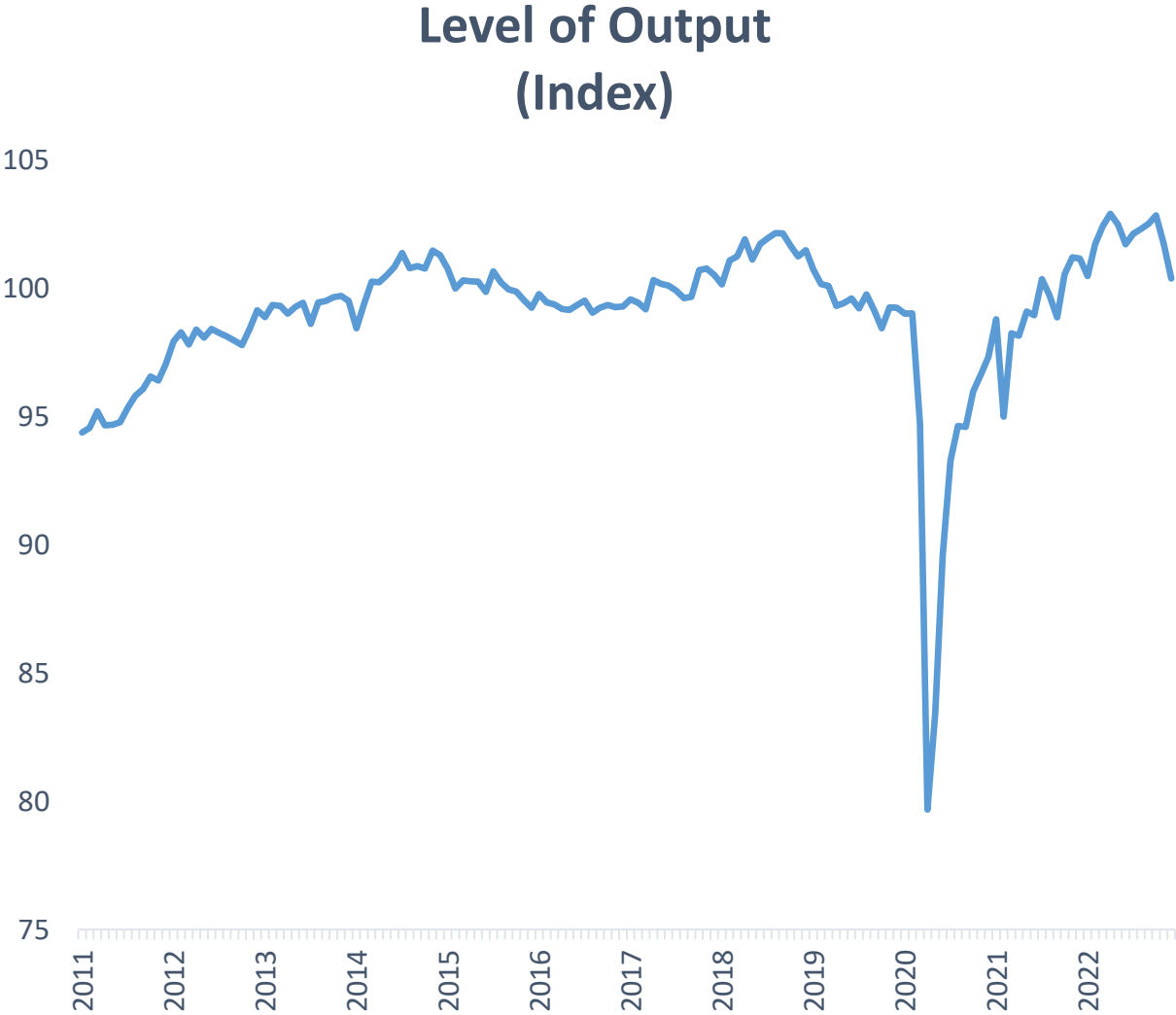


Annual Percent Change of Starts



Sources: Census Bureau & ATA

Factory Output

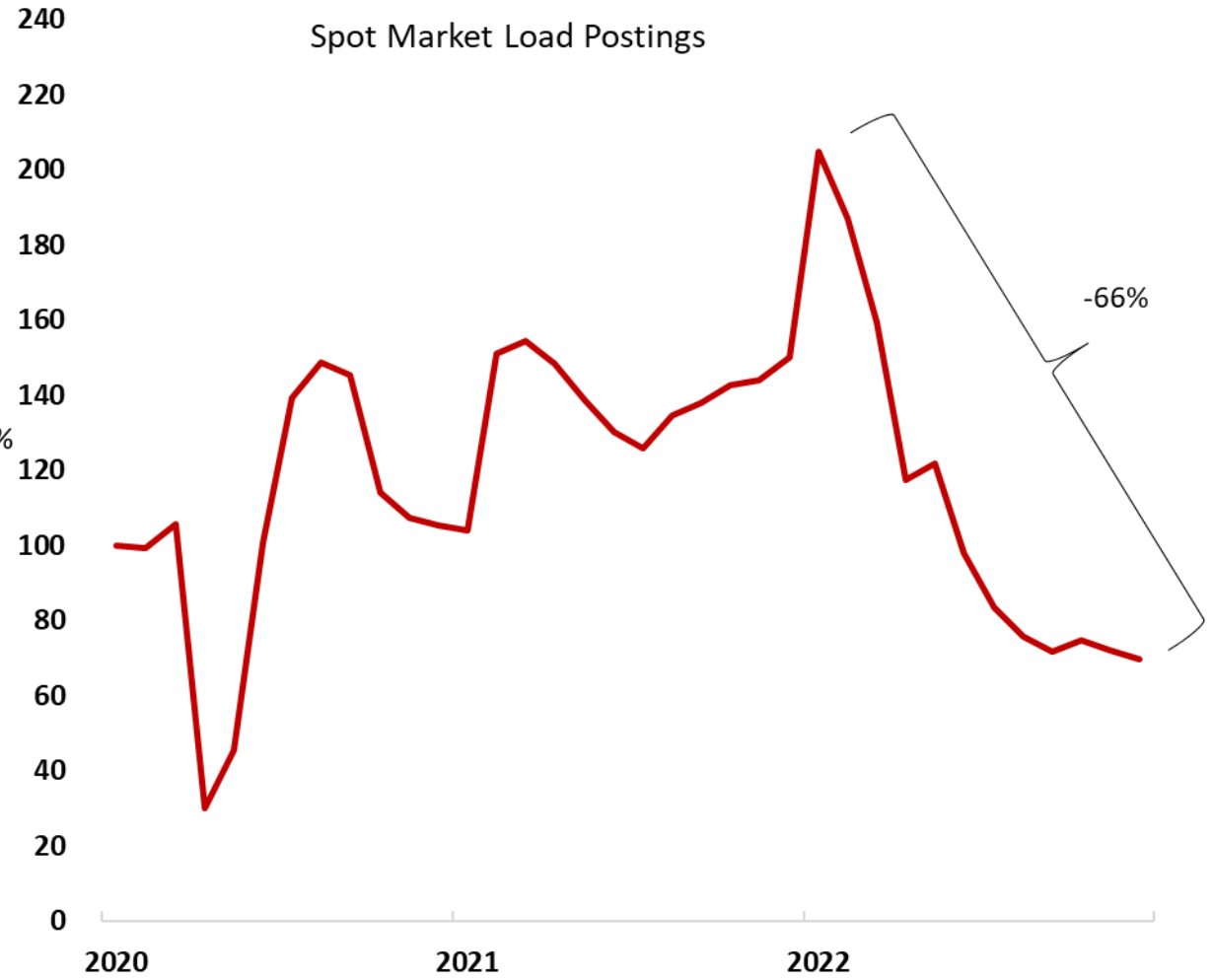
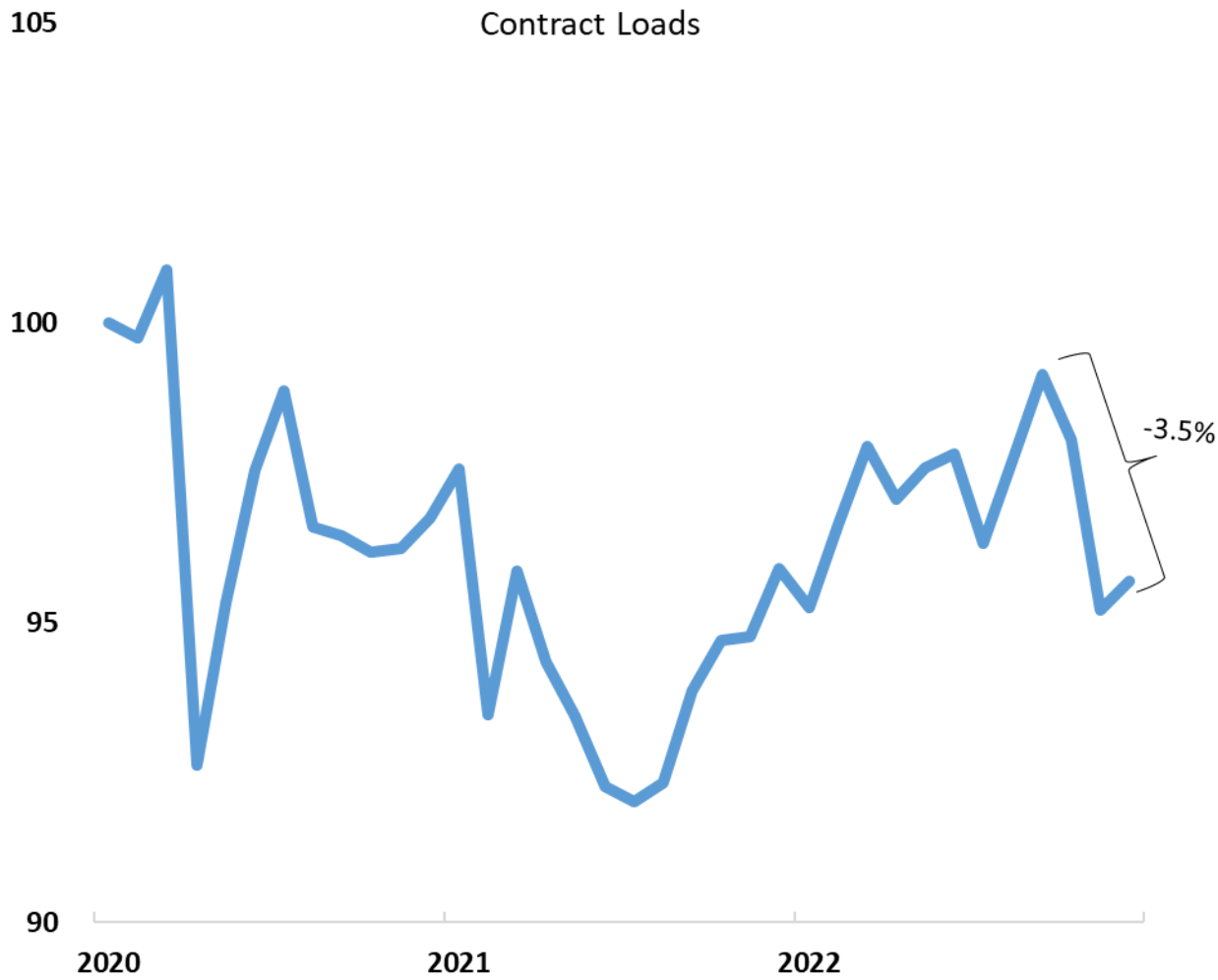


Source: Federal Reserve & ATA

Trucking Demand

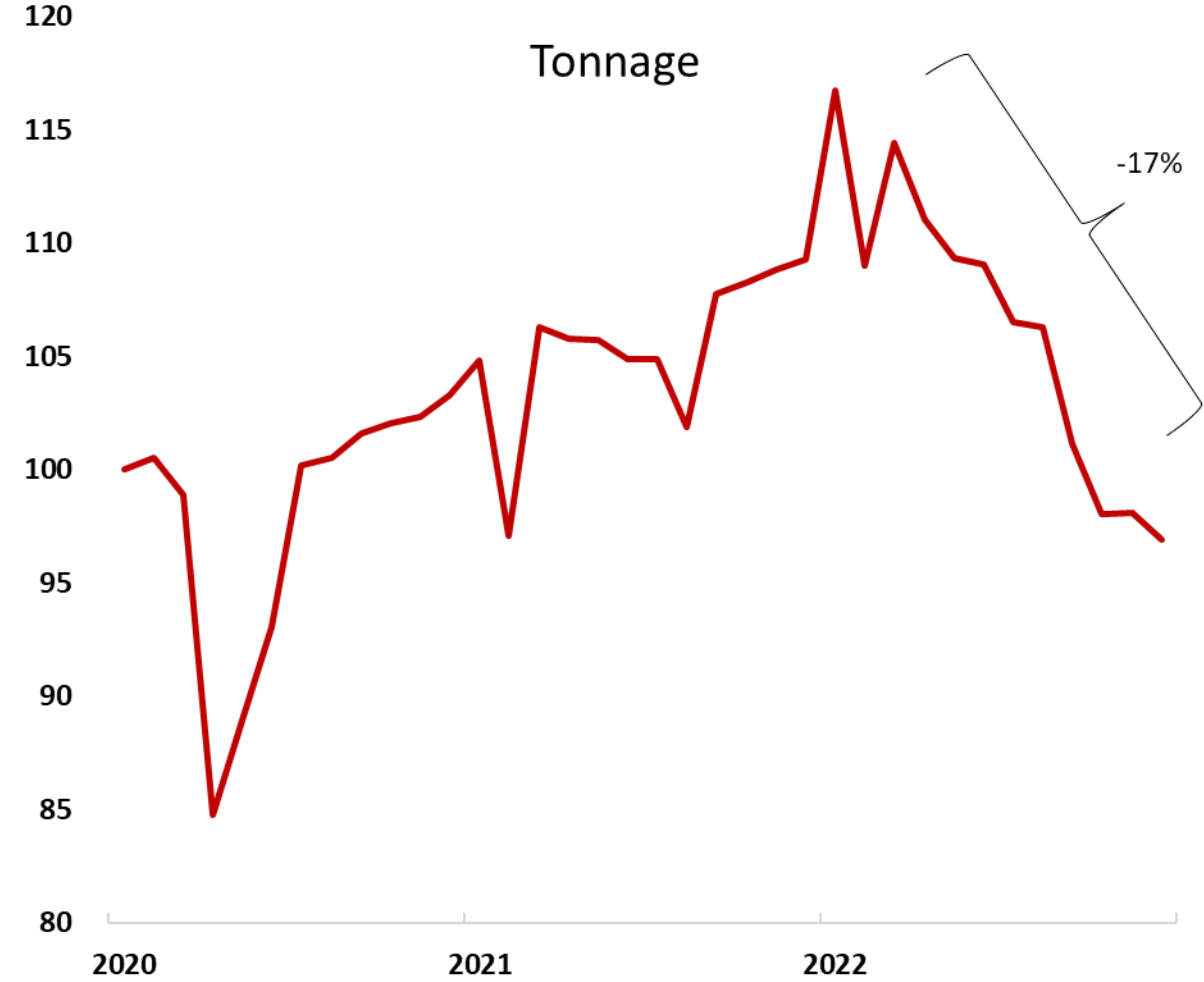
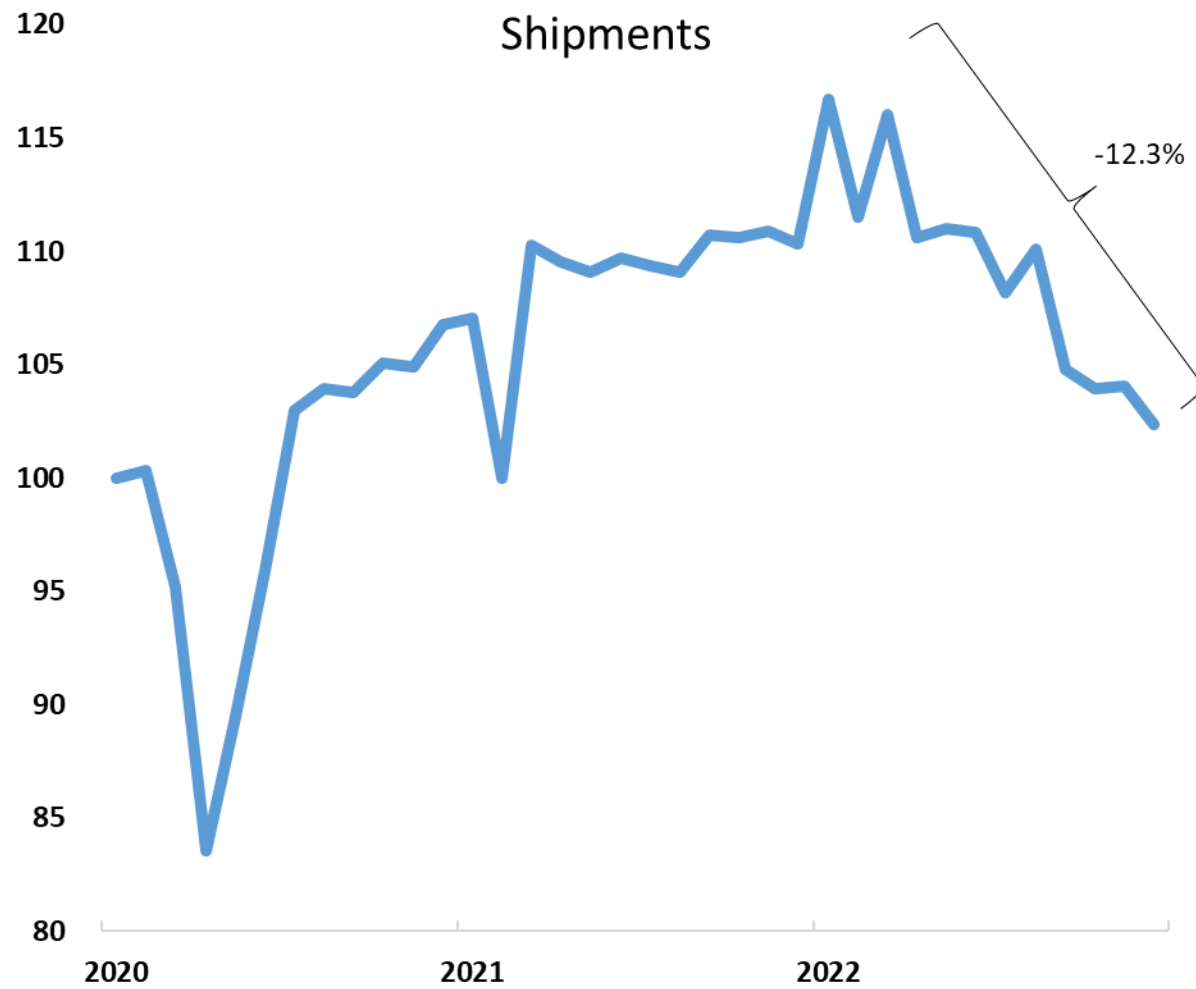
Truckload Loads

(Index; January 2020 = 100)



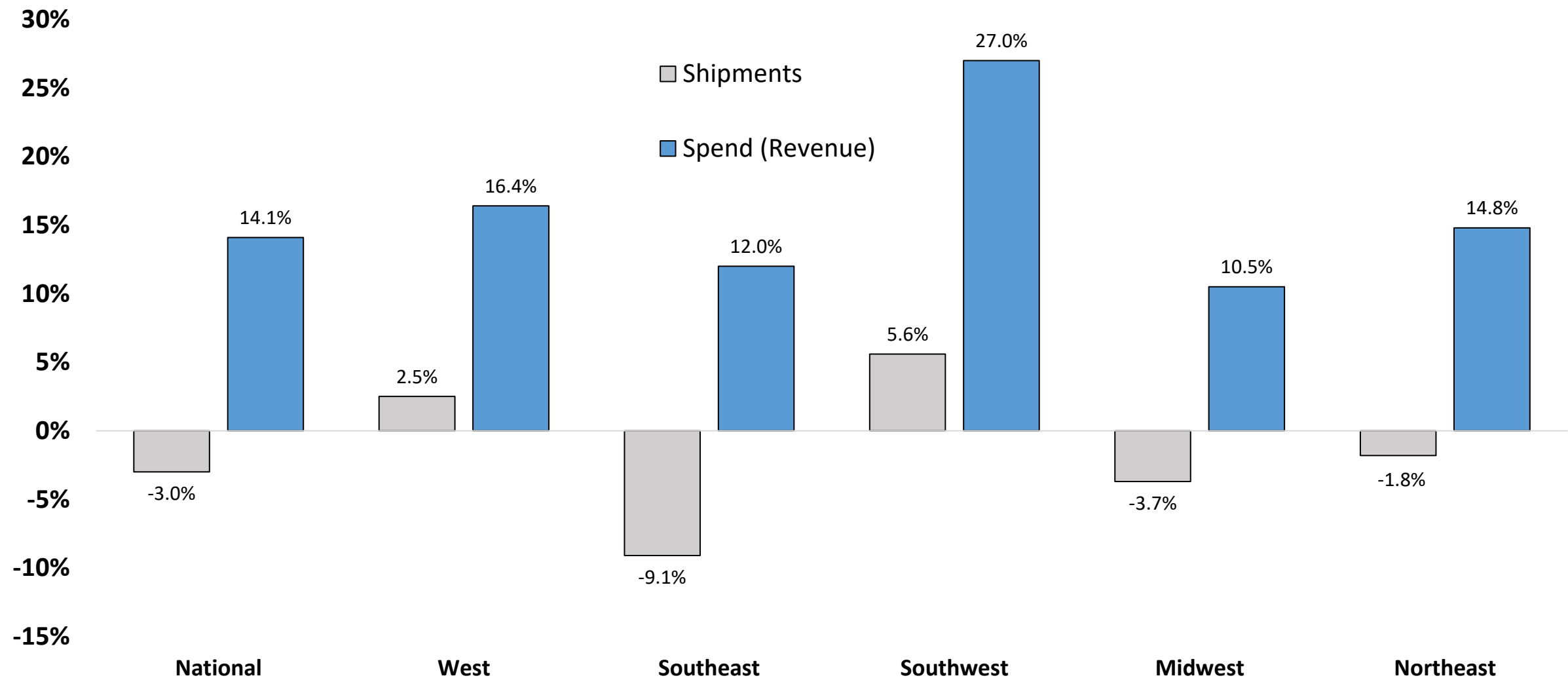
LTL Shipments and Tonnage

(Index; January 2020 = 100)



2022 U.S. Bank Freight Metrics

Year-over-Year Percent Change; Includes all types of TL and LTL freight



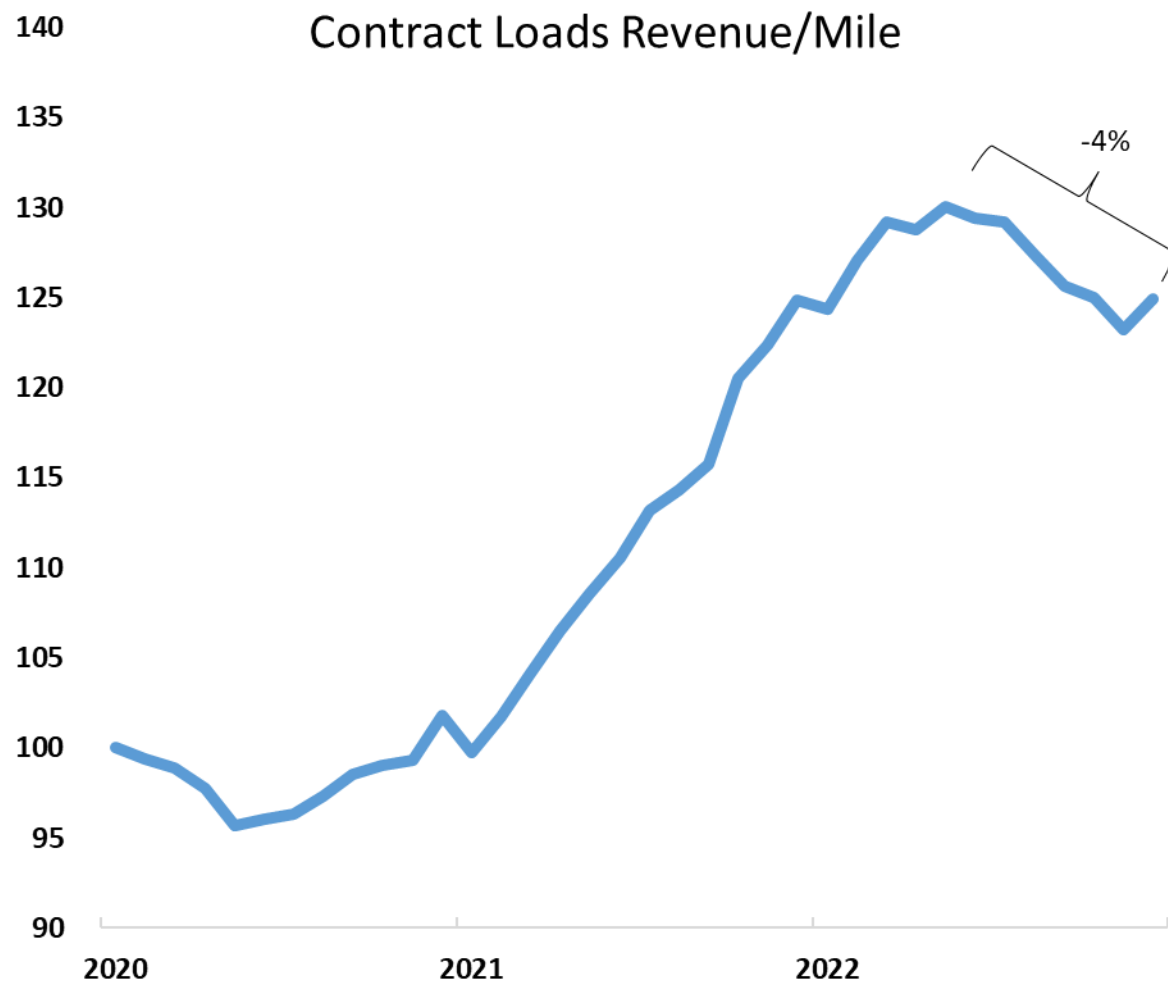
Note: For motor carriers, spending is the same as revenue.
Data includes FSC revenue.

Trucking Supply

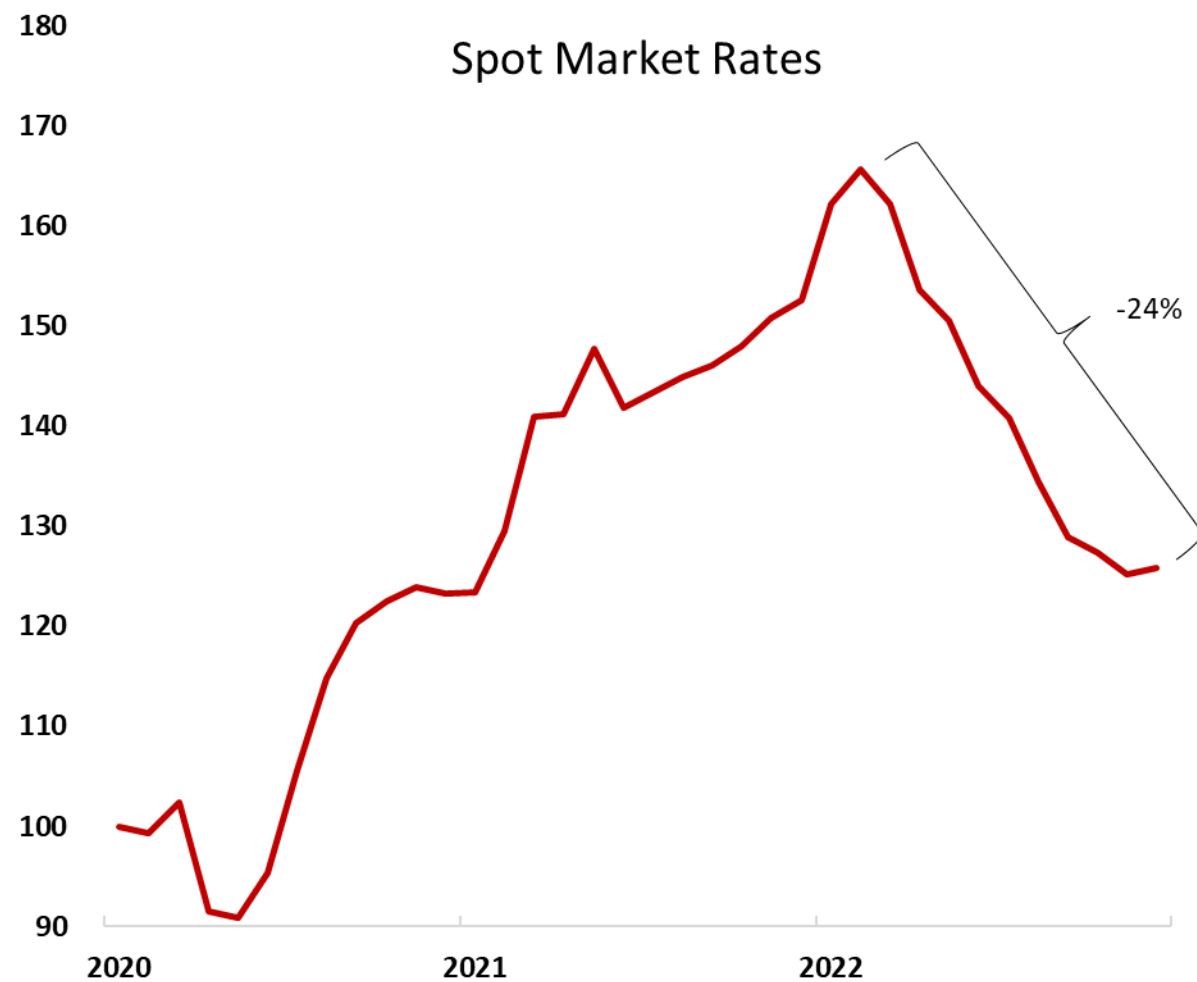
Truckload Pricing Proxy Metrics

(Index; January 2020 = 100)

Contract Loads Revenue/Mile



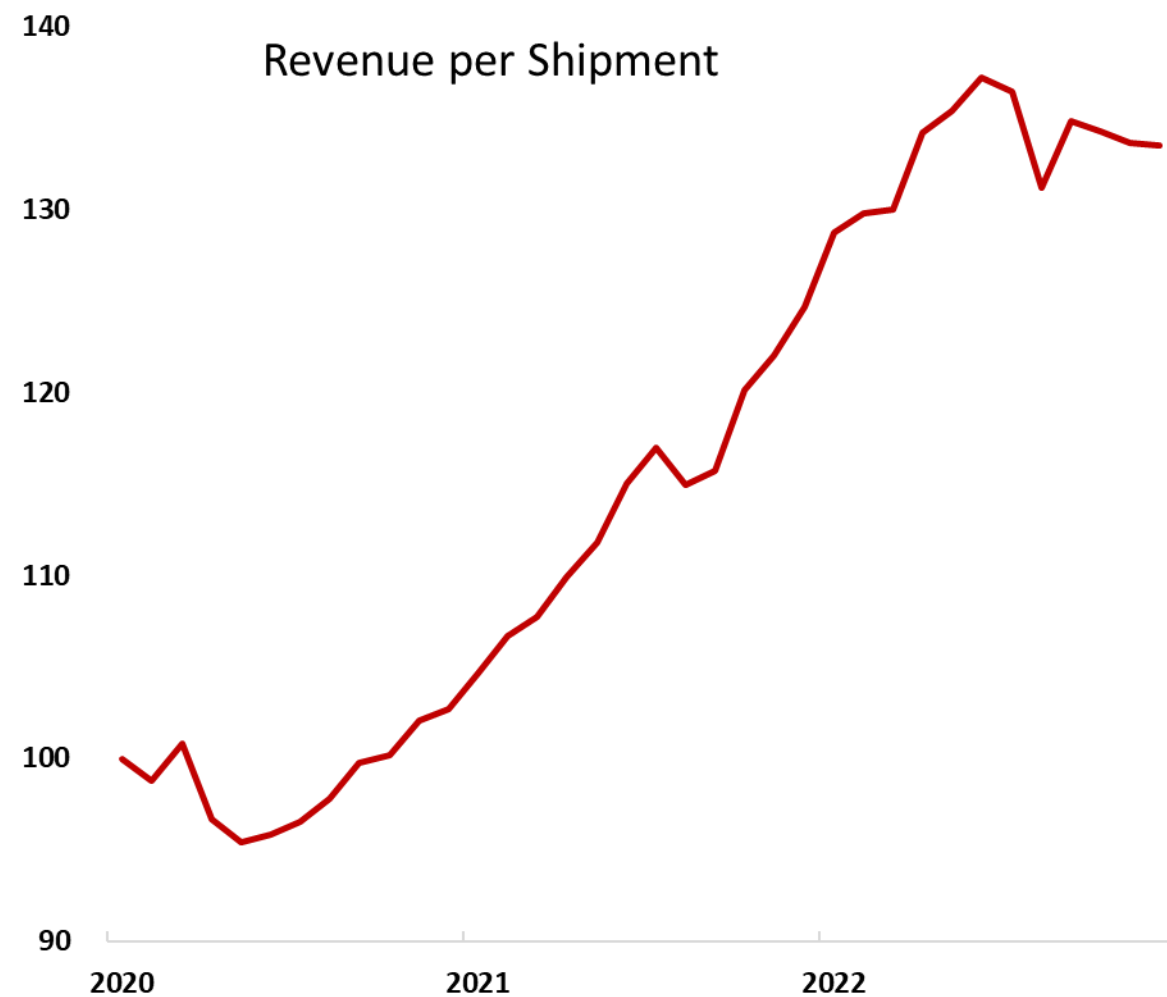
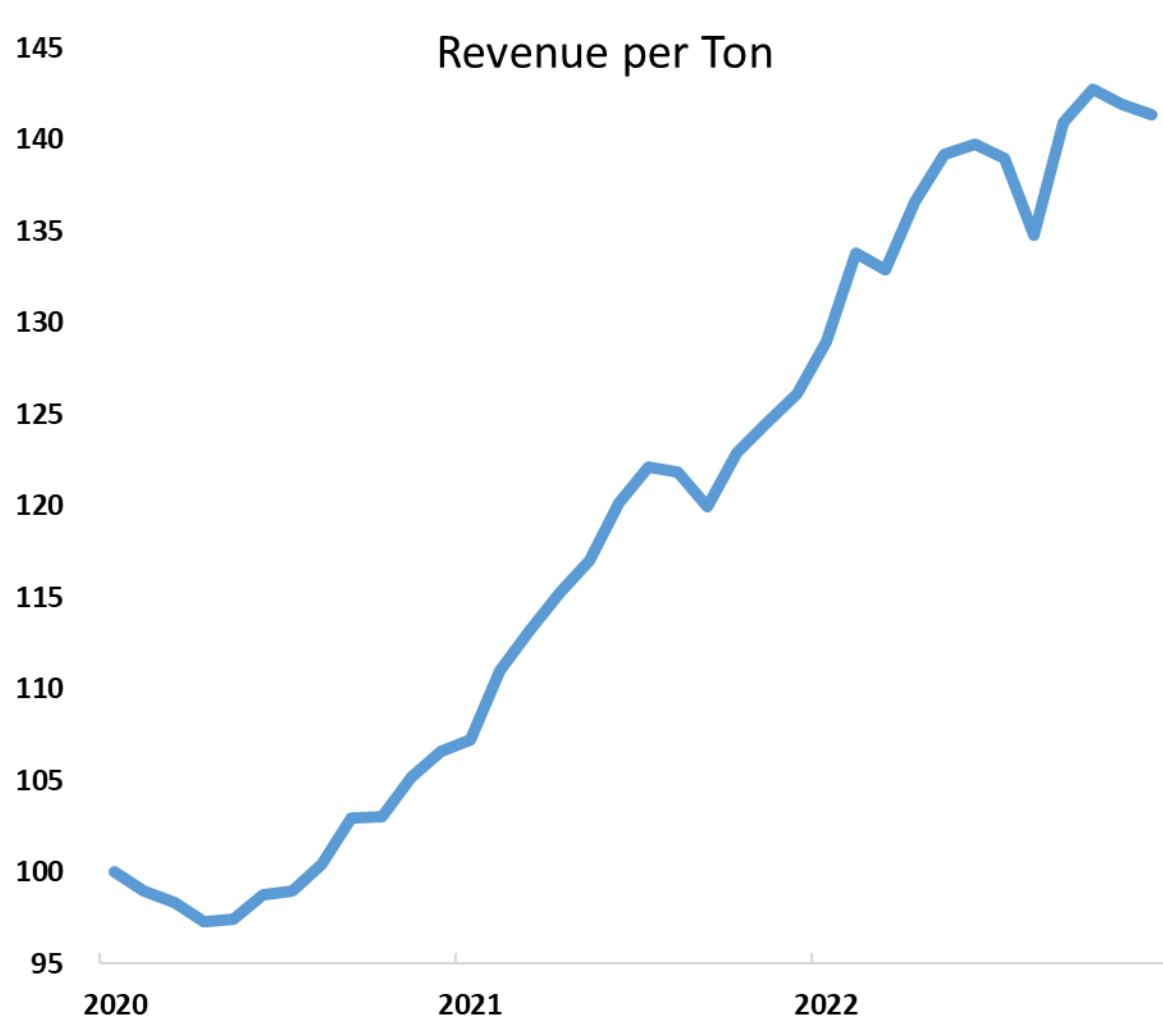
Spot Market Rates



Sources: ATA's Trucking Activity Report & DAT.com
Note: Revenue per mile excludes fuel surcharge revenue

LTL Pricing Metrics

(Index; January 2020 = 100)

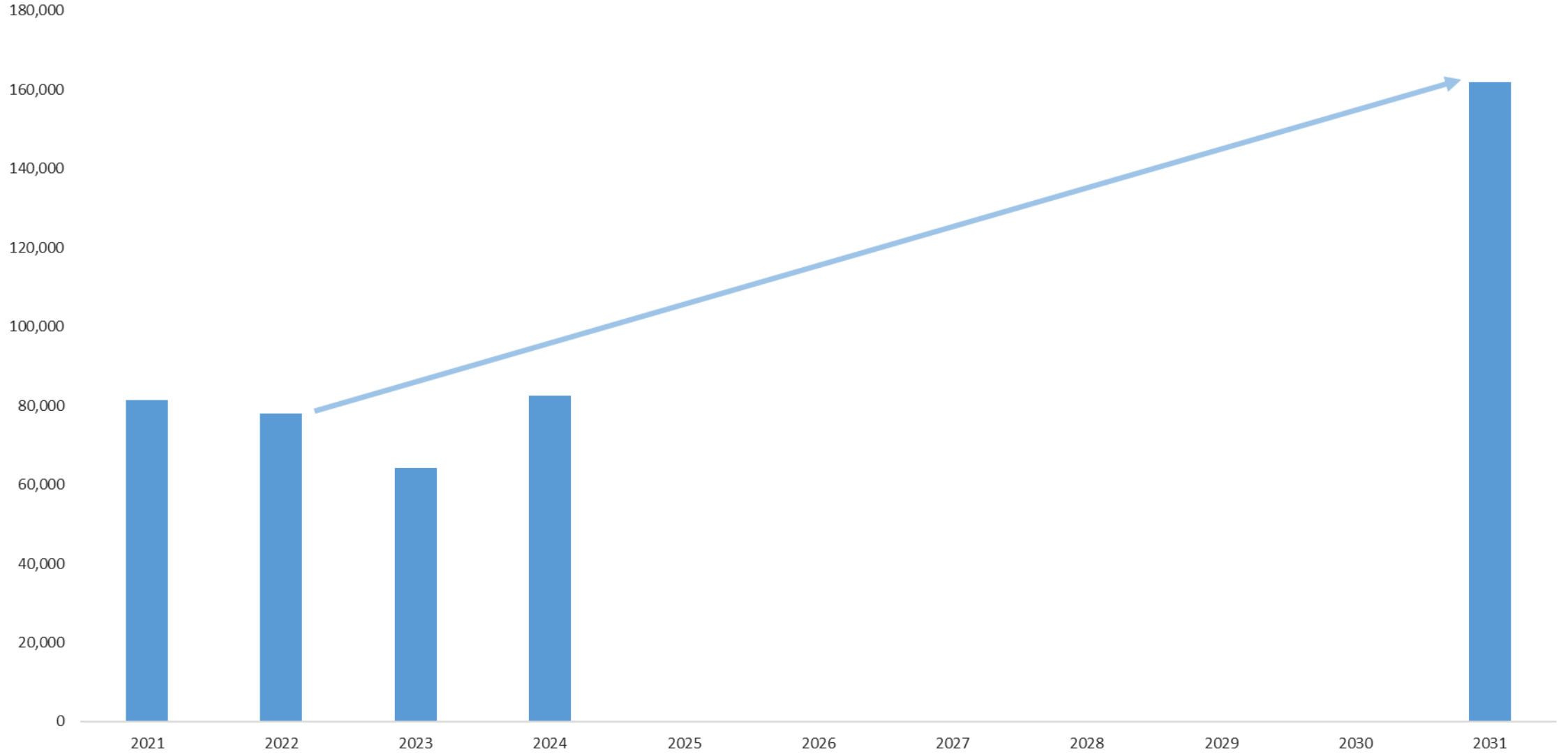


Sources: ATA's Trucking Activity Report

Note: Revenue metrics exclude fuel surcharge revenue

Industry Workforce

Truck Driver Shortage



Source: ATA

The Driver Shortage is Not Unique to the United States

Examples from Around the World

- Argentina 45,000 unfilled truck driver jobs
- China 1.8 million unfilled truck driver jobs
- Germany 57,000 – 80,000 unfilled truck driver jobs
- Italy Up to 20,000 drivers short
- Mexico 54,000 unfilled truck driver jobs
- Romania 71,000 unfilled truck driver jobs
- Spain Up to 20,000 unfilled truck driver jobs
- Turkey 82,000 unfilled truck driver jobs
- Canada 26,000 truck driver job openings

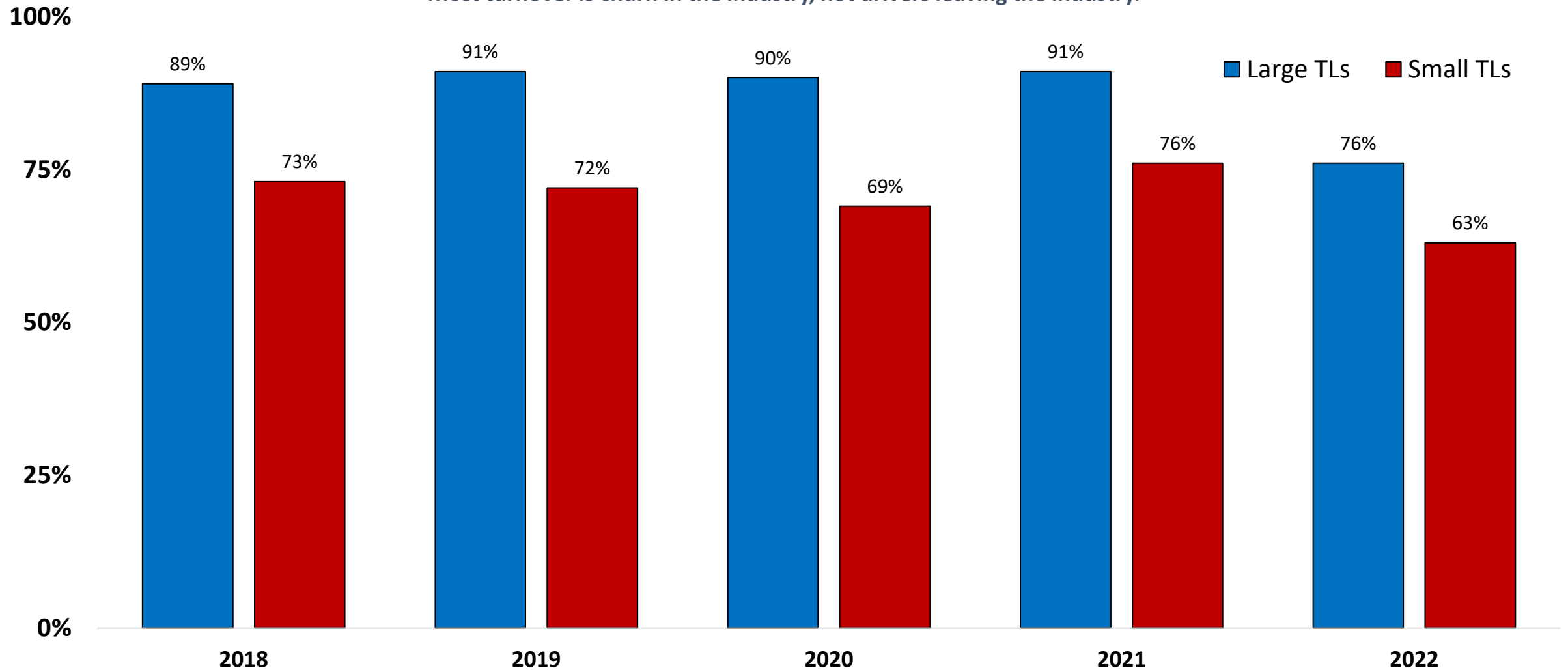
Note: unfilled jobs numbers will be higher than an actual shortage number

Source: ATA & IRU

Truckload Driver Turnover

Annual Average Rate

Most turnover is churn in the industry, not drivers leaving the industry.

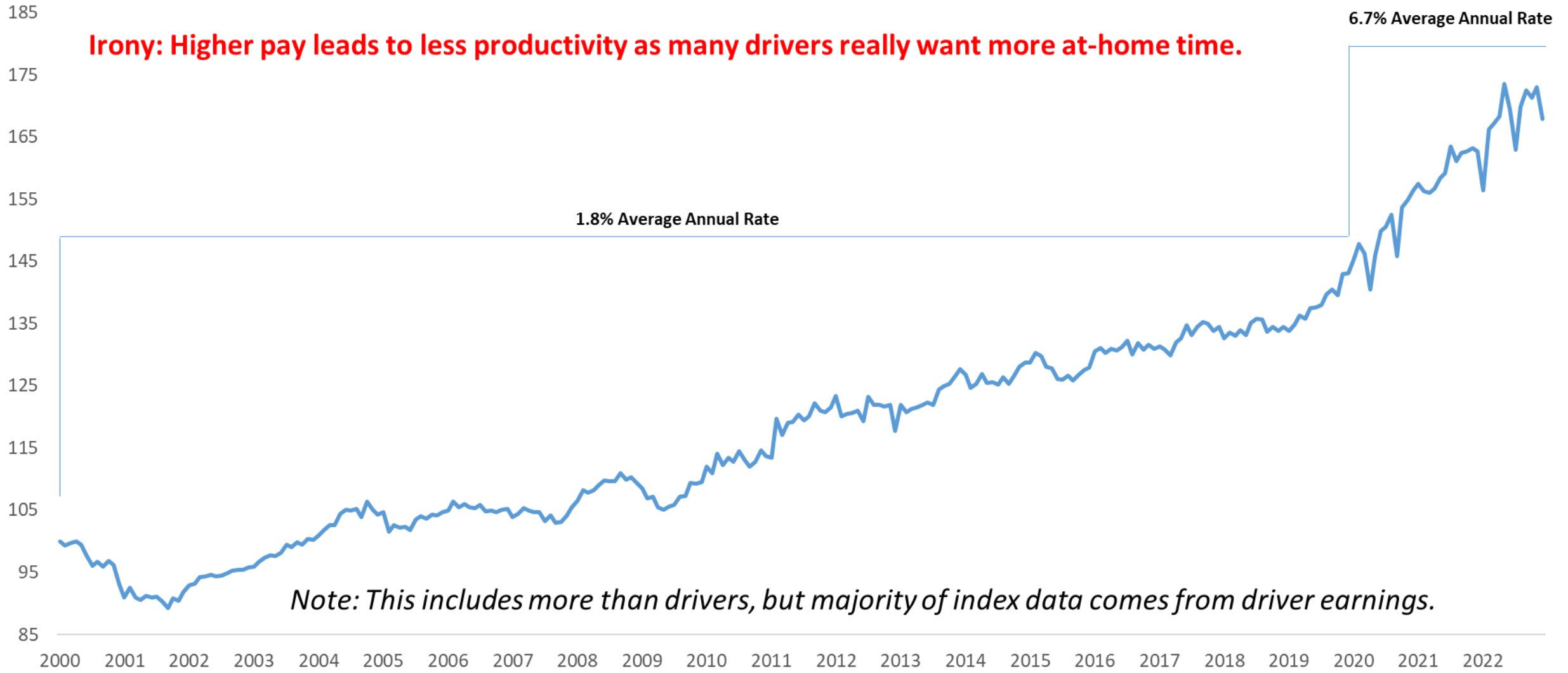


Source: ATA's Trucking Activity Report

Note: Large fleets have at least \$30 million in annual revenue

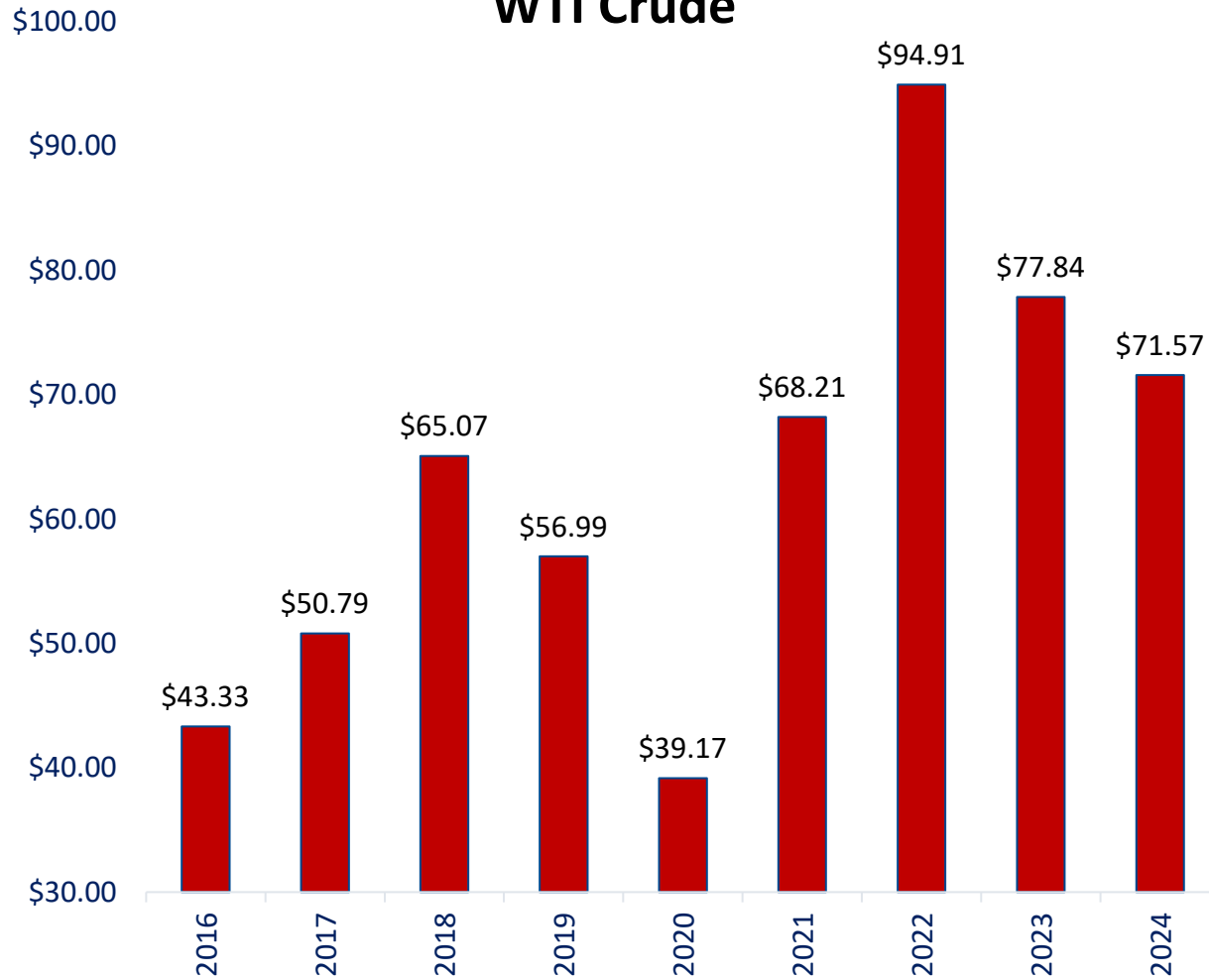
Fleet Costs

Index of Average Weekly Earnings for Production & Nonsupervisory Occupations in Long-Distance General Freight (January 2000 = 100) – Includes TL & LTL

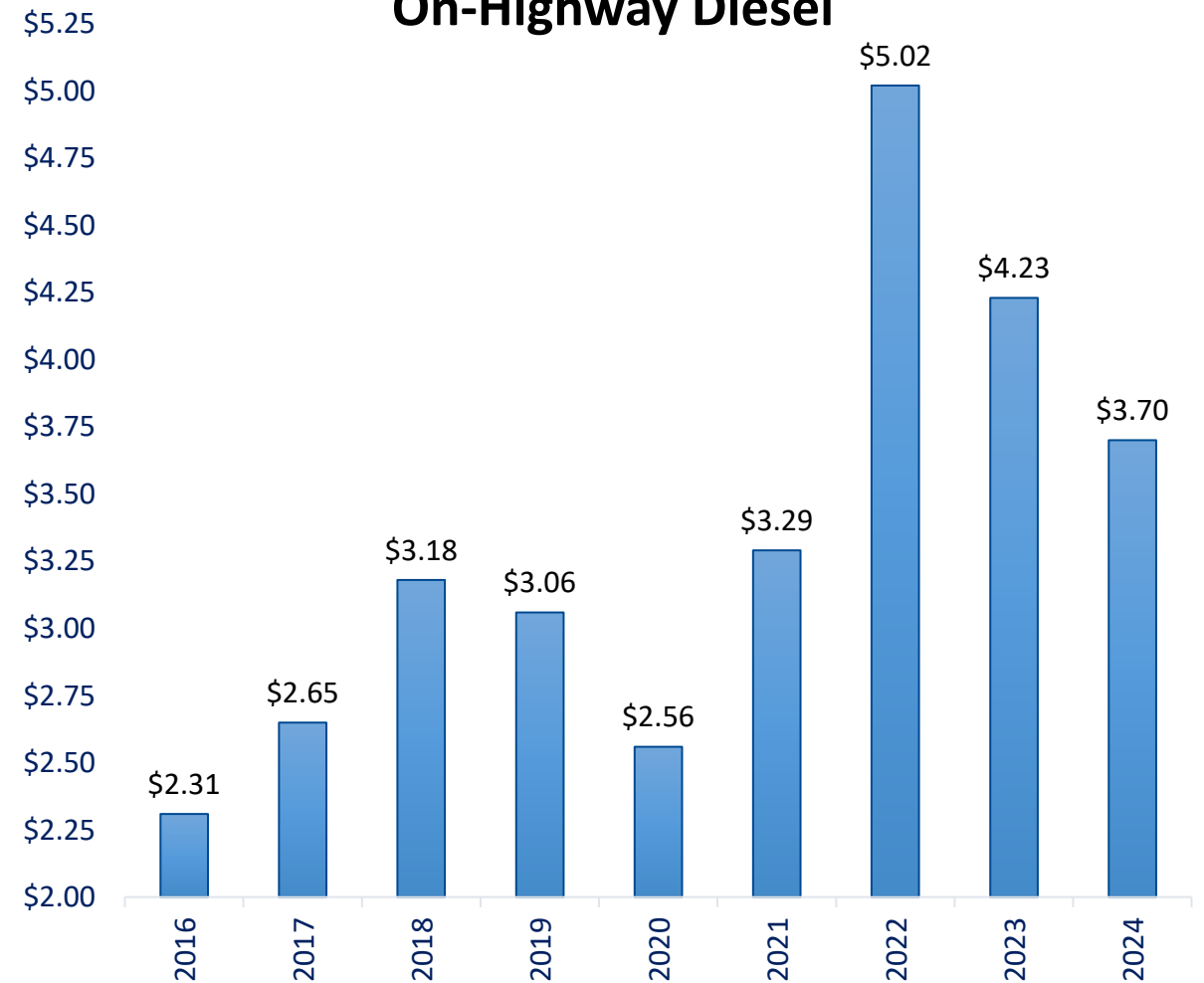


Fuel Prices & Forecasts

WTI Crude



On-Highway Diesel



Source: Energy Information Administration

Other Fleet Costs

- Insurance premiums remain very high
- New equipment costs have surged
- Maintenance costs are up
- Other non-driver labor costs are rising fast

Truck Parking Shortage

- 98% of truck drivers experienced difficulty finding a safe place to park in 2019, up from 75% in 2015
- Drivers park in unauthorized/unsafe locations: ramps, shoulders, parking lots with no security, inadequate lighting
- Difficult to recruit and retain drivers, especially women
- Causes a loss of productivity
 - Truck drivers give up an average of 56 minutes of available drive time per day
 - \$5,500 in direct lost compensation—or a 12% cut in annual pay
- Local bans on parking in driveways or residential streets

Truck Parking Shortage: Solutions

- Federal funding: Almost the entire federal-aid highway formula program and several grant programs
 - FHWA issued recent [guidance](#)
- Real-time parking information systems
- NIMBY/zoning laws prevent new or expanded truck stops
- Review local parking restrictions

Trucking's Top 10

The View from the Road

Jeff Short
Vice President
American Transportation
Research Institute

ATRI

Trucking industry's not-for-profit research organization

- **Safety**
- **Mobility**
- **Economic Analysis**
- **Technology**
- **Environment**

www.TruckingResearch.org

Board of Directors



Research Advisory Committee



2022 Top Industry Issues

1. Fuel Prices (#8 in 2013)
2. Driver Shortage (1)
3. Truck Parking (5)
4. Driver Compensation (3)
5. Economy (#8 in 2020)
6. Detention / Delay at Customer Facilities (7)
7. Driver Retention (2)
8. Compliance, Safety, Accountability (6)
9. Speed Limiters
10. Lawsuit Abuse Reform (4)

CRITICAL ISSUES IN THE TRUCKING INDUSTRY – 2022



Presented to the
American Trucking Associations

Prepared by
The American Transportation Research Institute
October 2022



Atlanta, GA • Minneapolis, MN • New York, NY • Sacramento, CA

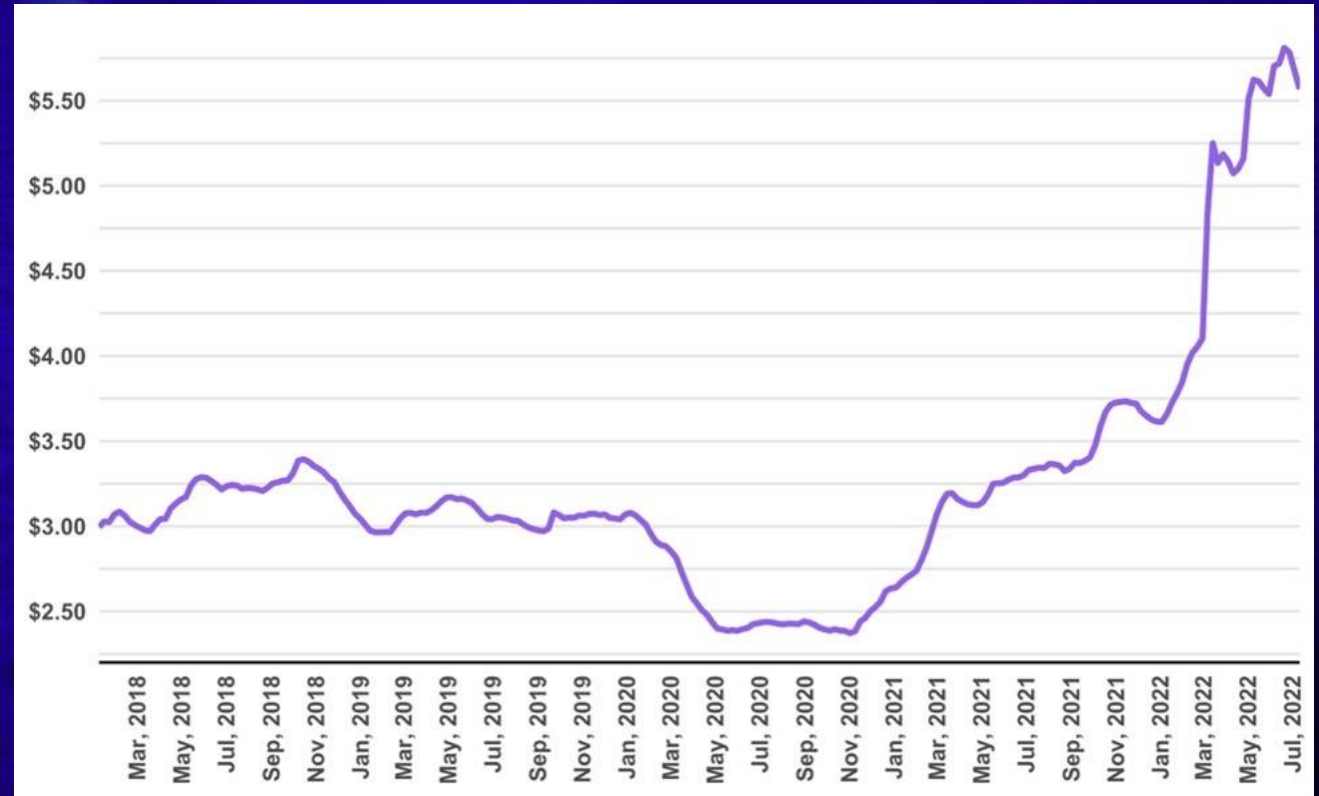
ATRI@trucking.org
TruckingResearch.org

2022 Top Industry Issues

Rank	Commercial Drivers	Motor Carriers
1	Truck Parking	Driver Shortage
2	Fuel Prices	Driver Retention
3	Driver Compensation	Fuel Prices
4	Detention / Delay at Customer Facilities	Compliance, Safety, Accountability
5	Speed Limiters	Economy
6	Economy	Lawsuit Abuse Reform
7	HOS Rules	Insurance Cost / Availability
8	ELD Mandate	Diesel Technician Shortage
9	Driver Training Standards	Detention / Delay at Customer Facilities
10	Transportation Infrastructure / Congestion / Funding	Truck Parking

Fuel Prices

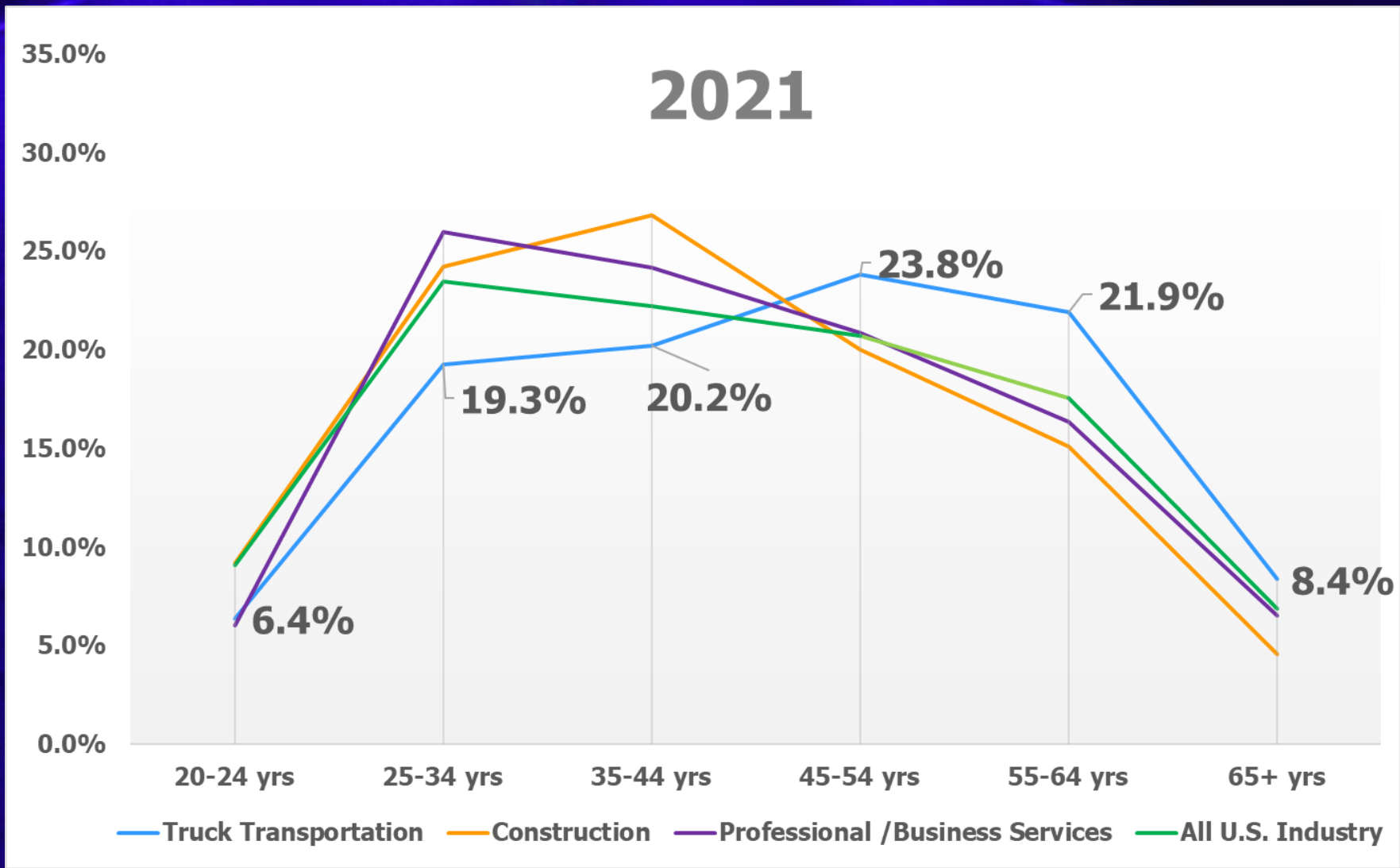
- Back in the top 10 for the first time since 2013
- Top-ranked issue among Owner-Operator respondents
- ATRI's Ops Costs research documented increase of 35.4% from 2020 to 2021



2022 Top Industry Issues

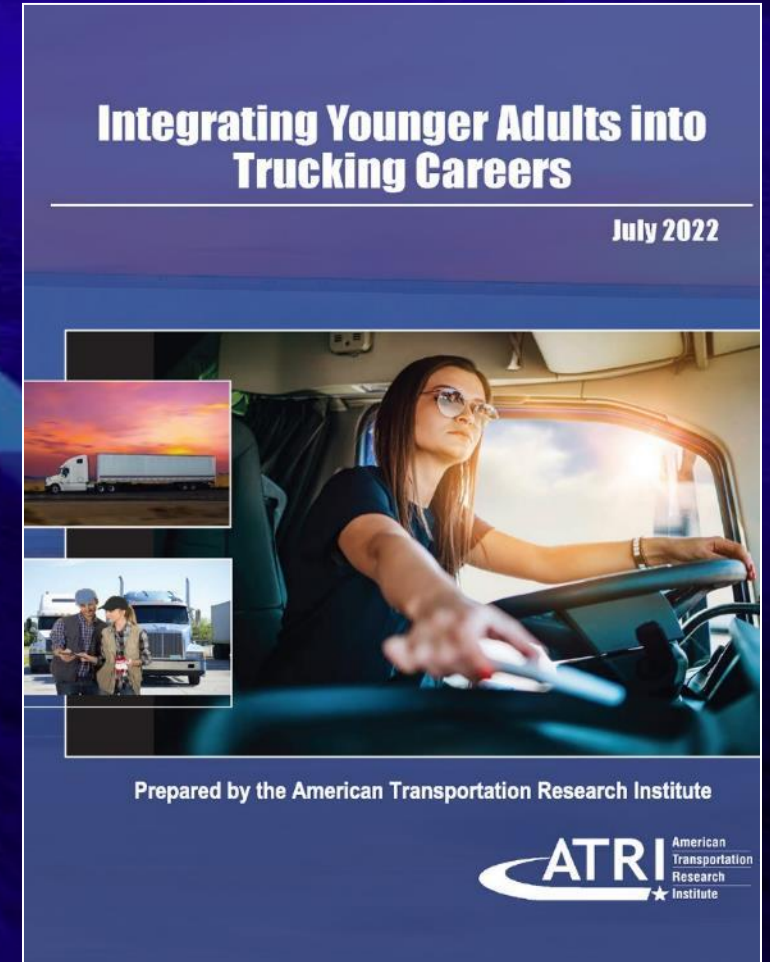
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Truck Driver Age Demographics

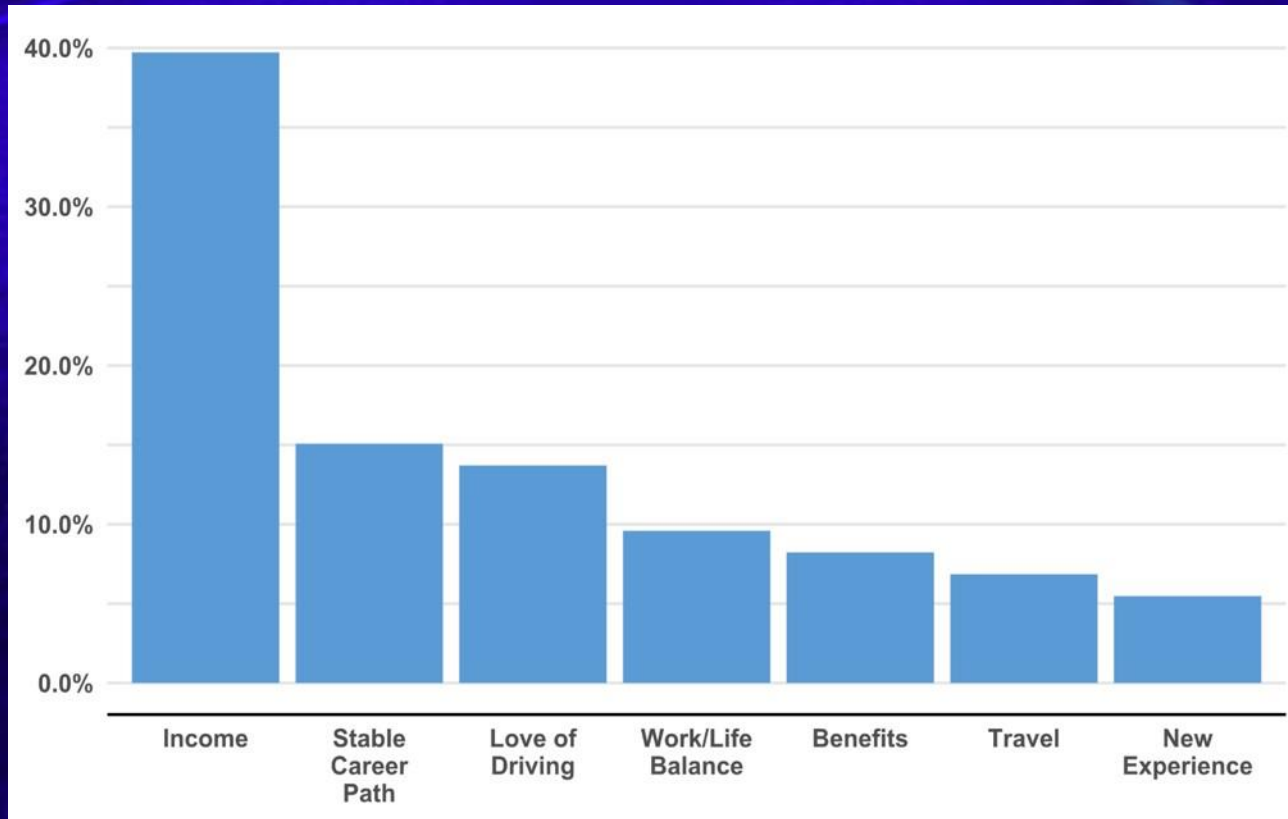


Integrating Younger Adults into Trucking Careers

- Top RAC priority in 2021
- Examines best practices for recruiting, training, retaining younger adults
- Research included younger driver interviews, motor carrier case studies and survey



Younger Employee Recruitment



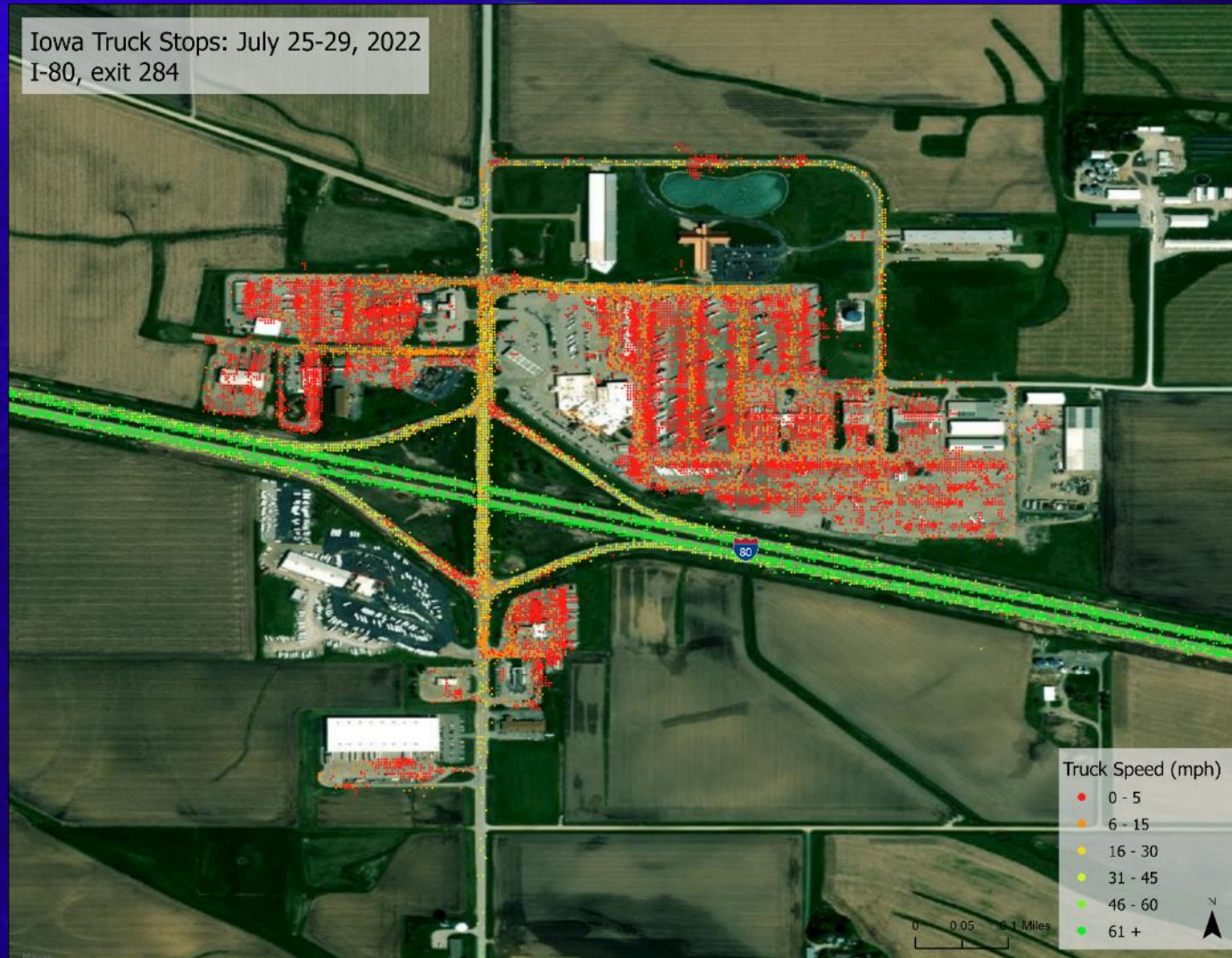
Top Factors Motivating Younger Drivers to Choose Trucking

- **Pay is important, but it isn't everything: 60% of younger drivers say another factor was equally or more important**
- **84% of younger drivers consider company culture important**
- **Accessible, transparent promotional materials directed at younger adults help potential employees discover and understand the industry**

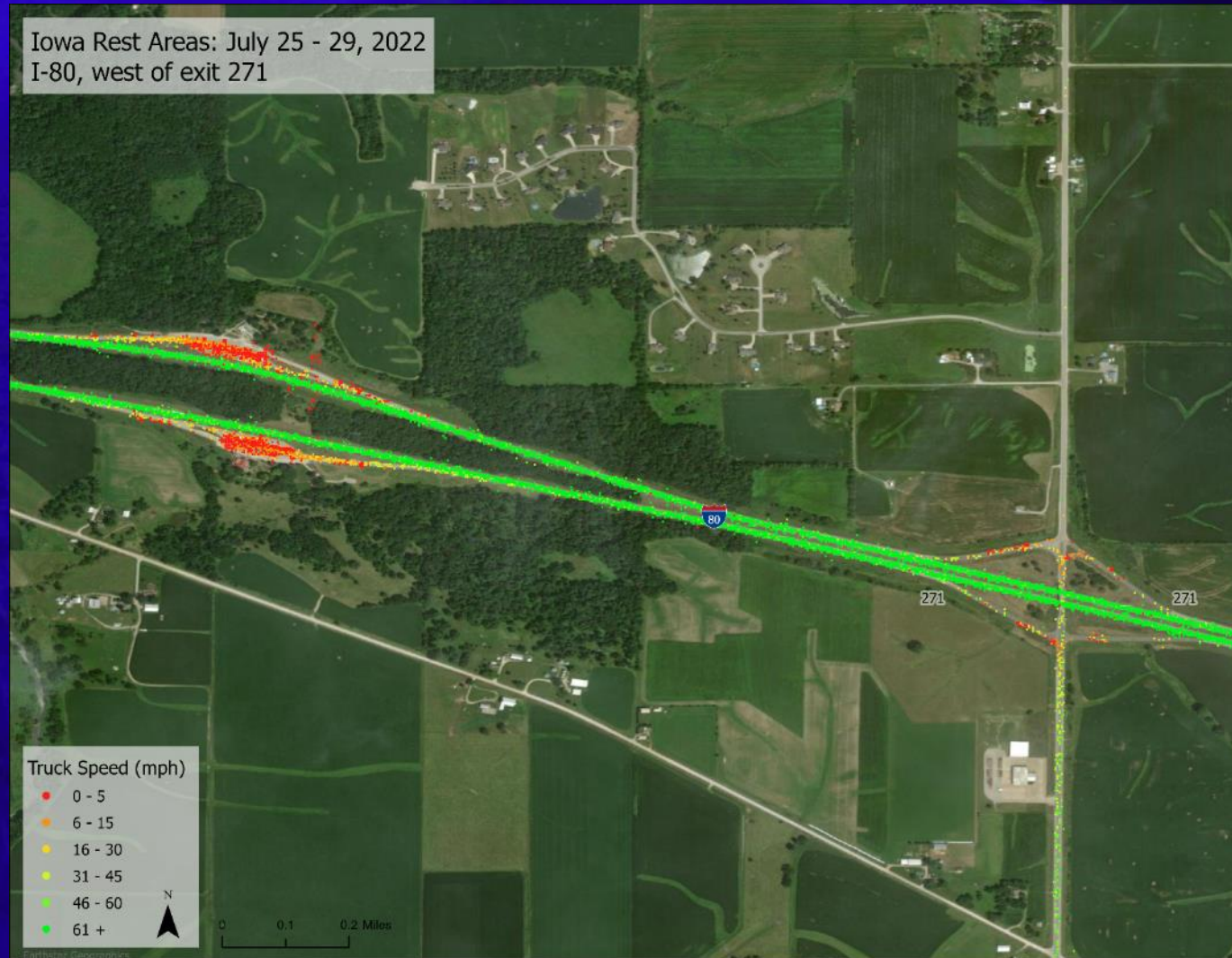
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No Vacancy



No Vacancy

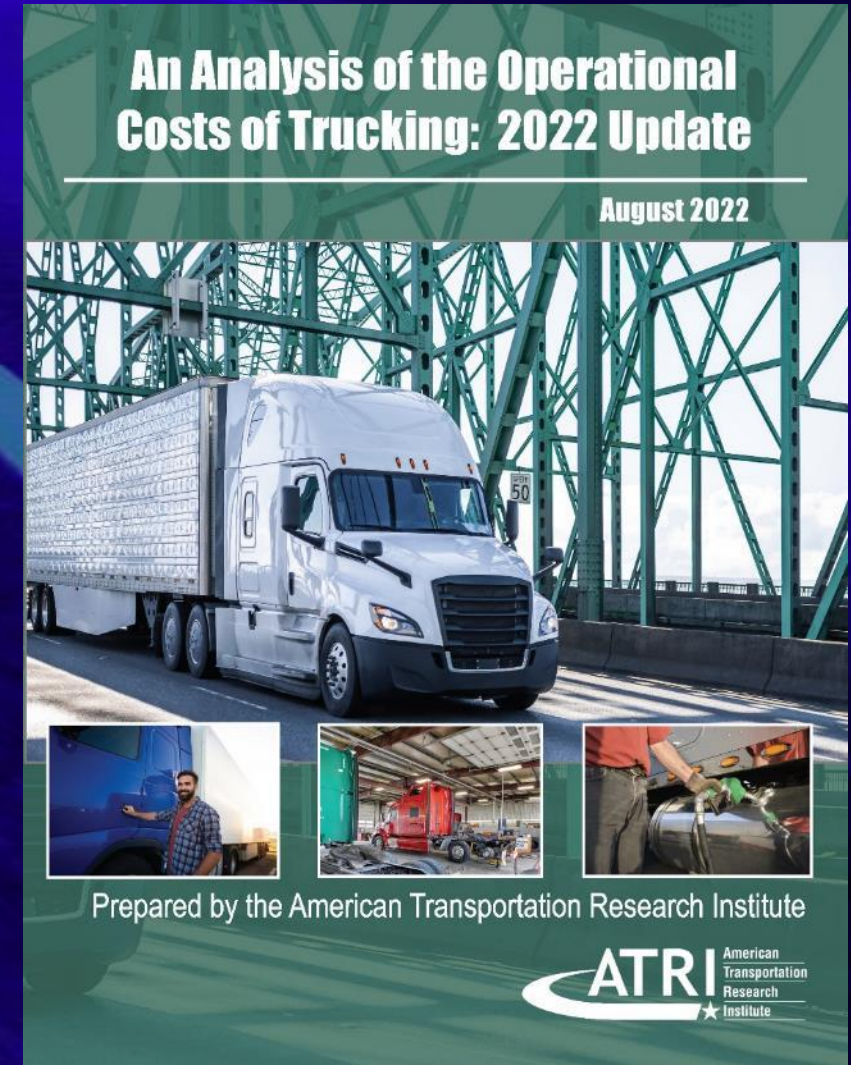


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10	Transportation Infrastructure / Congestion / Funding	Truck Parking

Operational Costs of Trucking

- Collects and analyzes real-world motor carrier operational data
- Covers data 2008-2021
- Calculates costs by mile and by hour
- Includes sector, regional analyses
 - ◆ TL, LTL, Specialized/Other
 - ◆ Small vs Large Fleets

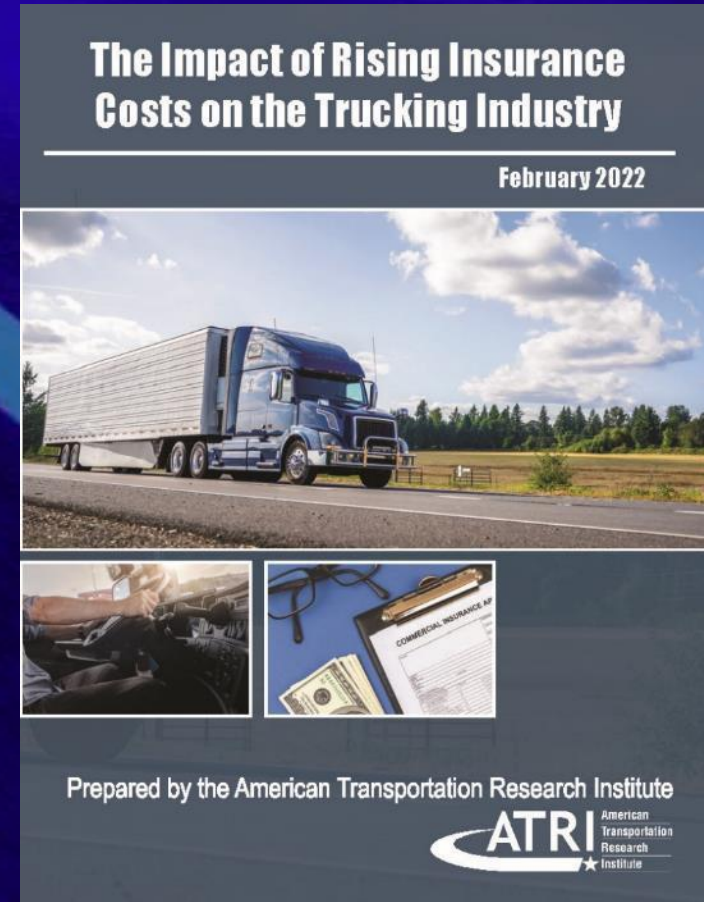


2022 Top Industry Issues

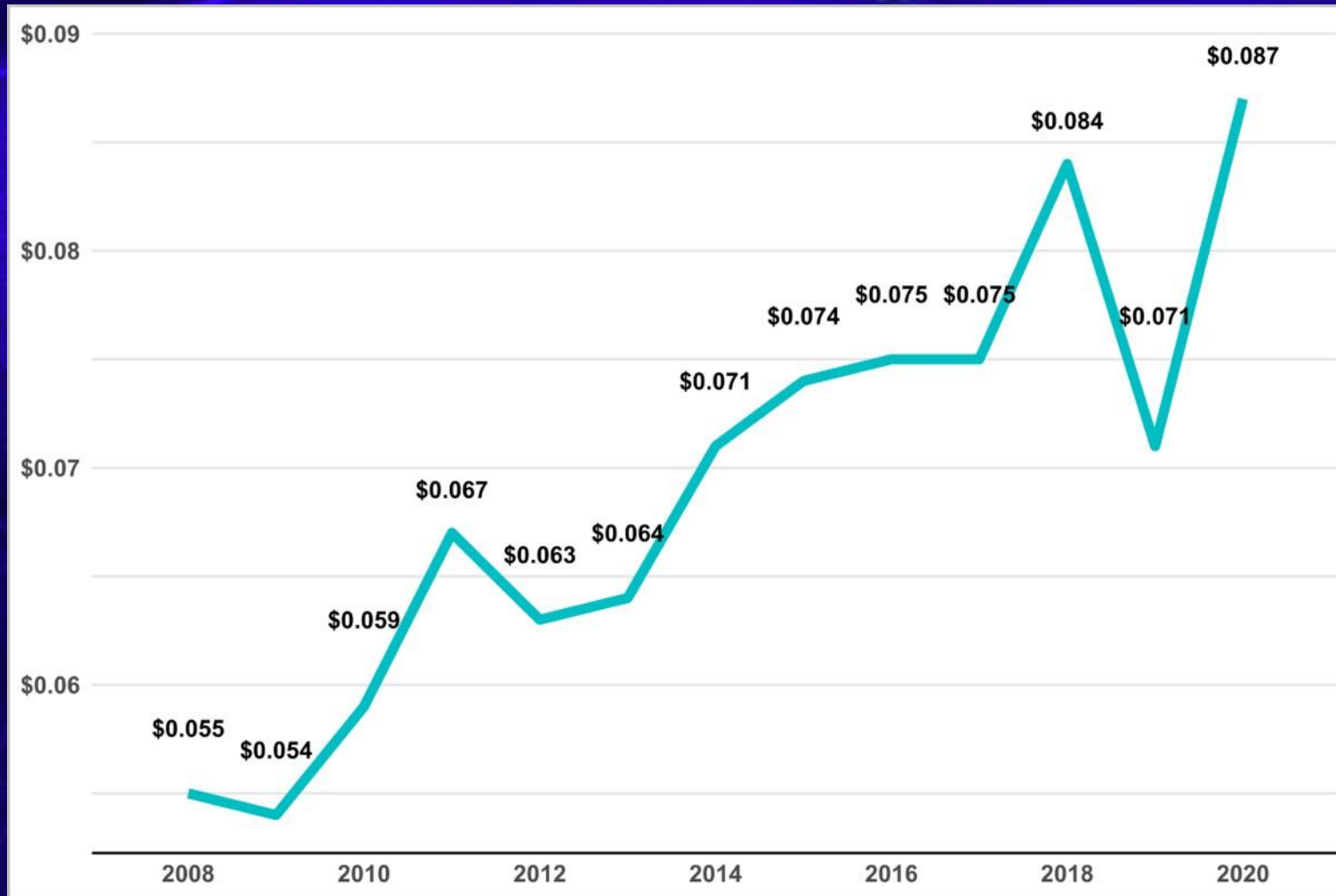
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The Impact of Rising Insurance Costs on the Trucking Industry

- **ATRI Ops Costs** documented multiple years of substantial insurance cost growth
- **RAC** identified as top priority in 2020 to provide a more granular analysis of insurance costs
- **Data collected from motor carriers and insurers**

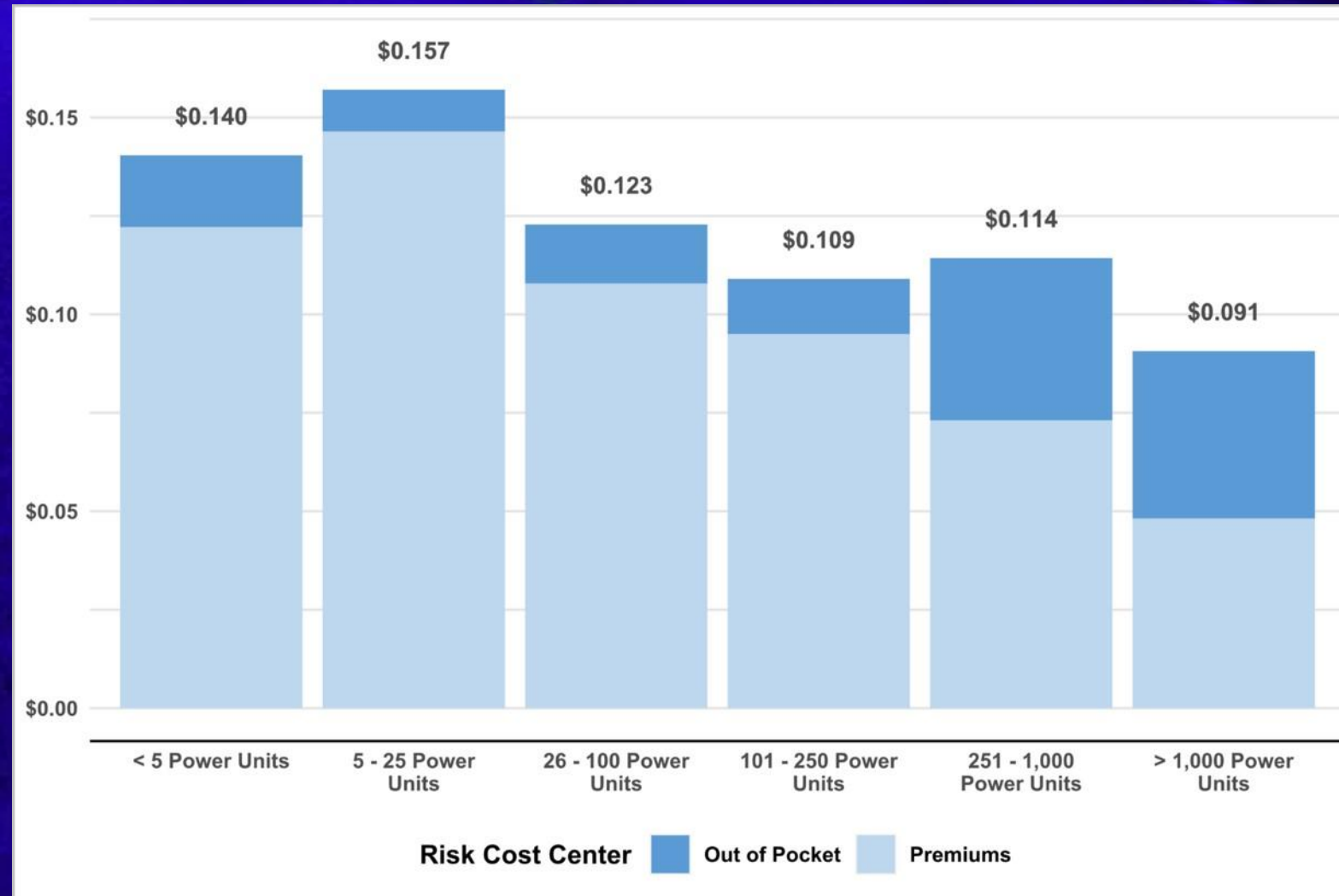


Insurance Costs Over Time

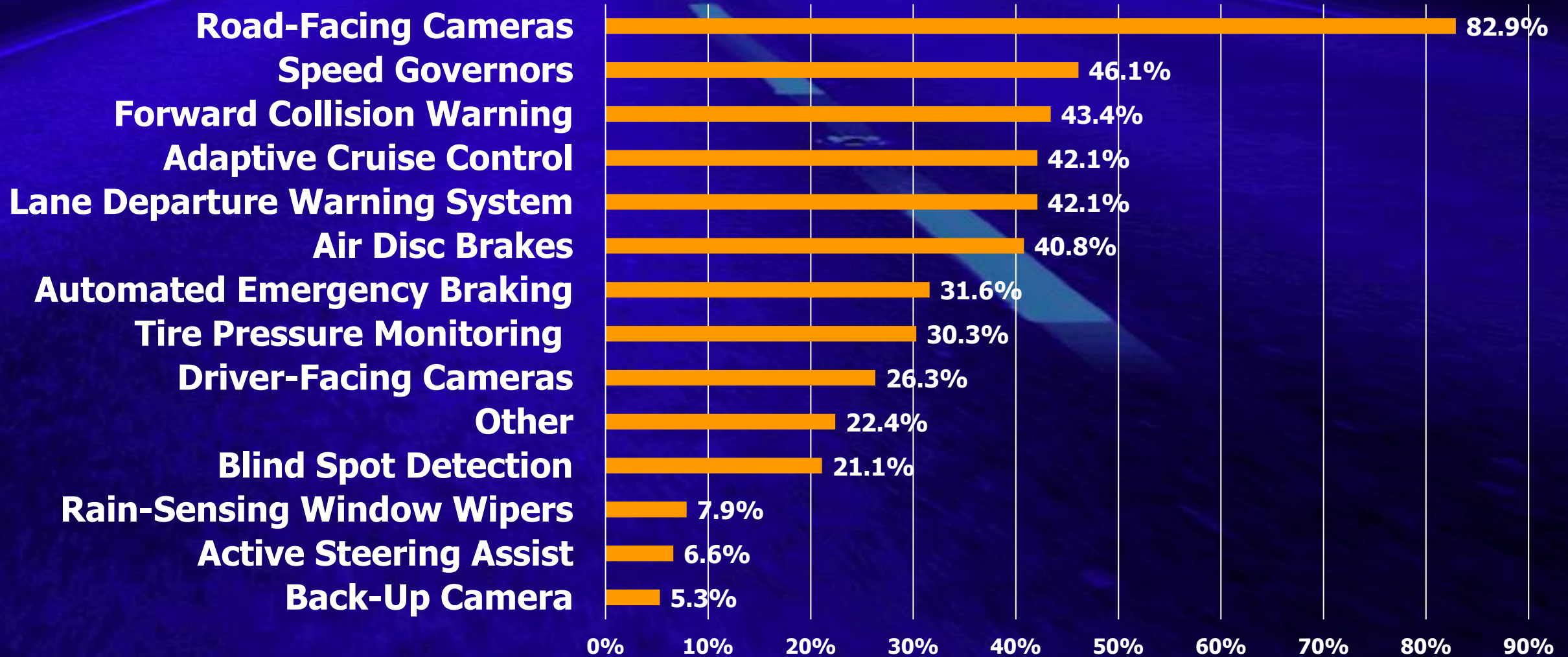


**Premium cost
per mile up
47% over the
last 10 years**

Insurance Cost Impacts by Fleet Size



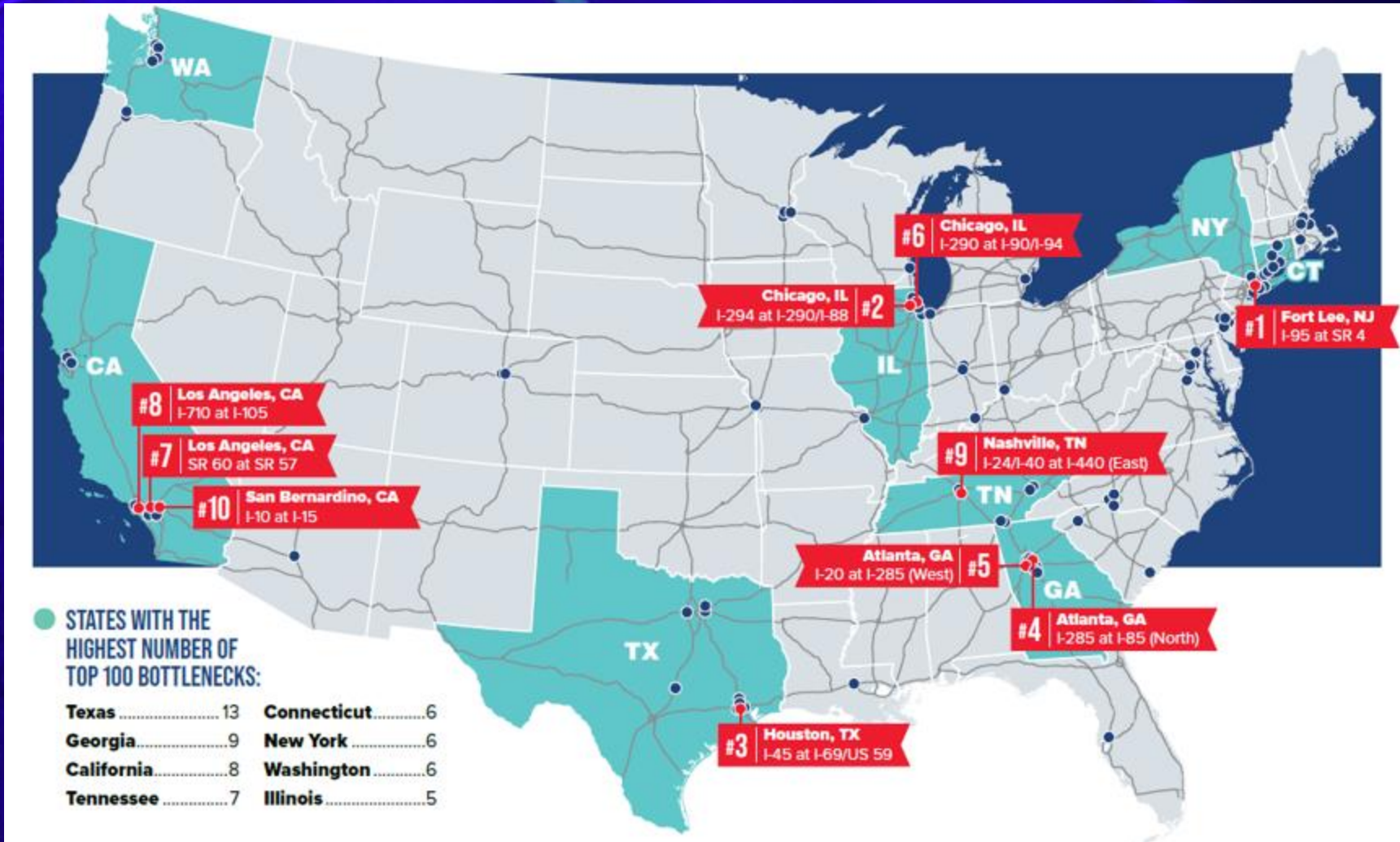
Safety Technology Deployment 2018 - 2020



2022 Top Industry Issues

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2023 Top Truck Bottlenecks

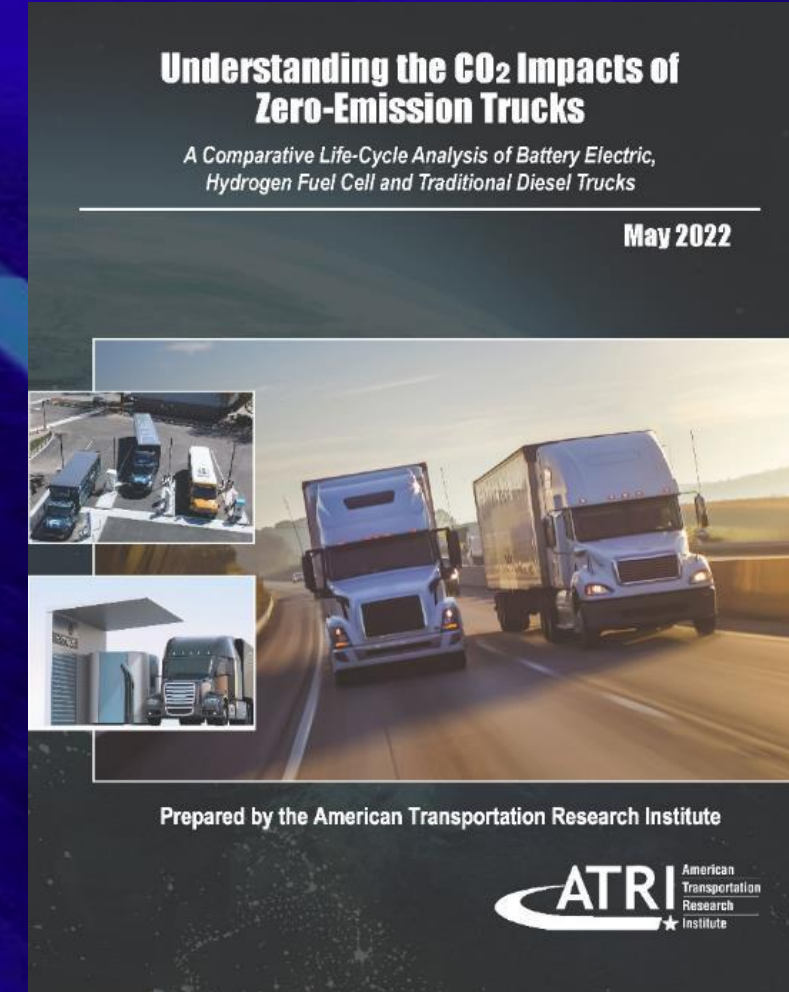


2023 Top 10 Truck Bottlenecks

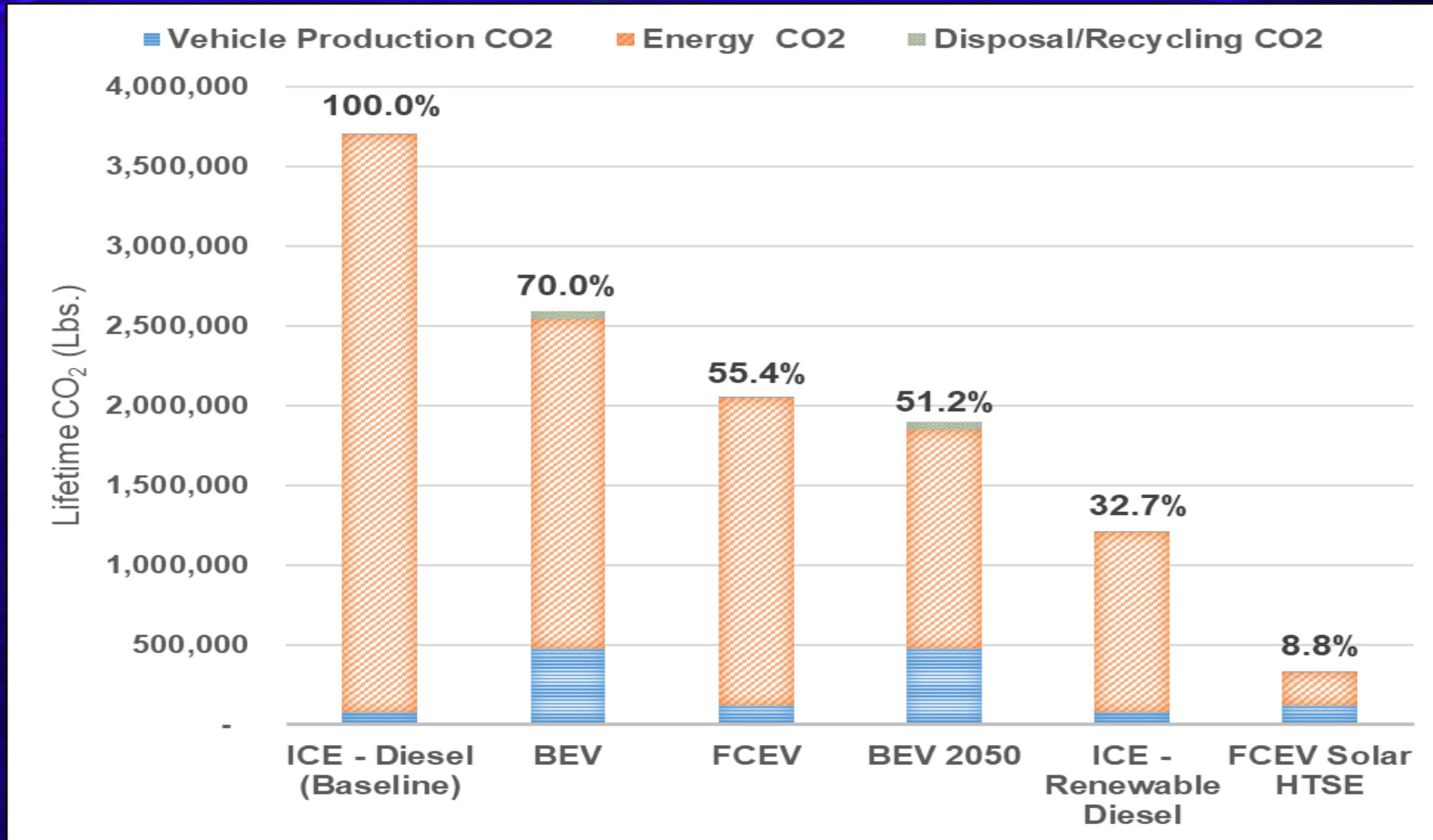
Rank	Location	Average Peak Speed	Y-o-Y Change in Average Peak Speed
1	Fort Lee, NJ: I-95 at SR 4	20.2	-9.9%
2	Chicago, IL: I-294 at I-290/I-88	37.8	-5.9%
3	Houston, TX: I-45 at I-69/US 59	21.7	-11.0%
4	Atlanta, GA: I-285 at I-85 (North)	28.5	-6.2%
5	Atlanta, GA: I-20 at I-285 (West)	36.3	-2.6%
6	Chicago, IL: I-290 at I-90/I-94	18.2	-10.3%
7	Los Angeles, CA: SR 60 at SR 57	35.7	-3.1%
8	Los Angeles, CA: I-710 at I-105	28.5	-32.6%
9	Nashville, TN: I-24/I-40 at I-440 (East)	30.6	-12.5%
10	San Bernardino, CA: I-10 at I-15	34.1	-4.6%

Understanding the CO₂ Impacts of Zero-Emission Trucks

- Life-cycle CO₂ emissions study for:
 - ◆ Internal combustion engine (ICE) trucks powered by diesel
 - ◆ Battery electric vehicle (BEV) trucks powered by electricity
 - ◆ Fuel cell electric vehicle (FCEV) trucks powered by hydrogen
- Compares CO₂ emissions across from the full vehicle life-cycle:
 - ◆ Vehicle production
 - ◆ Energy production and consumption
 - ◆ Vehicle disposal/recycling

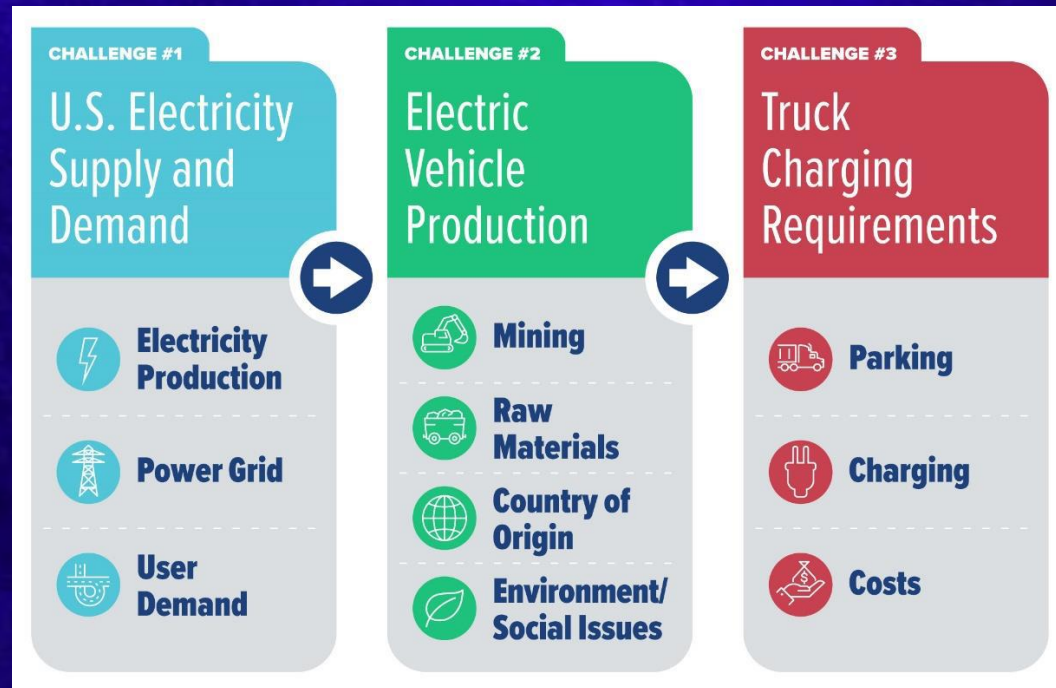


Key Findings



Charging Infrastructure Challenges for the U.S. Electric Vehicle Fleet

- Analysis of three distinct challenges for EVs – with a focus on trucking



Charging Infrastructure Challenges for the U.S. Electric Vehicle Fleet

December 2022



Prepared by the American Transportation Research Institute

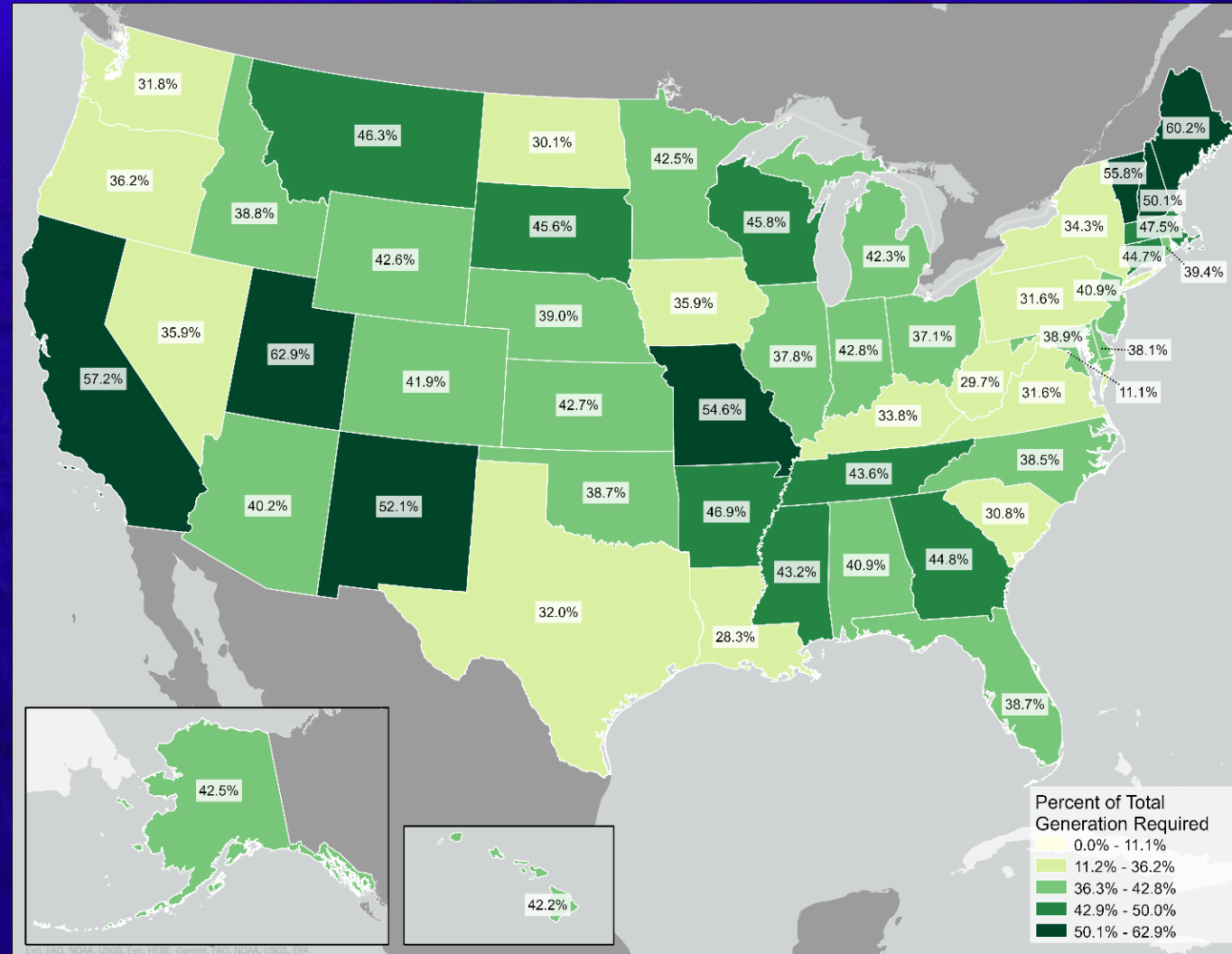


U.S. Electricity Supply and Demand

■ U.S. Vehicle Fleet

- ◆ **Autos: >253 million cars/light duty trucks**
 - Electricity Needs: 1,039.9 billion kWh representing 26.3% of total U.S. consumption
- ◆ **Trucks: >12 million medium- and heavy-duty trucks**
 - Electricity Needs: 553.5 billion kWh representing 14% of U.S. consumption
 - 10.6% for 2.95 million combo trucks
- ◆ **Total: 1,593.8 billion kWh representing 40.3% of U.S. consumption**

U.S. Electricity Supply and Demand



Electric Vehicle Production

- **Electric battery materials are the central issue**
 - ◆ **Mining: Cobalt, Graphite, Lithium, Nickel**
 - Project cost/lead time
 - Energy use and emissions (pollution and CO₂)
 - Geopolitical and social issues
 - ◆ **Refining of raw materials**
 - Heating, cooling, corrosive chemical reactions, mostly done in China
 - ◆ **Transportation sector requires staggering amount of these materials**

Electric Vehicle Production: Annual Mining

	Rank	Country	Production (Tons)	Percent of Total Production
Cobalt	1	Congo (Kinshasa)	132,277	70.6%
	2	Russia	8,378	4.5%
	3	Australia	6,173	3.3%
Graphite	1	China	903,894	82.0%
	2	Brazil	74,957	6.8%
	3	Mozambique	33,069	3.0%
Lithium	1	Australia	60,627	55.0%
	2	Chile	28,660	26.0%
	3	China	15,432	14.0%
Nickel	1	Indonesia	1,102,310	37.0%
	2	Philippines	407,855	13.7%
	3	Russia	275,578	9.3%

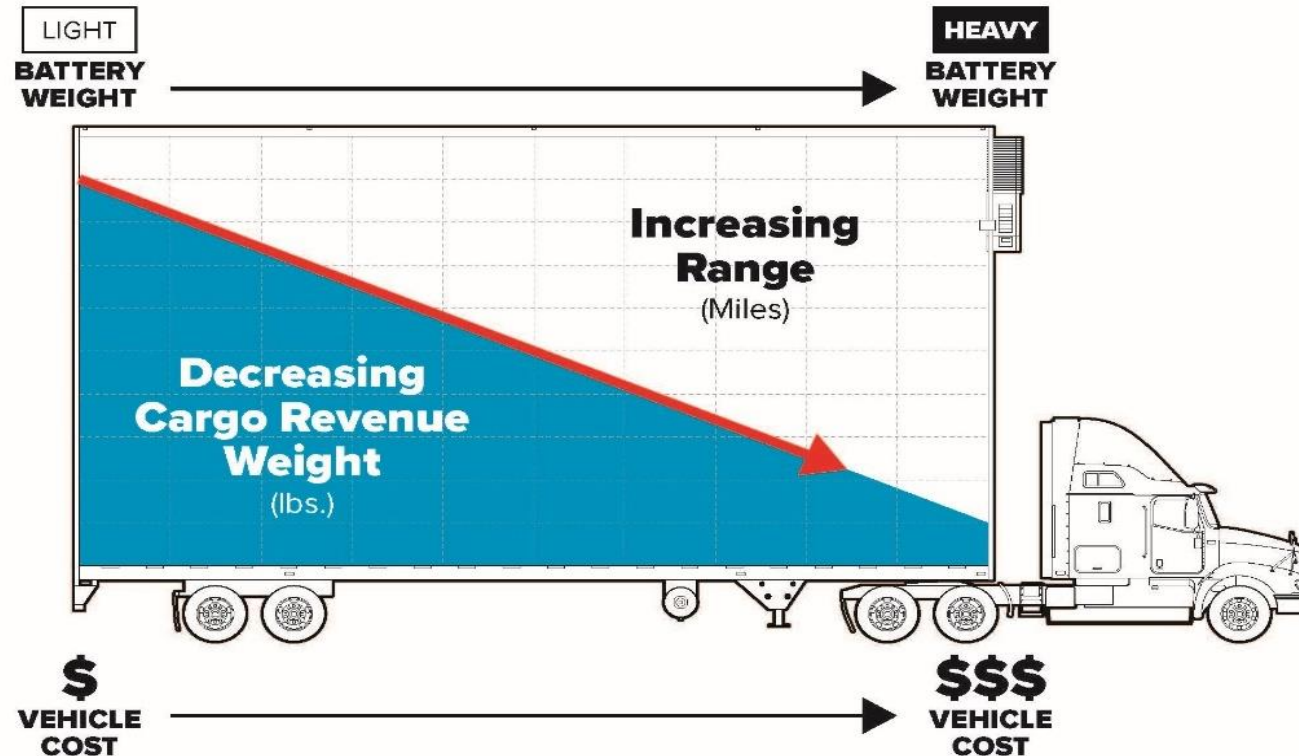
Electric Vehicle Production: Known Reserves

	Rank	Country	Reserves (Tons)	Percent of Total Reserves
Cobalt	1	Congo (Kinshasa)	3,858,085	46.1%
	2	Australia	1,543,234	18.4%
	3	Indonesia	661,386	7.9%
	4	Cuba	551,155	6.6%
	5	Philippines	286,601	3.4%
Graphite	1	Turkey	99,207,900	28.1%
	2	China	80,468,630	22.8%
	3	Brazil	77,161,700	21.9%
	4	Madagascar	28,660,060	8.1%
	5	Mozambique	27,557,750	7.8%
Lithium	1	Chile	10,141,252	41.8%
	2	Australia	6,283,167	25.9%
	3	Argentina	2,425,082	10.0%
	4	China	1,653,465	6.8%
	5	United States	826,733	3.4%
Nickel	1	Australia	23,148,510	23.1%
	2	Indonesia	23,148,510	23.1%
	3	Brazil	17,636,960	17.6%
	4	Russia	8,267,325	8.3%
	5	Philippines	5,291,088	5.3%

Tons of Material Needed versus Global Reserves

	Cobalt	Graphite	Lithium	Nickel
Global Reserves (Tons)	8,377,556	352,739,200	24,250,820	> 100,000,000
Total U.S. Vehicle Fleet Needs	5,396,733	29,586,708	3,842,239	18,807,908
Fleet Needs as a Percent of Known Reserves	64.4%	8.4%	15.8%	< 18.8%

BEV Truck Conundrum

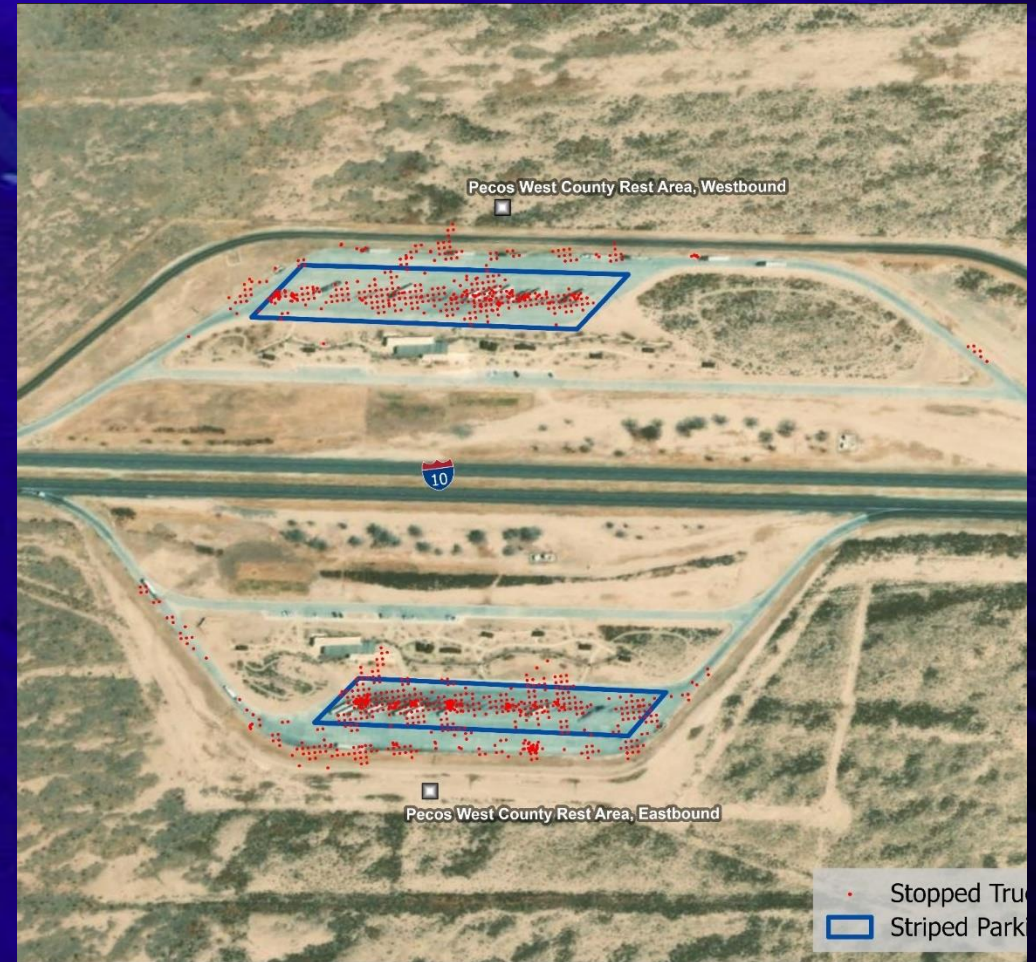


Long-Haul Truck Charging Requirements

- **Truck Charging Availability = Truck Parking Crisis 2.0**
- **BEV charging impacted by federal hours-of-service rules and parking availability**
- **At minimum every truck parking space would need a charger – 313,000 spaces**
 - ◆ **Initial equipment, installation costs – \$35 billion**

Parking Case Study

- Requires enough daily electricity to power more than 5,000 U.S. households for 126 truck charging events



Long-Haul Truck Charging

- Using today's trucking and charging requirements, more chargers will be needed than there are parking spaces
- Regardless of advances in battery capacity or charge rates, BEV charging will be limited by HOS and parking availability
- Other barriers include laws preventing commercial charging at public rest areas and the remoteness of many truck parking locations

ATRI Research on Zero-Emission Vehicles

NEW REPORT!



Understanding the CO₂ Impacts of Zero-Emission Trucks

New research from the American Transportation Research Institute (ATRI) analyzed the environmental impacts of Class 8 zero-emission trucks (ZETs). The research utilized federal and industry-sourced data to identify and compare full life-cycle CO₂ emissions for a range of truck types:

- Internal combustion engine (ICE) trucks powered by diesel
- Battery electric vehicle (BEV) trucks powered by electricity
- Fuel cell electric vehicle (FCEV) trucks powered by hydrogen

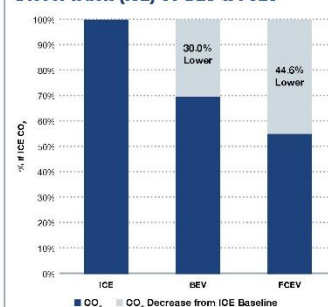
ATRI's analysis compared CO₂ emissions across the full vehicle life-cycle:

- Vehicle production
- Energy production and consumption
- Vehicle disposal/recycling

The study found that full life-cycle CO₂ emissions for the battery electric truck would only generate 30 percent fewer emissions than the standard diesel truck.

The marginal environmental benefits of electric trucks are due, in large part, to lithium-ion battery production – which generates more than six times the carbon of diesel truck production. ATRI's research concludes that hydrogen fuel cell trucks (FCEV) are ultimately the most environmentally friendly truck type, although the technology is not presently feasible for long-haul operations.

Lifetime CO₂ Emissions for Class 8 Diesel Truck (ICE) vs BEV & FCEV



Realities of Zero-Emission Trucks



VEHICLE COST

ZET vehicle costs will be a strong barrier to entry. While a new Class 8 diesel truck tractor may cost roughly \$135,000 to \$150,000, the purchase price of a new Class 8 BEV can be as much as \$450,000. The same issue will likely impact the FCEV. Estimates for fuel cell truck costs range from \$200,000 to \$600,000 with 60 percent of the overall cost solely credited to the fuel cell propulsion system.



SOURCING OF MATERIALS AND SUPPLY CHAIN ISSUES

There are several key raw materials needed for lithium-ion batteries; depending on the battery chemistry, these might include lithium, graphite, cobalt, manganese and nickel. While these materials are critical for batteries and for the production of a large BEV national fleet, the U.S. is almost entirely dependent on other countries for these materials. Over the past decade, the U.S. has imported nearly 100 percent of the critical minerals needed for battery production from countries including China, Australia, Chile and the Democratic Republic of Congo.



REFUELING INFRASTRUCTURE

There currently is no U.S. network where over-the-road trucks can stop for rest breaks and recharging at the same time. In a forthcoming report, ATRI is documenting the infrastructure requirements of a nationwide truck charging network and the electricity sector's ability to power the U.S. truck fleet.



BATTERY LIFE

It is well understood that lithium-ion batteries begin to slowly degrade once the charging and discharging process commences, and battery degradation is greatly influenced by the number of charge cycles. Separate from the number of charging cycles, there is evidence that the rate at which a BEV is charged could impact battery life. Because of operational constraints – such as driver hours-of-service – and the large energy capacity of a truck battery, faster charging may be necessary.

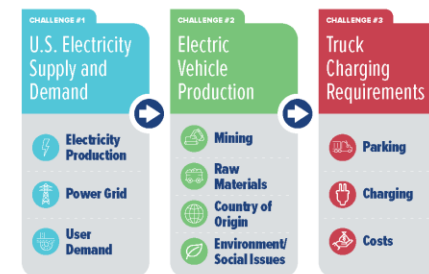
NEW REPORT!



Charging Infrastructure Challenges for the U.S. Electric Vehicle Fleet

New research from the American Transportation Research Institute (ATRI) provides an assessment of the infrastructure needs for electrification of the U.S. vehicle fleet, with an emphasis on the trucking industry. This analysis focuses on three infrastructure components that may prove challenging for electrifying the nation's vehicle fleet:

- 1 U.S. Electricity Supply and Demand
- 2 Electric Vehicle Production
- 3 Truck Charging Requirements



ATRI's research identified key findings in each of these three infrastructure components.



ELECTRICITY NEEDS ARE SIGNIFICANT

Full electrification of the U.S. vehicle fleet would require a large percentage of the country's existing electricity generation including:

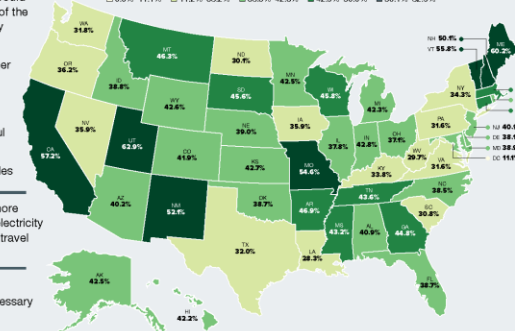
- 26.3 percent for passenger cars and trucks
- 14 percent for all freight trucks, including 10.6 percent for long-haul trucks
- 40.3 percent for all vehicles

Some states would need more than 50 percent of current electricity generation to meet vehicle travel needs (see map at right).

Large-scale infrastructure investment would be a necessary precursor to electrification.

Percent of Total Generation Required:

0.0%-11.1% 11.2%-36.2% 36.3%-42.8% 42.9%-50.0% 50.1%-62.9%



Questions?

Jeffrey Short

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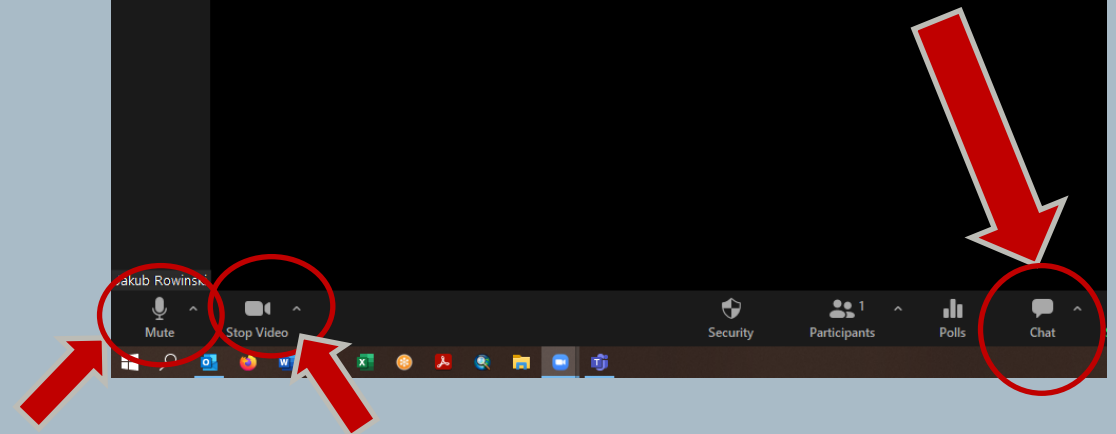
770-432-0628

www.TruckingResearch.org

February Freight Initiatives Committee



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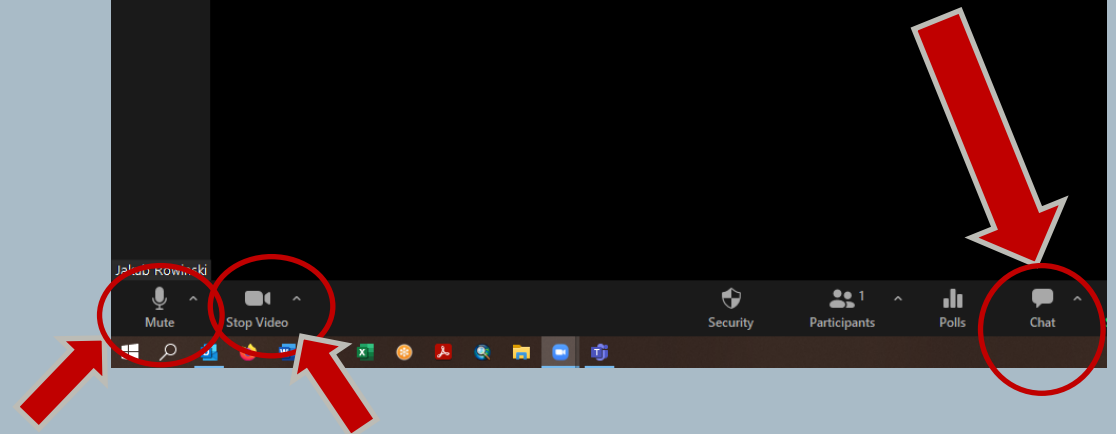


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February Freight Initiatives Committee Agenda

- Roll Call of Members
- Approval of Minutes
- Update on NJTPA Freight Division Activities
- Annual Trucking Industry Update
- Two-Minute Reports on Freight Activities from Committee Members
- Next Meeting: Monday, April 17, 2023 – Annual Port Industry Update
- Adjournment

Please use the Chat box to ask questions during the presentations and if requesting credits, please post your name and email, followed by either AICP or PE with your PE license number



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