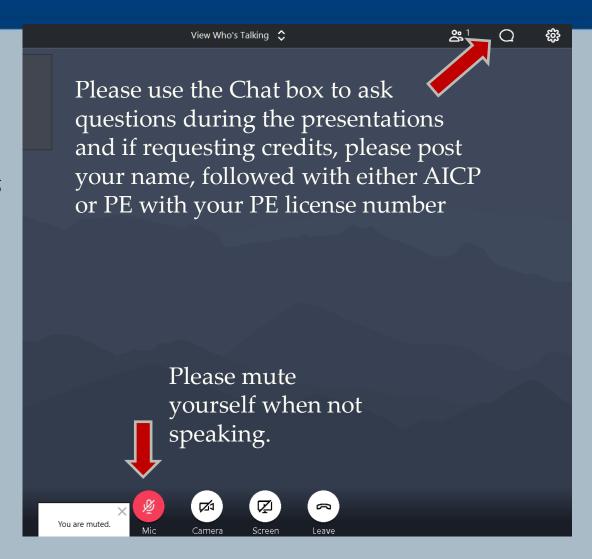
# August 15 Freight Initiatives Committee Agenda

- Roll Call of Members
- Approval of Minutes
- Update on NJTPA Freight Division Activities
- 2022 New Jersey State Freight Plan Update and Discussion
  - Genevieve Clifton, Manager, Maritime Resources, Freight Planning and Grants Management, New Jersey Department of Transportation
  - Stephen Chiaramonte, AICP/PP, Assistant Vice President,
     Supervising Transportation Planner, Project Delivery Manager,
     Eastern Pennsylvania, WSP
- Two-minute Reports on Freight Activities from Committee Members
- Next Meeting: Monday, October 17, 2022 Strategies and Effective Practices for Planning for and Working with Developers on Industrial Development in Communities
   Adjournment



### **2Q22 Industrial Market**

- 860 million SF in the region
- 13.1 million SF under construction



840K SF lease to List Logistics in former Toys'R'Us bldg. in Morris County Source: Re-NJ.com



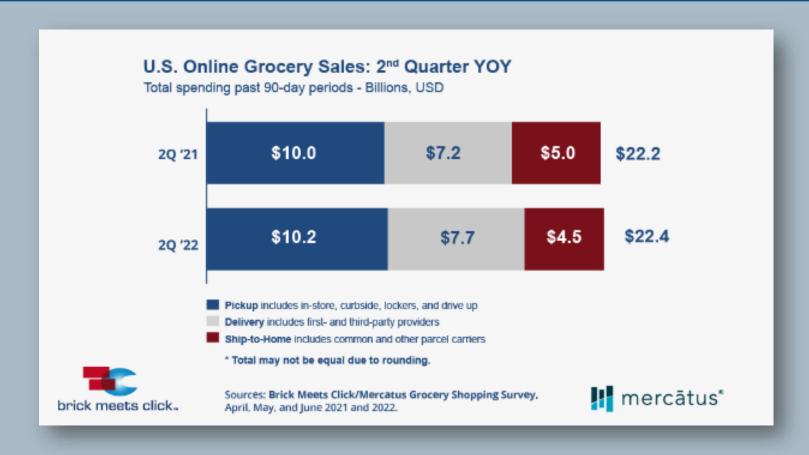
191K SF spec building under construction in North Brunswick Source: Re-NJ.com



IDI Lease of 111K SF building to Lowes in Passaic Source: Re-NJ.com

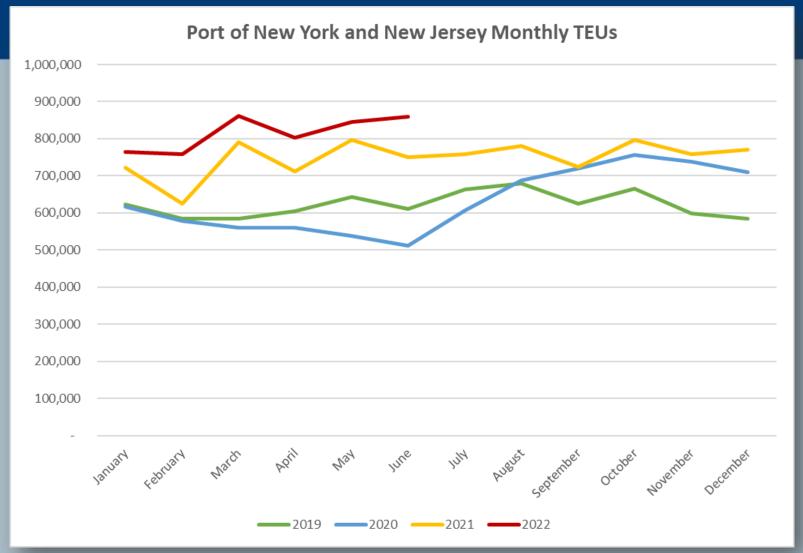


### **Buy On-Line Remains a Key Market**





#### Container Movements at the Port





### NJTPA Freight Division Update

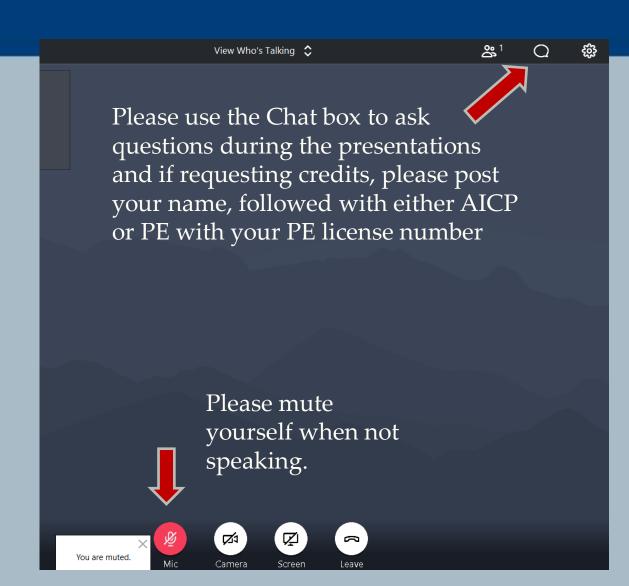
- Updating and enhancing the Goods Movement Strategies for Communities Webtool
- Advancing FY 2021 Freight Concept Development Program
- Progressing the Rail Grade Crossing Assessment Update
- Beginning work on enhancing last mile commutation options for workers at freight facilities



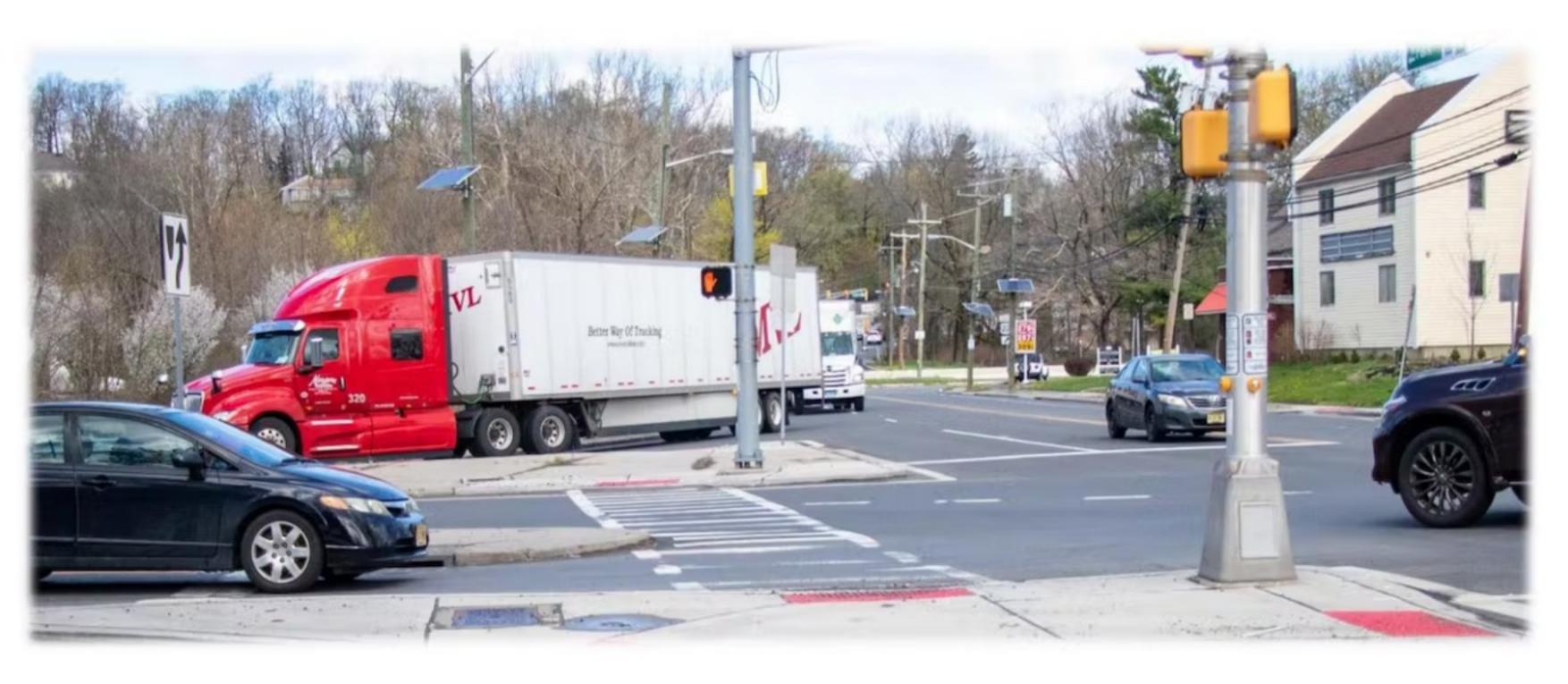


### New Jersey State Freight Plan Update

- Genevieve Clifton, New Jersey Department of Transportation
- Stephen Chiaramonte, WSP







NJTPA Freight Initiatives Committee 15 August 2022



New Jersey Statewide Freight Plan - 2022



## 2022 NJ Statewide Freight Plan

- Updating the last SFP completed in 2017
- Much has changed in 5 years:
  - E-commerce expansion
  - COVID-19
  - Higher quality datasets
  - Focus on equity and quality of life
- NJ Freight industry thriving despite challenges

The 2022 New Jersey Statewide Plan is an actionable plan aimed at solidifying New Jersey's status as the world's premier freight and logistics nexus, advancing innovative technologies and state of the art infrastructure, and supporting the growth of the nation's most advanced transportation workforce.



## NJ Statewide Freight Plan

- Federal Requirements
  - FAST Act/Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA)
- Existing Conditions
  - Highway
  - Rail
  - Maritime
  - Equity
- Plan Framework (Final Document)
- Schedule and Next Steps



# In a few words, what is your number one priority for freight in New Jersey?

safety	Sustainable	Ease movement less community disruption
Equity	Increase in truck drivers	Improved rail access and service
Sustainability equity	Resilient	Meet supply/demand



# In a few words, what is your number one priority for freight in New Jersey?

Cost efficient, environmentally sustainable, community considered, safe and resilient

a better balance between trucks and freight rail

**Air quality** 

Redundancy

Capturing economic value

Increasing business hours being worked

Regional Economic Competitiveness

Safety and Equity

Can be leveraged to create economic opportunities



# In a few words, what is your number one priority for freight in New Jersey?

Safety

marine highway

Cost

Balance freight and community impacts

shared responsibility for safety

Cognizant of, and connected to host communities in an equitable manner

Truck parking

Responsive

Alleviating congestion in Northern NJRedundancy in event of



mishaps/blockage/accidents

# In a few words, what is your number one priority for freight in New Jersey?

Multimodal

Acknowledging truck drivers

Congestion mitigation, carbon emissions mitigation

More use of rail to move freight within the region

partnerships

balancing the needs of the truck industry with congested urban areas

Rail connections

Rail connections



# In a few words, what is your number one priority for freight in New Jersey?

Preservation of light density or currently inactive corridors for potential reactiviation/increased use

preservation of rail corridors for freight

Adding infrastructure to meet more demand



## Why Do We Need a Freight Plan?

- Originally mandated by the FAST Act (2015)
  - Mandated that all states complete a Freight Plan every 5 years (now 4 years – IIJA)
  - Freight Plan requirement tied to NHFP funding
- Recognition of the need to understand how, where, and what goods move on a state's multimodal freight network, providing:
  - Inventory of existing conditions
  - Identification of needs, actions, and policies
- FAST Act Requirements have been enhanced by IIJA





## 10 Requirements consistent with FAST Act (holdovers from 2017 Plan):

Freight system trends/needs/issues	Freight policies/strategies/performance measures
List of CUFC/CRFC	Link plan with Federal Freight Policy and Program goals
Innovative technologies/strategies	Improvements specific to heavy vehicles/pavement deterioration
Inventory of bottlenecks	Mitigation strategies for delay/congestion
Freight investment plan	FAC Consultation



## Freight Plan Requirements

### New requirements within the IIJA (new to the 2022 Plan):

Truck parking facilities assessment	Supply chain cargo flows (by mode)
Inventory of commercial ports	Considerations made by any multi- state freight compact (not applicable to NJ)
Impacts of e-commerce on freight infrastructure	Considerations of military freight
Strategies to address impacts of weather/natural disasters on freight	Strategies to address impacts of freight on air pollution
Strategies to address impacts of freight on flooding/stormwater runoff	Strategies to address impacts of freight on habitat loss

### **Other Federal Priorities**

- Marine Highway Port Linkages
- Maritime Development
- Environmental Justice and Equity
- Job Access
- Cross-jurisdictional coordination
- Improved data access
- Link to other plans (NJ Rail Plan)

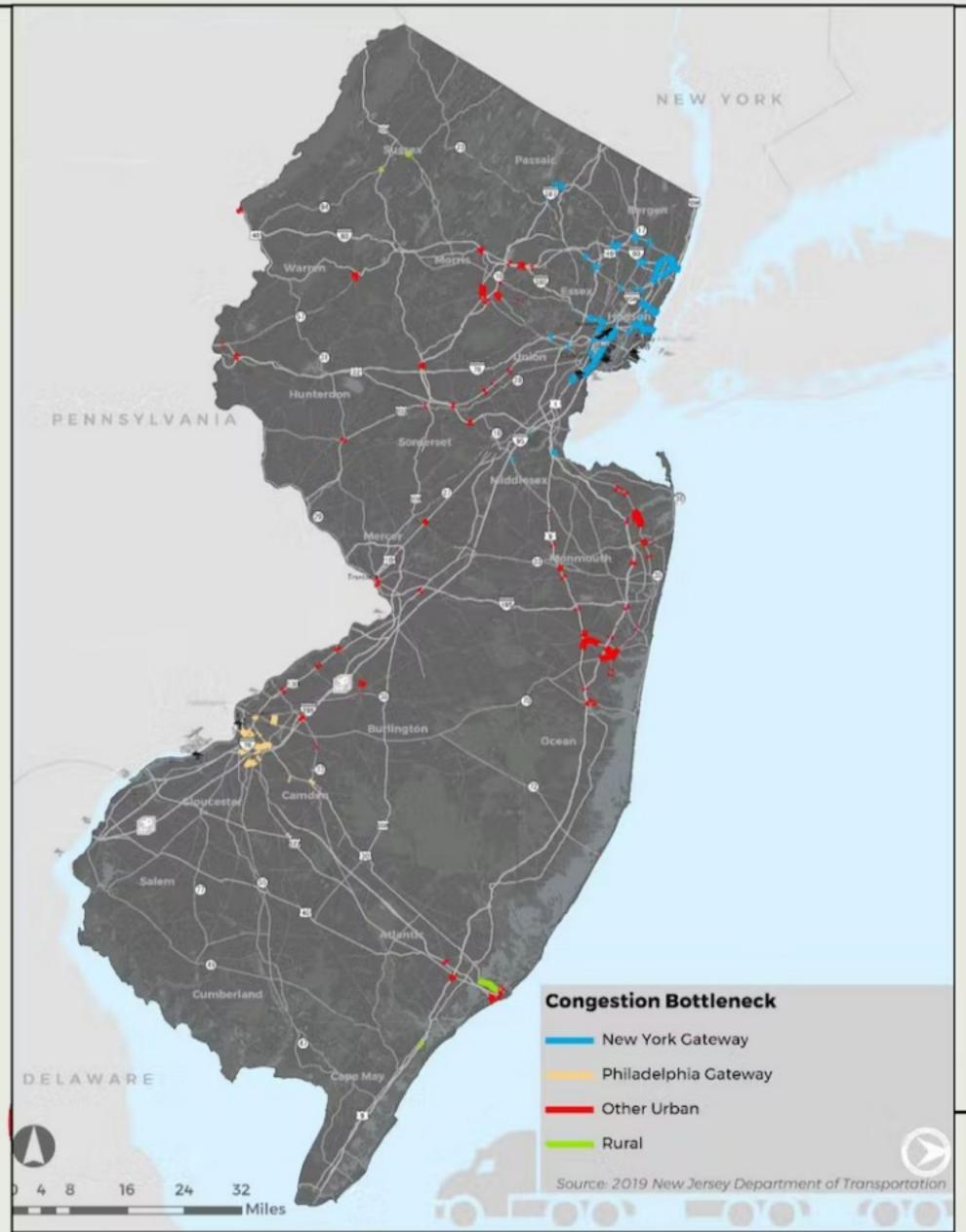


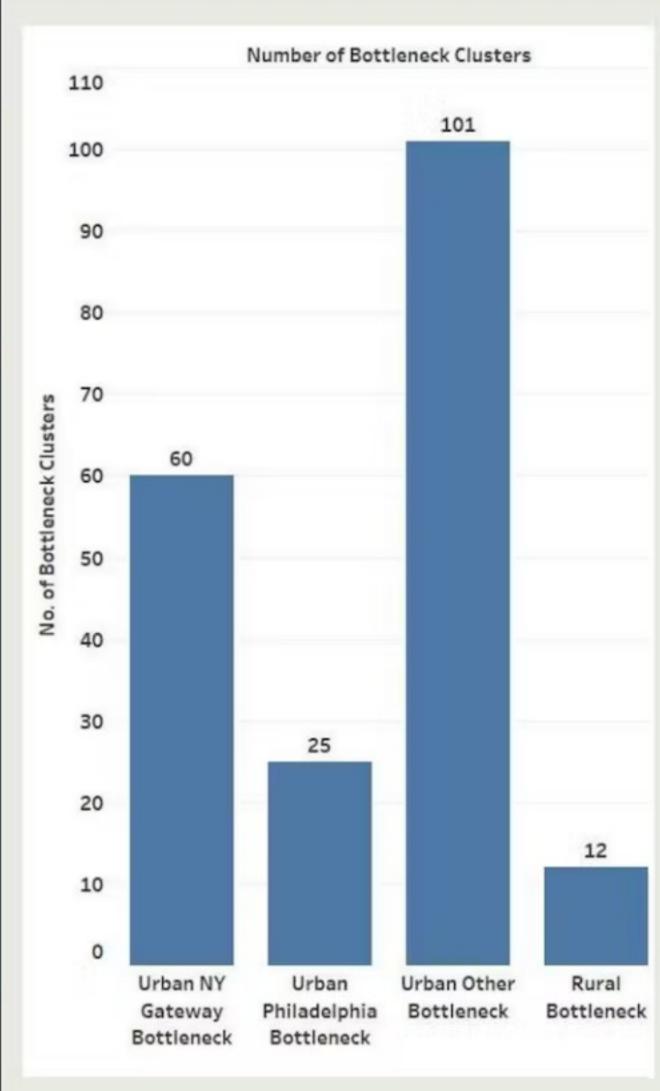
## What else should our freight plan include?





## Highway Bottlenecks





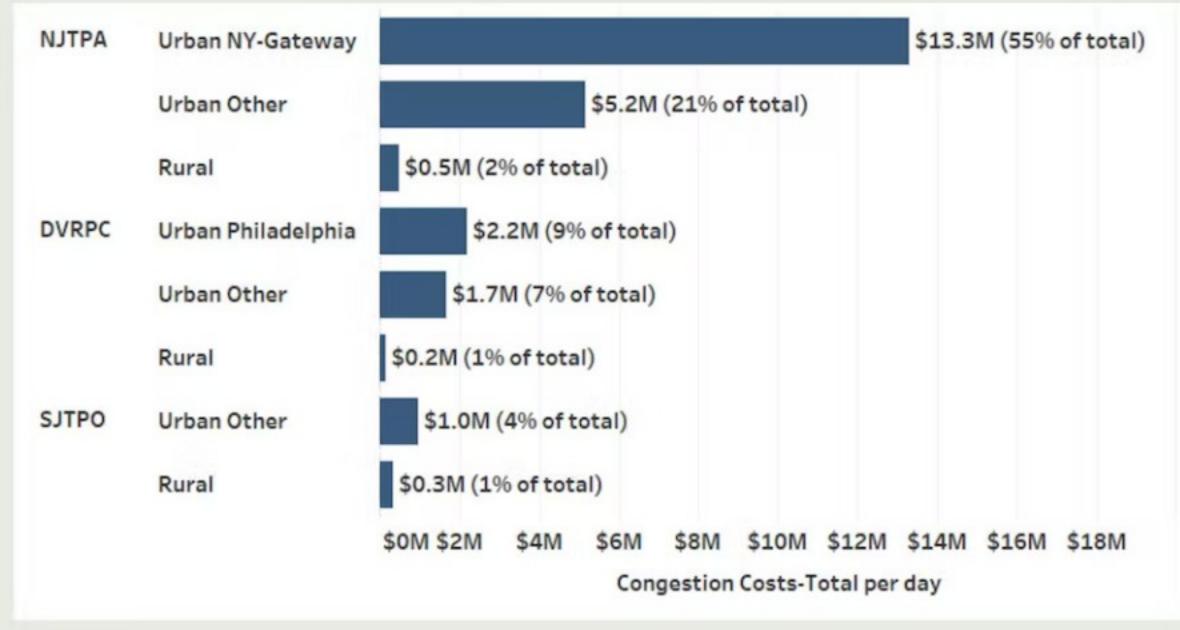
- 2021 travel time data
- Recurring and non-recurring congestion
- Estimated costs on trucking and shippers using NCHRP 925

## Highway Freight Congestion Costs





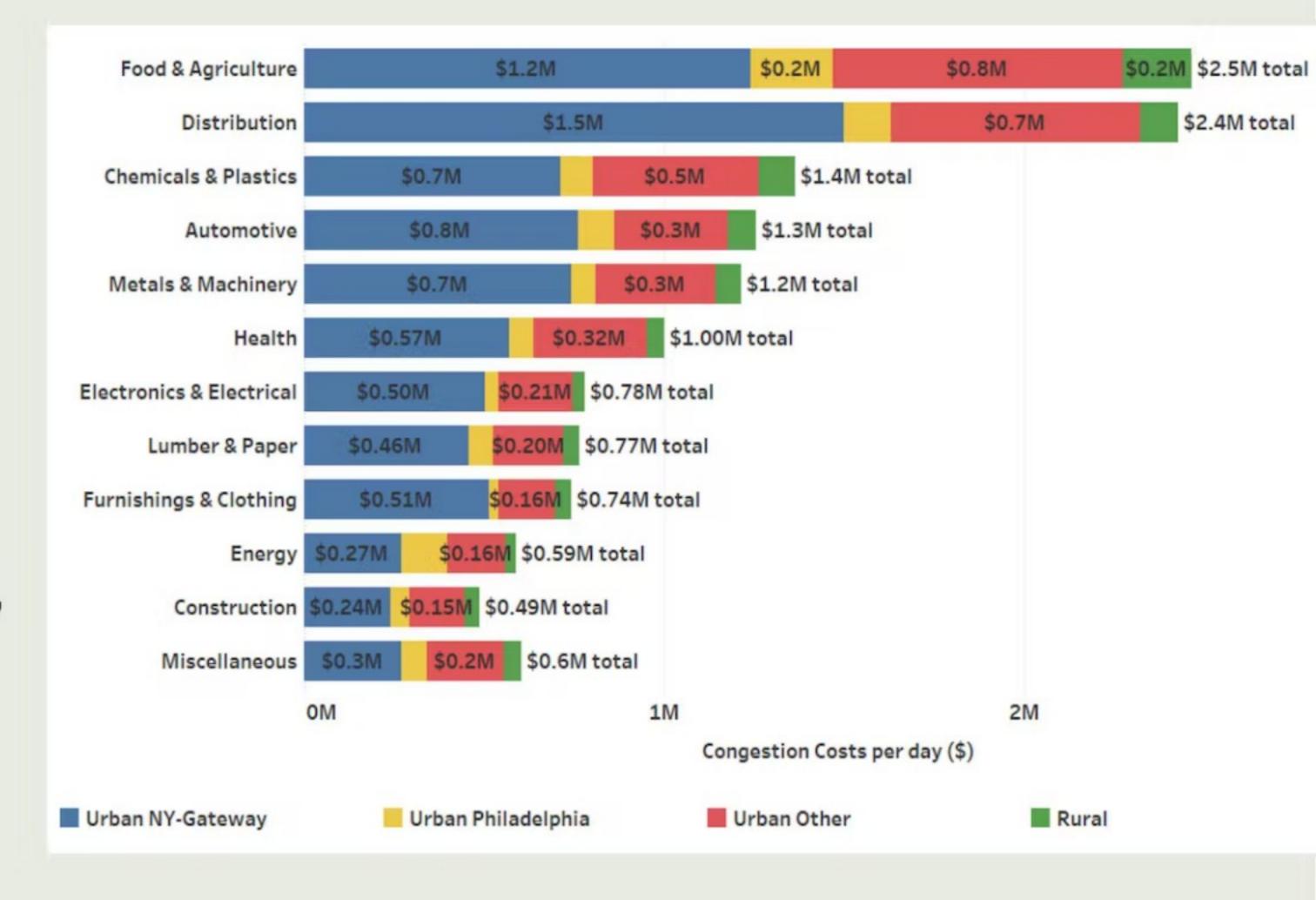
- Apportioning freight congestion costs by roadway type and geography
- Roadways in NJ cause \$24.3 million/day in congestion costs to freight





## Highway Congestion Impacts on NJ Supply Chairmenter

- Commodity flow data from Transearch was used to assign congestion costs to supply chains
- Top supply chains affected are: Food & Agriculture, Distribution, Chemicals & Plastics, and Automotive.





## Maritime Update

- Update on facilities changes/additions
- Update on commodity tons & value (international and domestic)
- Update on facility usage changes
  - Wind Port
- Next Steps: Review investment needs
  - Maritime facilities
  - Landside connections



Port of Paulsboro Wind Turbine Manufacturing Facility, 2022



## Maritime Update

- The plan looks at Northern New Jersey, Southern New Jersey, and briefly, Philadelphia Ports
- Port of New York and New Jersey
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> TEUs
  - 4<sup>th</sup> total tonnage
- South Jersey Port District
  - 24<sup>th</sup> TEUs
  - 35<sup>th</sup> total tonnage
- Port of Philadelphia
  - 17<sup>th</sup> TEUs
  - 23<sup>rd</sup> total tonnage

Source: 2020 BTS, Waterborne Commerce Statistics



## Key Facility Updates Since Last Plan

- NJ Wind Port
  - Port of Paulsboro
    - Ocean Wind EEW facility to manufacture monopiles operational in 2022
- Port of Salem
  - 2021 -awarded \$9 million in INFRA funding to expand vessel capacity and intermodal rail connectivity
- ExpressRail completion at Port Jersey (2019)
- Completion of Bayonne Bridge (2019)
- Rehabilitation of Middle Thorofare Bridge(2021)





## Top Commodities International Imports Mentimeter

- Petroleum products led tonnage, followed by coal, foodstuffs, alcoholic beverages, and other manufacturing and construction related commodities
- 60% of imports have their first destination in Northern NJ
- 7% destined for Southern NJ
- 33% other regions
- The profile of top commodities by value is quite different from tonnage - led by textiles, motorized vehicles, machinery, and electronics

Commodities by Tonnage (Thousands of Tons)	Total
Crude petroleum	11,174
Gasoline	10,003
Fuel oils	6,749
Petroleum Products Total	27,925
Coal-n.e.c.	4,939
Other foodstuffs	4,392
Nonmetal mineral products	2,971
Plastics/rubber	2,422
Alcoholic beverages	2,165
Nonmetallic minerals	2,122
Textiles/leather	2,025
Basic chemicals	1,878
Machinery	1,668
Furniture	1,613
Motorized vehicles	1,567
Articles-base metal	1,330
Base metals	994
All other commodities Total (includes additional commodities to the above)	39,141
Grand Total	67,068

Commodities by Value (Millions of Dollars)		Total
Crude petroleum	\$	3,604
Gasoline	\$	4,883
Fuel oils	\$	2,443
Petroleum Products Total	\$	10,930
Textiles/leather	\$	17,907
Motorized vehicles	\$	16,218
Machinery	\$	12,780
Electronics	\$	8,779
Other foodstuffs	\$	7,877
Plastics/rubber	\$	7,305
Chemical prods.	\$	5,679
Furniture	\$	5,617
Alcoholic beverages	\$	5,573
Basic chemicals	\$	5,413
Misc. mfg. prods.	\$	4,814
Meat/seafood	\$	4,122
Coal-n.e.c.	\$	2,114
All other commodities Total	\$	128,695
(includes additional commodities		
to the above)	<u> </u>	120 625
Grand Total	\$	139,625



 Overall, a large majority of exported tons (81%) originate outside New Jersey. This volume is primarily coal, which originates in West Virginia

Thousands of Tons	Total
Coal	21,139
Waste/scrap	2,802
Fuel oils	2,451
Cereal grains	683
Motorized vehicles	360
Mixed freight	280
Gasoline	273
Basic chemicals	233
Misc. mfg. prods.	217
Wood products	173
All other commodities	1,126
Grand Total	26,391



### Domestic Inbound and Outbound Commodities

Domestic Inbound Ton (Thousands of Tons)		Domestic Outbou	ınd Tonnage
Crude petroleum	322	Coal-n.e.c.	586
Fuel oils	1,581	Fuel oils	200
Gasoline	55	Gasoline	55
Transport Equipment	0.24	-	-
Grand Total	1,959	Grand Total	841

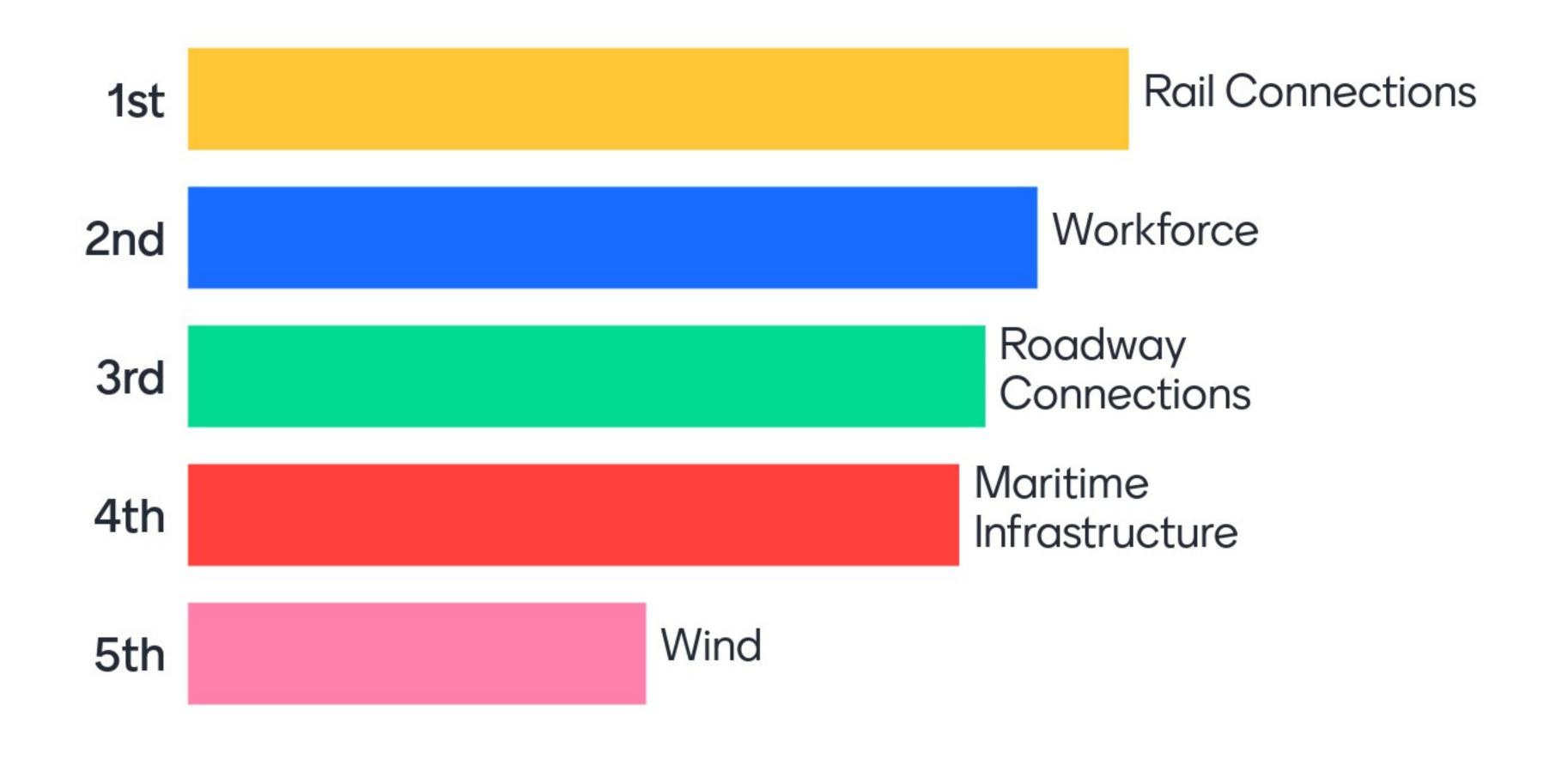


## Looking Ahead – Future Challenges

- In its 2050 Master Plan, PANYNJ anticipates that it will need to accommodate 2.8 million intermodal rail lifts, 1.3 million autos, 5.5 million tons of bulk cargo, and 17 million TEUs
  - Managing this thruput for the New Jersey ports will involve both landside connections road and railas well as marine highway connections to ship goods within NJ and throughout the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic.
  - Maritime highway connections could also be made, especially for bulk goods that do not require much pre-sorting
- Wind Port will be a manufacturing center and marshalling port for East Coast offshore wind farms
  - Landside challenges include signage and signaling improvements, as well as bridges that do not have the load capacity for the larger turbine components.
  - Potential connection to I-295
  - Potential rail connections
  - Maintenance of the maritime system



# Please rank the importance that you think NJDOT should give to the following maritime investments:



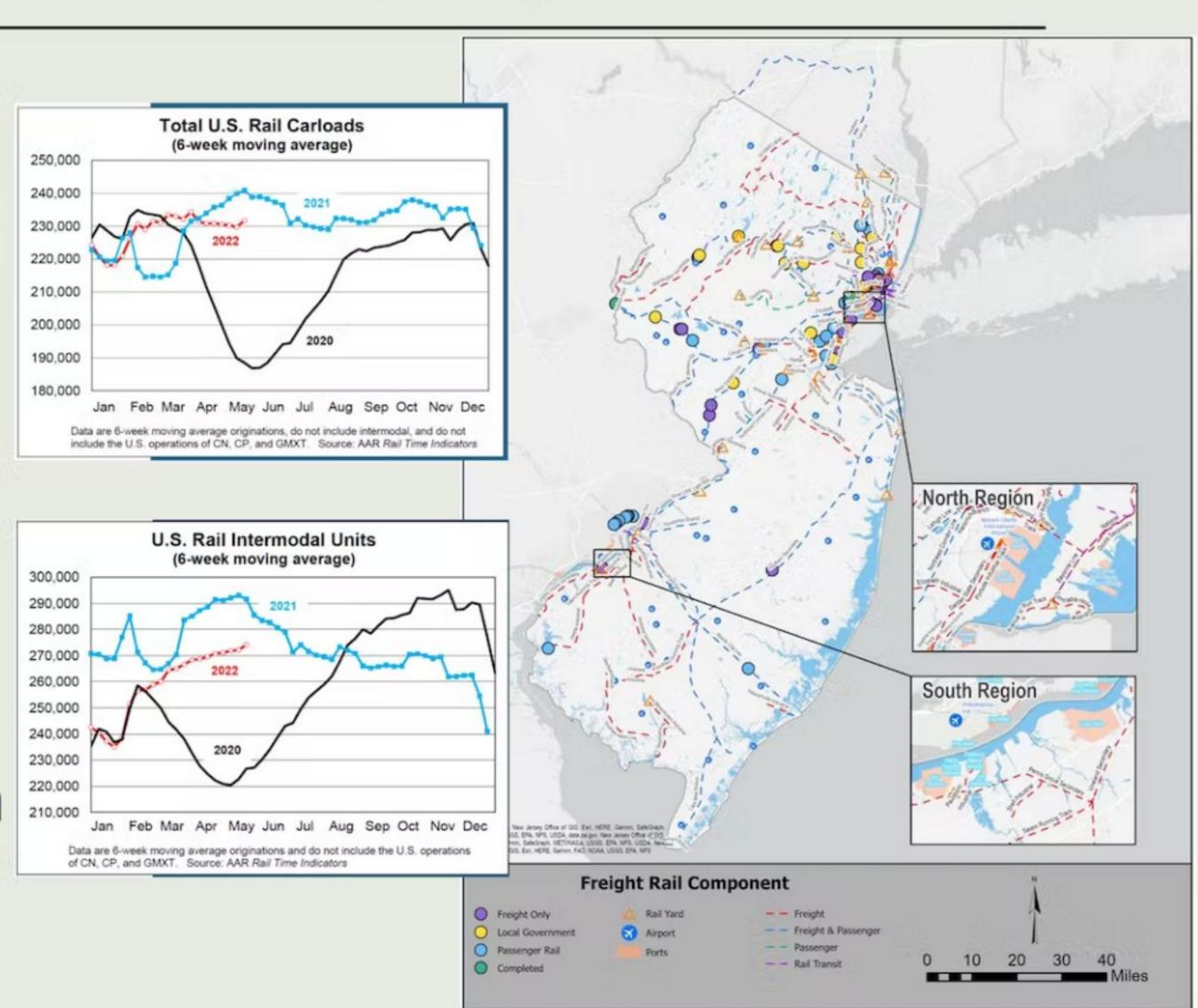


- NJ Rail Network and Operators and mileage remain similar to 2017:
  - o 20 Current Operators
  - 1,068 Track Miles Owned and Operated by Freight Railroads
  - 603 Track Miles Owned by Passenger Railroads
  - 2,427 Track Miles Operated Over by Freight Railroads

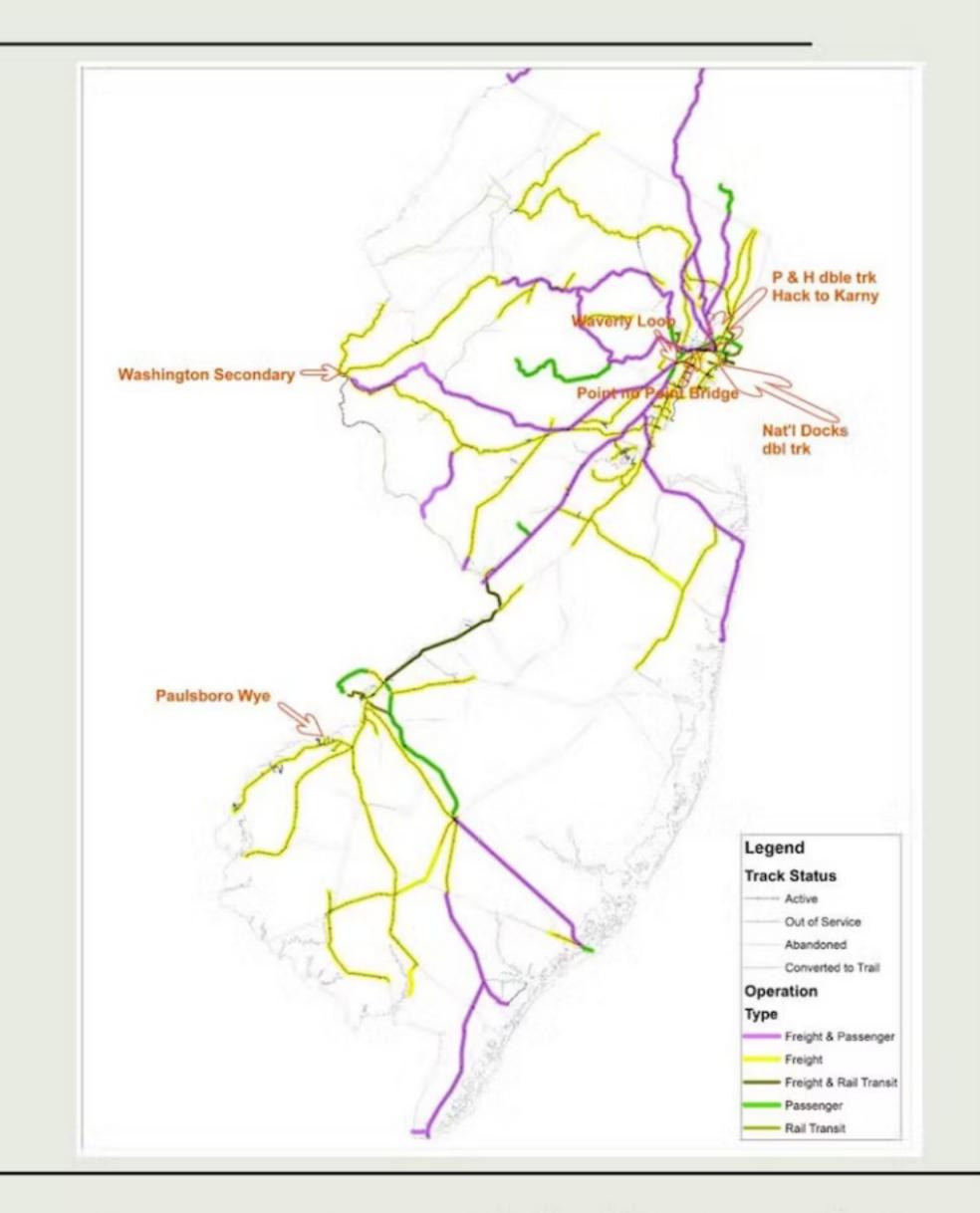
Class/Type	Railroad Name	Miles Operated
Class I and Canadian	CSX Transportation	641
	Norfolk Southern	904
	Corporation	501
Class II and Class III	New York, Susquehanna	91
(Regional)	and Western Railway	31
	Belvidere and Delaware	19
	River Railway Company	
	Dover and Delaware	109
	Dover and Rockaway	17
	Black River and	17
	Western	1/
	Morristown and Erie	9
	Railway, Inc.	,
Class III (Local)	New Jersey Rail Carrier,	2
	LLC	-
	Cape May Seashore	13
	Line	13
	SMS Rail Service, Inc.	18
	Southern Railroad	47
	Company of New Jersey	47
	Winchester and	47
	Western Railroad	7/
	Bayway Terminal	1
	Switching Co	*
	Conrail, Inc.	469
Switching and Terminal Railroads	East Jersey Railroad and	3
	Terminal Company	3
	Hainesport Industrial	1
	Railroad	1
	Hainesport Secondary,	1
	LLC	1
	New York New Jersey	1
	Rail, LLC	1
	Raritan Central Railway,	17
	LLC	17



- Fluctuation in Volume
  - 2019 Saw Rail Volumes Decline
     Primarily Due to Coal and
    - Primarily Due to Coal and Grain
  - 2020 Saw Q3 Volume Recovery
  - Today Seeing Return to Pre-Pandemic Volumes in Many Markets
  - Decline in Employment Due in Part to Precision Scheduled Railroading (PSR)



- NJ Rail Network remains generally as it was in 2017 with several notable improvements:
  - Waverly Loop
  - P&H Double Tracking Hack to Kearny
  - National Docks Double Track
  - Point-No-Point Bridge (Construction Started July 2022)
  - Paulsboro Wye Track and Siding Track
  - Washington Secondary Clearance beneath S. Main Street Bridge



## Constraints to Freight Rail

- Weight Limitations
- Vertical Clearance Constraints
- Capacity Constraints / Bottlenecks
- Yard Capacity
- Inter-Agency Collaboration
- Grade Crossing Safety
- Bi-State Collaboration / Cooperation





## Setting Priorities for Future Investment

- Revised Approach to Grouping and Prioritization of Issues and Constraints
- 3 Project Categories
  - Freight Rail Freight Only Corridors
  - Local Government "Spot"
     Projects Requiring Local Support
  - Passenger Rail Longer Term
     Coordination and Policy Revision
     Required Issues

The 2022 SFP will provide the NJDOT Office of Freight Planning and Office of Grants Management guidance to assist in determining where best to prioritize and invest in freight rail improvements for the benefit of the state.



# What would you consider the most important issue to address to improve freight rail in New Jersey?





## What does "Equity" mean?

- Addressing historic harms to overburdened communities (OBCs)
- Aligns with federal and state law



### Equity: NJ Environmental Justice Law (2020) Mentimeter

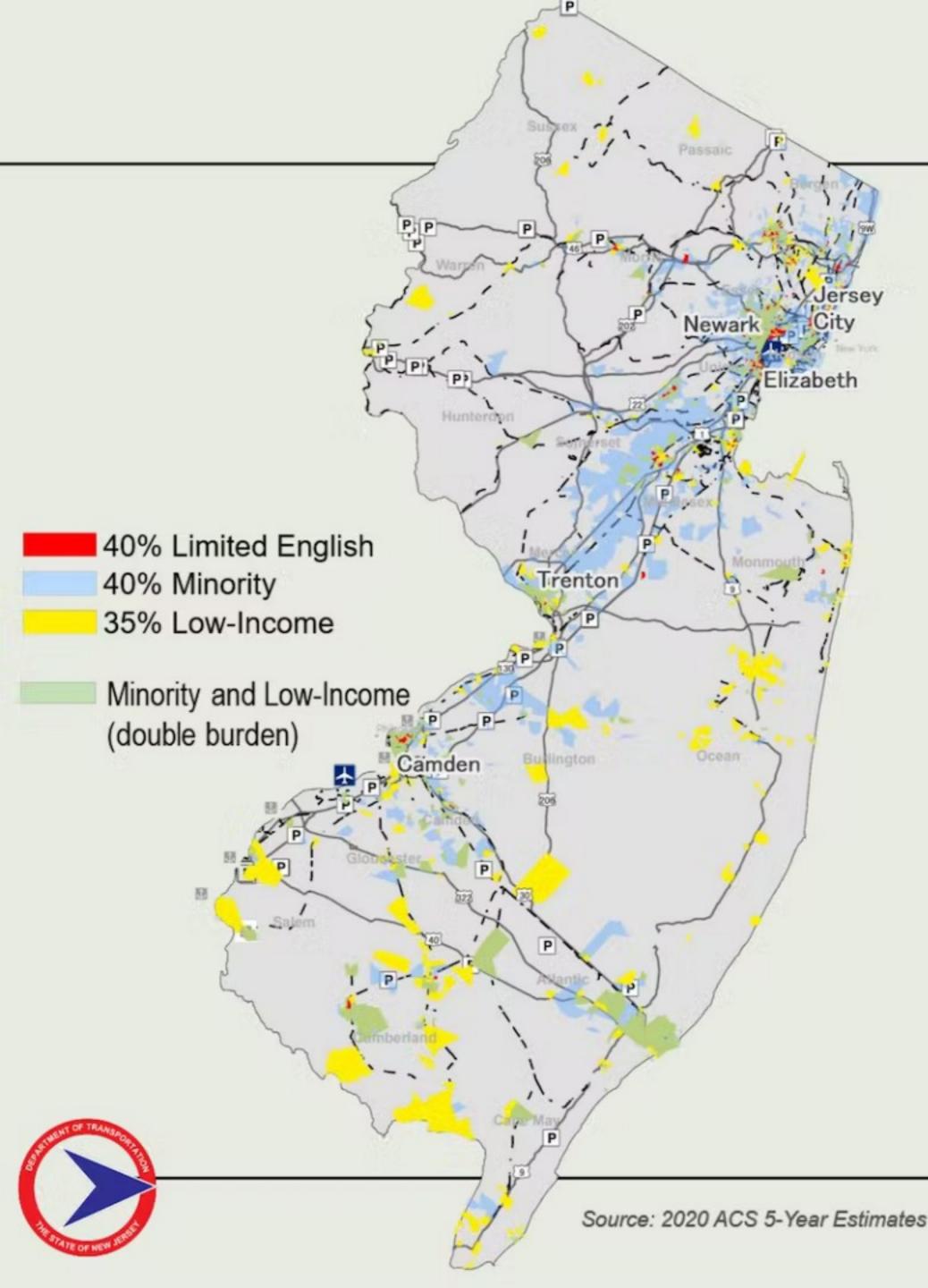
- At least 35 percent of the households qualify as low-income households (at or below twice the poverty threshold as determined by the United States Census Bureau); or
- At least 40 percent of the residents identify as minority or as members of a State recognized tribal community; or
- At least 40 percent of the households have limited English proficiency (LEP), defined as households without an adult that speaks English "very well" according to the United States Census Bureau.



### Equity: Methodology

- 2020 5-year American Community Survey data
  - Contained more of the data categories
  - 2020 Decennial Census data was problematic due to messaging about the census (counting LEP populations)
- Unit of measurement: Census block groups
  - Consistent with 2020 NJ EJ Law
  - More accurate data capture (600-3,000 people) than tracts (1,200-8,000)
- Geodata on freight facilities (ports, rail facilities, etc) and industrial land use (NJDEP land use/land cover 2015)





### Equity: Where are OBC !!

- 11.5% of the population is considered low-income.
- 1% of households are LEP, but the most concentrated in urban areas.
- 23.5% of the state's population identify with ethnic and racial minority groups.

### **Industrial Landuse** Ind. Non Equity Ind. Equty DELAWARE AIrport Truck Parking **Bus Lines** Major Roadways Railroads Transit Rail ource: 2019 New Jersey Department of Transportation

### Equity and Freight

- 61% of industrial land use overlaps defined equity areas, where communities are subject to disproportionately high number of environmental and public health stressors.
- Areas where equity measures and industrial land use intersect include:
  - Large cities (Newark, JC, Paterson, Elizabeth)
  - Other legacy industrial clusters (southern Bergen, western Hudson, northern Middlesex, northern Burlington)

### Equity: Next Steps

- Qualitative analysis of beneficial and burdening aspects of freight in NJ
- Recommendations on increasing benefits and mitigating burdens. Examples may include:
  - Community & stakeholder engagement
  - Interagency coordination
  - Planning and policy initiatives
- Inform freight prioritization
  - · Identify key issues, impacts, and opportunities





# Given industrial uses within many overburdened communities, what are some strategies to improve quality of life, safety, and health outcomes?

creating local job opportunities, considering good neighbor practices

Electrification (reduction of air quality impacts)

Mitigation to air and noise pollutions

congestion mitigation

ensure safety for all

Clean technologies

Investment in infrastructure

clean trucks and freight facilities

Vehicle electrification, green infrastructure, community-benefit agreements



# Given industrial uses within many overburdened communities, what are some strategies to improve quality of life, safety, and health outcomes?

Transportation efficiency measures by improving rail connections, lowering roadway congestion

Community engagement

Jobs, job training

Noise mitigation, truck routing policies

Jobs and access to said jobs

Flooding Impacts

Pedestrian/Cyclist Safety Investments

Enforce truck routes to mitigate per and bike crashes

Ev trucks and other tech to reduce climate change





# Given industrial uses within many overburdened communities, what are some strategies to improve quality of life, safety, and health outcomes?

Noise mitigations.

Public and stakeholder outreach

Public/private/community collaborations

**Engage municipalities** 

public/private/community collaborations

Community-benefit agreements

open fact based discussions

fact based discussions



### What partnerships are needed to effect these changes?

```
public private community
                 state county local roads
                  work with nj ej office
                     dept of labor trust industry grassroots grassroots municipalities
relationship building
                  mpos
     community municipalities
                engage municipalities
                community engagment
           have more drop in medical
```



- Introduction
- Goals and Objectives
- Ongoing/Completed Partner Efforts
- Current Trends
- New Jersey's Freight Economy
- Freight Network Performance
- Performance Measures
- Innovative Technologies
- Priorities and Actions
- Investment Plan



## What is New Jersey's Greatest Challenge for Freight?

Maintenance

home rule

Cleaner, more rail less trucks

Being a densely populated state with legacy infrastructure

Roadway capacity

Congestion on antiquated infrastructure

Safety, Equity & Operations.

Accommodating growth and upgrading network.

Transition of long-distance modes to net zero emissions



## What is New Jersey's Greatest Challenge for Freight?

Innovation and change

Make everyone happy: balancing impacts to OBCs, and growing our economy.

Accommodating growth while avoiding adverse community impacts

Need to upgrade infrastructure with cutting edge tech



#### Overall Schedule

Task	Effort	August	September	October	November	December
1	Revised Goals and Objectives	Complete				
2	Previously Completed Work	Complete				
3	Current Trends	Complete				
4	New Jersey's Freight Economy	Draft Complete				
5	Modal Analyses	Draft Complete				
6	Performance Measures					
7	Innovative Technologies					
8	Actions and Implementation					
9	Draft Plan					
10	Final Plan					



#### Contact Us





Janice Marino-Doyle

NJDOT OFP Program Specialist

Janice.Marino-doyle@dot.nj.gov 609-963-1782





Stephen Chiaramonte
Supervising Planner WSP USA

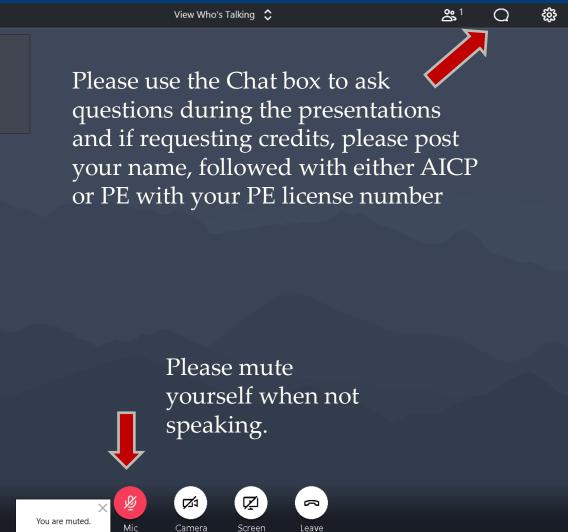
S.Chiaramonte@wsp.com 609-865-3930





#### 2022 State Freight Plan Update





### August Freight Initiatives Committee Agenda

- Roll Call of Members
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- State Freight Plan Update
- Two-minute Reports on Freight Activities from Committee Members
- Next Meeting: Monday, <u>October 17, 2022</u> –
   Strategies and Effective Practices for Planning for and Working with Developers on Industrial Development in Communities

Thank you. Stay healthy and safe.

