

State and District Freight Plans

presented to

Illinois State Freight Advisory Council

presented by

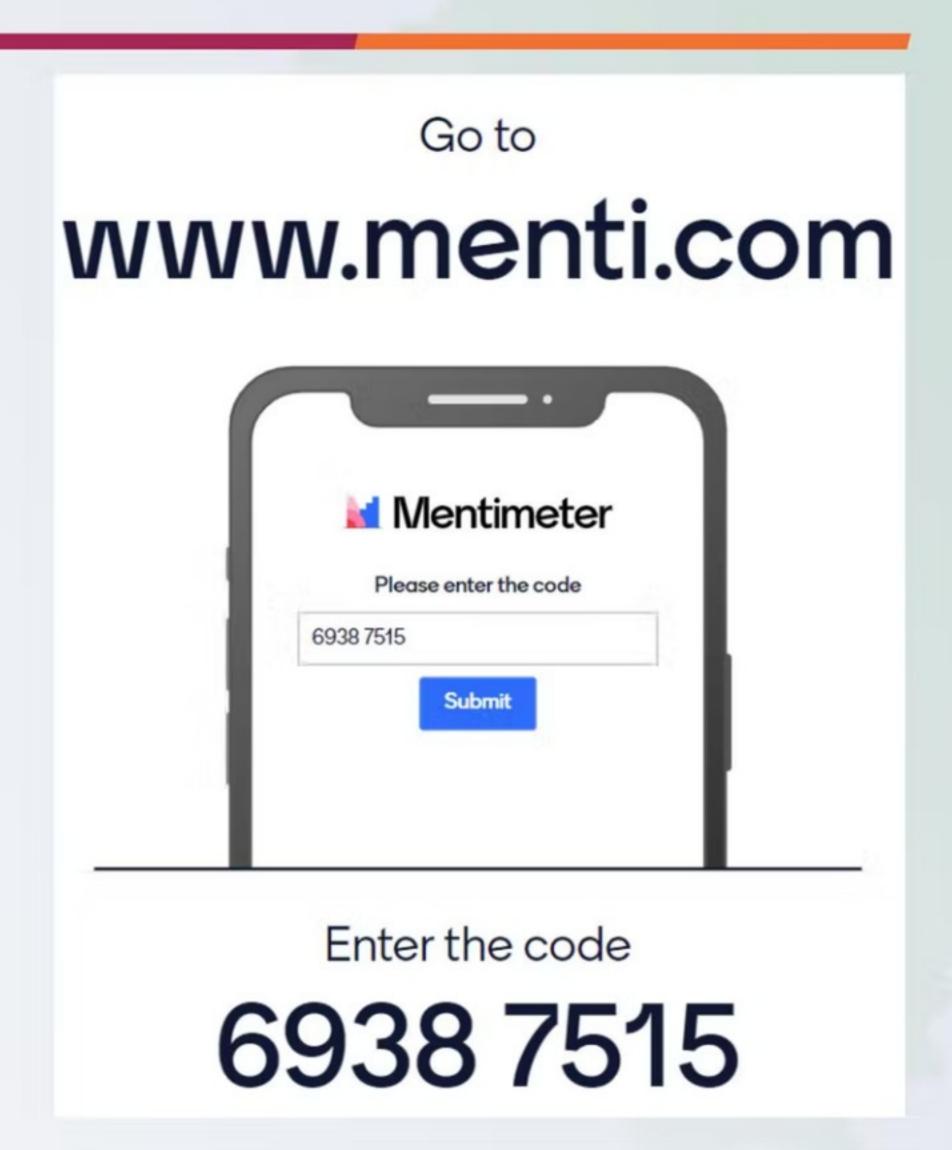
IDOT Office of Planning and Programming Cambridge Systematics Consultant Team





Agenda

- >> Introduction
- » Updates on 2022 State Freight Plan
 - New Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) requirements
 - Outreach
 - Key Findings & Needs Assessment
- >>> SWOT Findings and Discussion
- » Next Steps



2022 State Freight Plan Update

New Requirements for State Freight Plans – IIJA/BIL

- » Assessment of truck parking facilities
- » Description of supply chain cargo flows
- » Inventory of commercial ports
- » Discussion of the impacts of e-commerce on freight infrastructure
- » Considerations of military freight
- » Expansion of Critical Corridors mileage (CUFC and CRFC)
- » Strategies and goals to decrease:
 - Severity of impacts of extreme weather/natural disasters on freight mobility
 - Impacts of freight movement on local air pollution
 - Impacts of freight movement on flooding and stormwater runoff
 - Impacts of freight movement on wildlife habitat loss

Outreach Process

- » Round One: Vision and Goals
 - 1:1 interviews with District staff and local industry leaders
 - November 2021 ISFAC meeting
- » Round Two: Defining the Priority Freight Network and SWOT development
 - February 2022 ISFAC meeting
 - 9 District Freight Forums
 - 130 industry representatives provided input into SWOT process

Participating Stakeholders

- Public sector organizations: District staff, local public agencies, municipalities, counties, MPOs, port authorities
- Freight operators: trucking companies, rail and air freight carriers, barge operators, logistics operators, commodity shippers (coal, oil, agricultural)
- Industry stakeholders: industrial developers and managers, investors, large employers, Illinois Farm Bureau, Midwest Truckers Association

Outreach Takeaways



Each IDOT District has unique freight assets and needs



Freight developments impact the entire transportation system without prior coordination



Truck congestion and truck impacts are expanding into rural and previously unaffected areas



Workforce issues are impacting infrastructure project delivery and supply chain fluidity



Truck parking areas are needed for staging and driver rest/compliance with federal requirements

Outreach Takeaways



More multimodal and multi-jurisdiction coordination and communication is needed to address freight issues



Freight data availability needs to be expanded with guidance on how to incorporate information into programming and project development



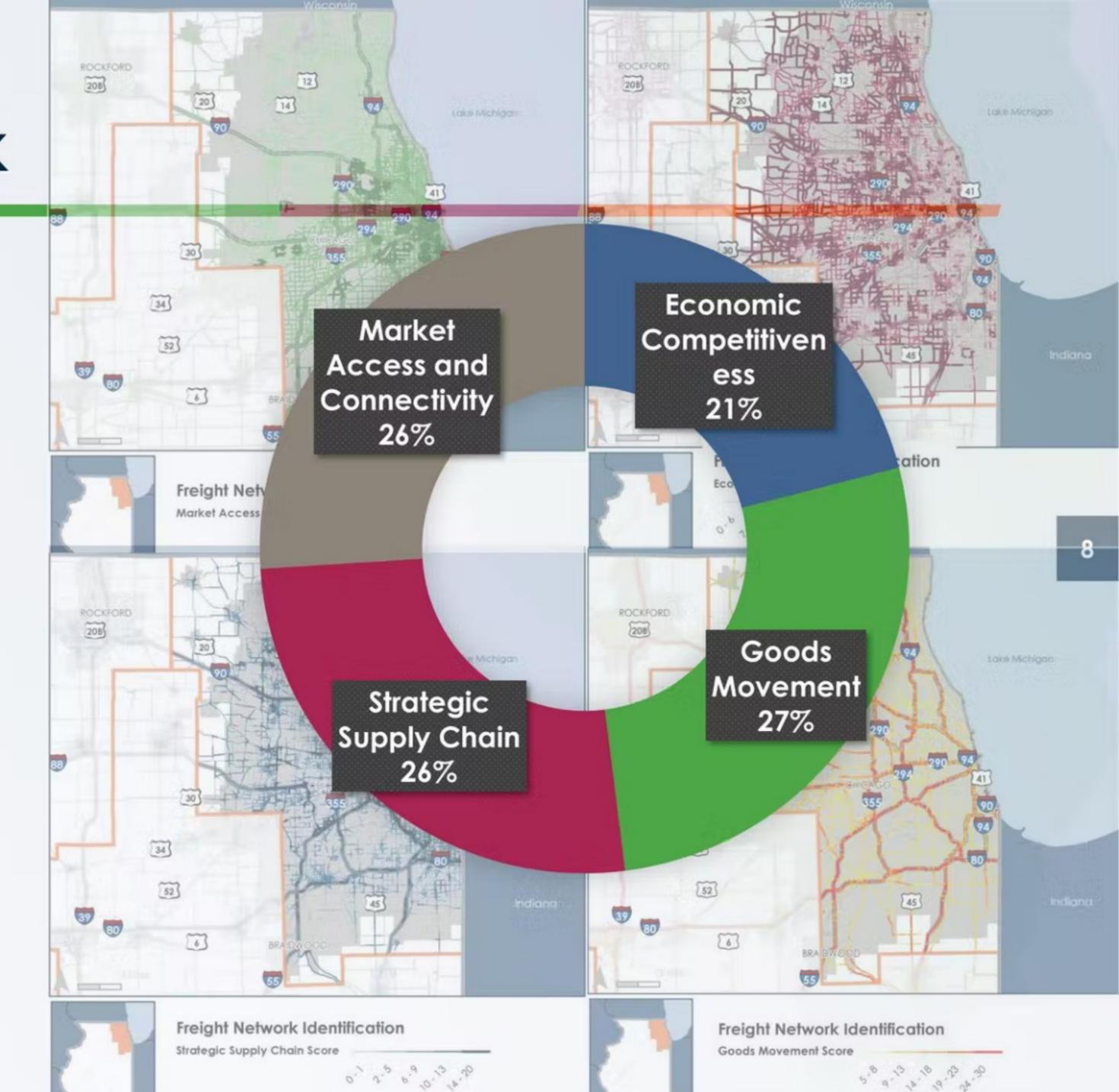
Illinois needs to do more to leverage its multimodal assets



Community and livability impacts of freight should be incorporated into freight planning and execution

Priority Freight Network

- » Last time, ISFAC provided input to score the criteria for the priority freight network
- » Since then, we developed draft network and vetted with stakeholders throughout the state



Priority Freight Network

- » Draft network is 7,706 miles
 - Started with statewide network, added local roads deemed critical to stakeholders
 - 652 comments received from stakeholders
- The Priority Freight Network will be used to help identify the most critical corridors, needs, and projects for inclusion in the Freight Plan



CHICAGO



IDOT Draft Priority Freight Network

----- Draft Freight
Highway
Network

----- Proposed

IDOT System

Illinois Urban Areas

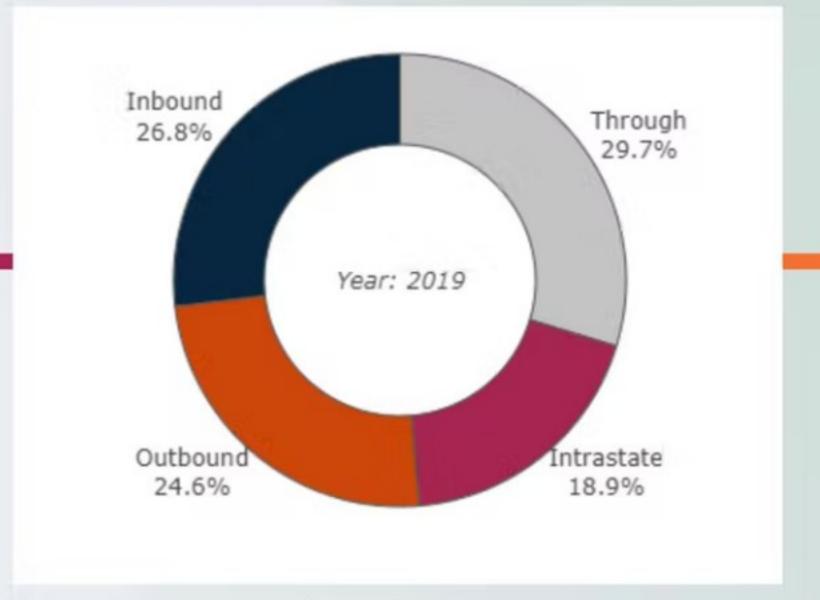


Freight Plan Data Analyses

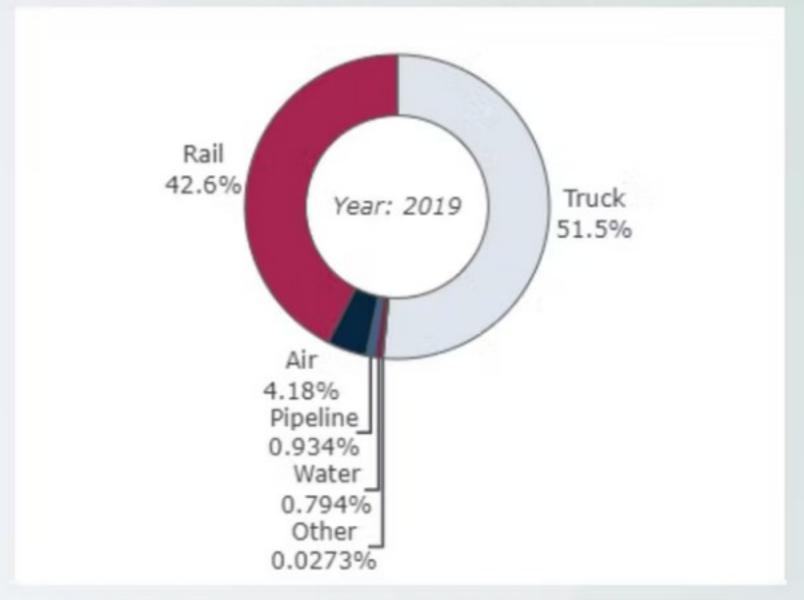
- ✓ Highway Modal Profile
- Rail Modal Profile
- ✓ Aviation Modal Profile
 - Waterways Modal Profile
- ✓ Pipeline/HazMat Modal Profile
- ✓ ITS/Technology Modal Profile
- Freight Generators Analysis
- Commodity Flow Analysis
- Equity and Environmental Justice Analysis
- Needs Assessment

Goods Movement Overview

- » In 2019, 1.65 billion tons of goods worth \$2.60 trillion were transported in Illinois
- » By 2050, that is projected to become 3.08 billion tons (87% growth) worth \$5.62 trillion (115% growth)
- The freight system is dominated (>90%) by truck & rail movements
- Air plays a critical role for transporting high value goods (4%)
- Pipeline & marine cargo account for a larger share of the total tonnage (9%) than of the total value (<2%)</p>



Flow by Direction - Based on Value



Mode Split - Based on Value

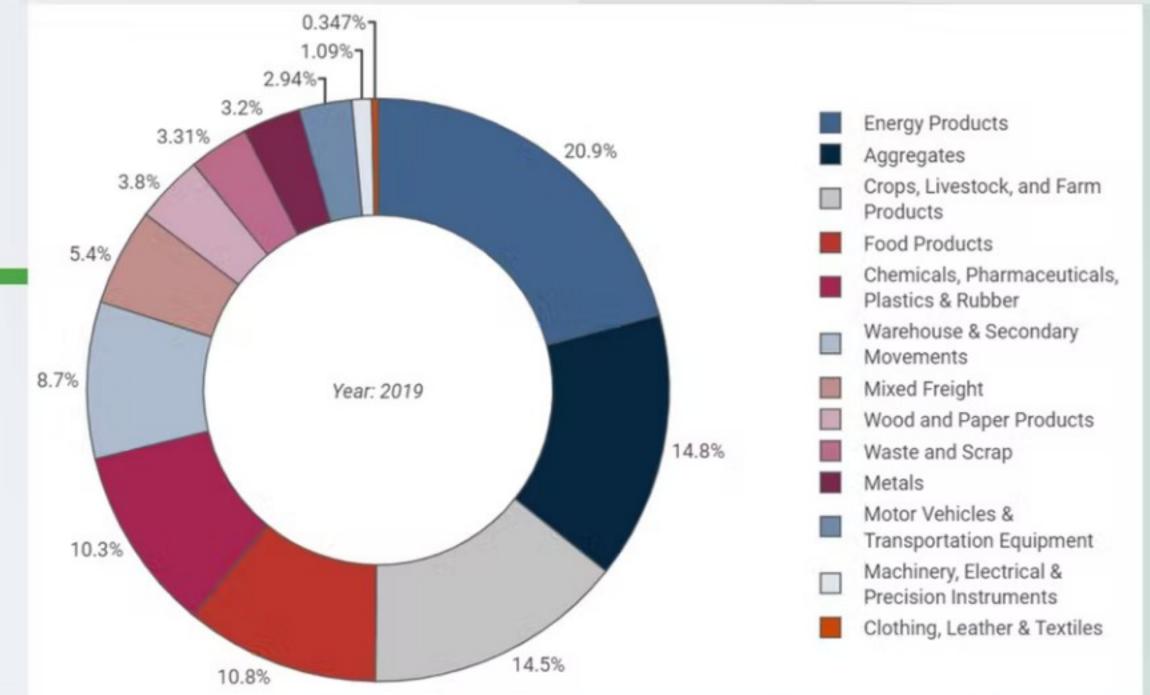
Top Commodities

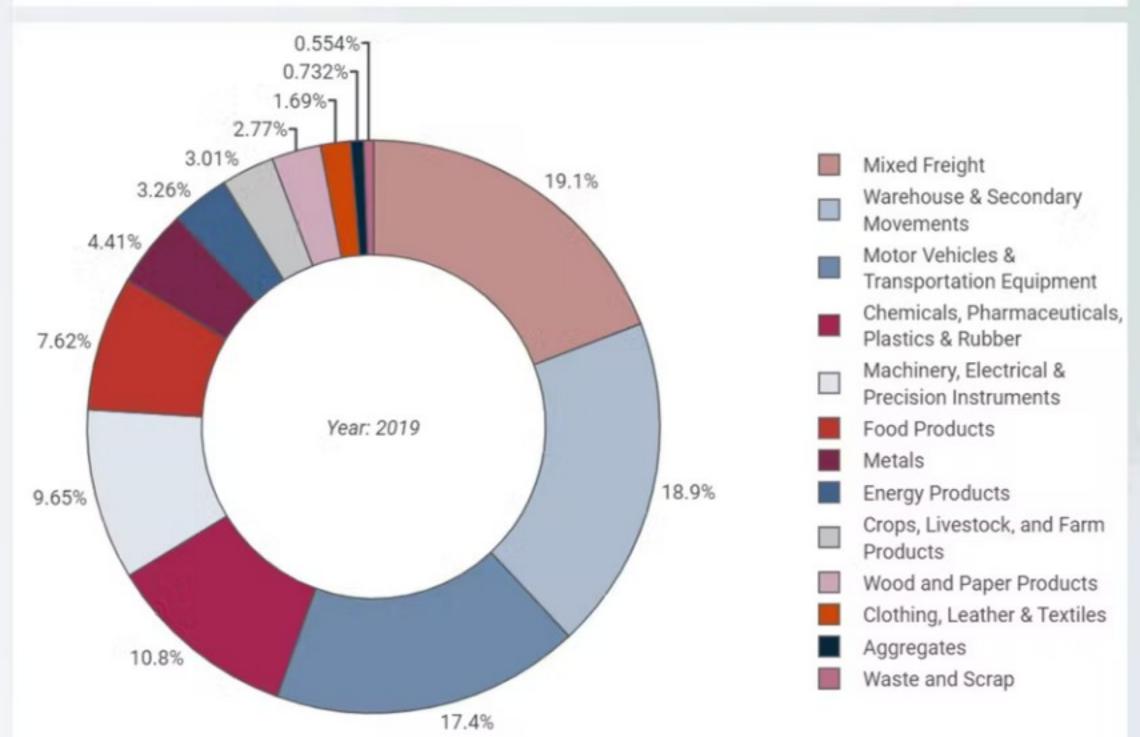
Top Commodity Groups by Tons in 2019

- Energy Products (344 M Tons)
- Aggregates (245 M Tons)
- Crops, Livestock, and Farm Products (239 M Tons)
- Food Products (177 M Tons)
- Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Plastics, and Rubber (170 M Tons)

Top Commodity Groups by Value in 2019

- Mixed Freight (\$498 B)
- Warehouse & Secondary Movements (\$492 B)
- Motor Vehicles and Transportation Equipment (\$454 B)
- Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Plastics, and Rubber (\$281 B)
- Machinery, Electrical, and Precision Equipment (\$251 B)





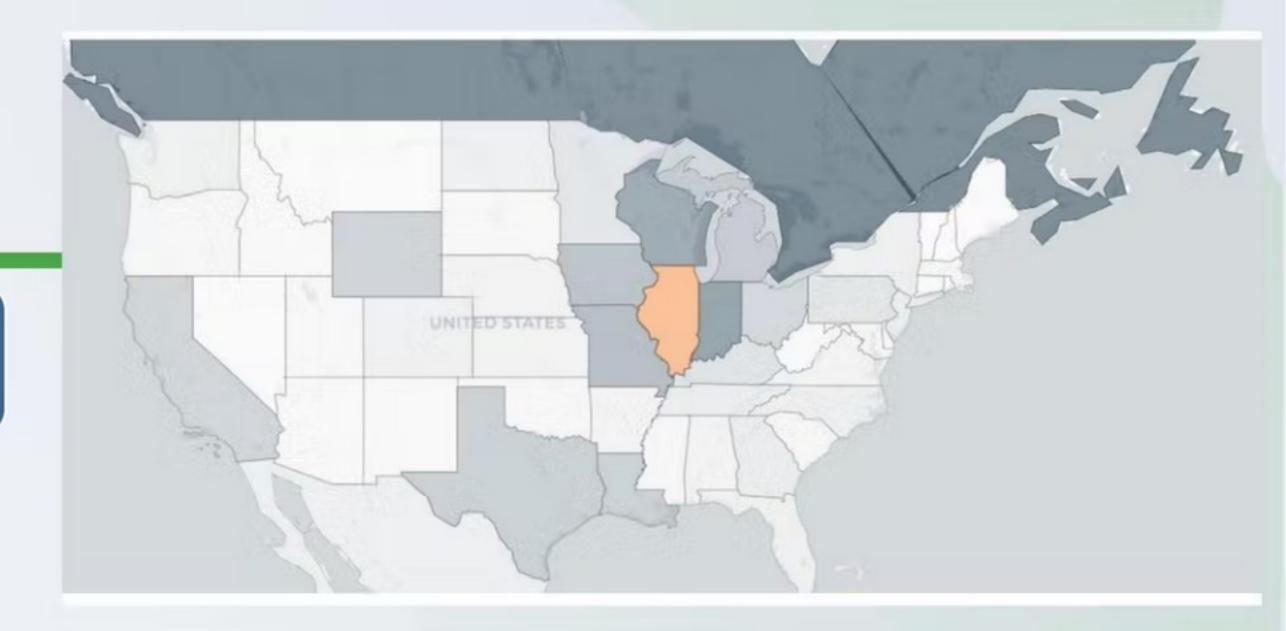
Top Trading Partners

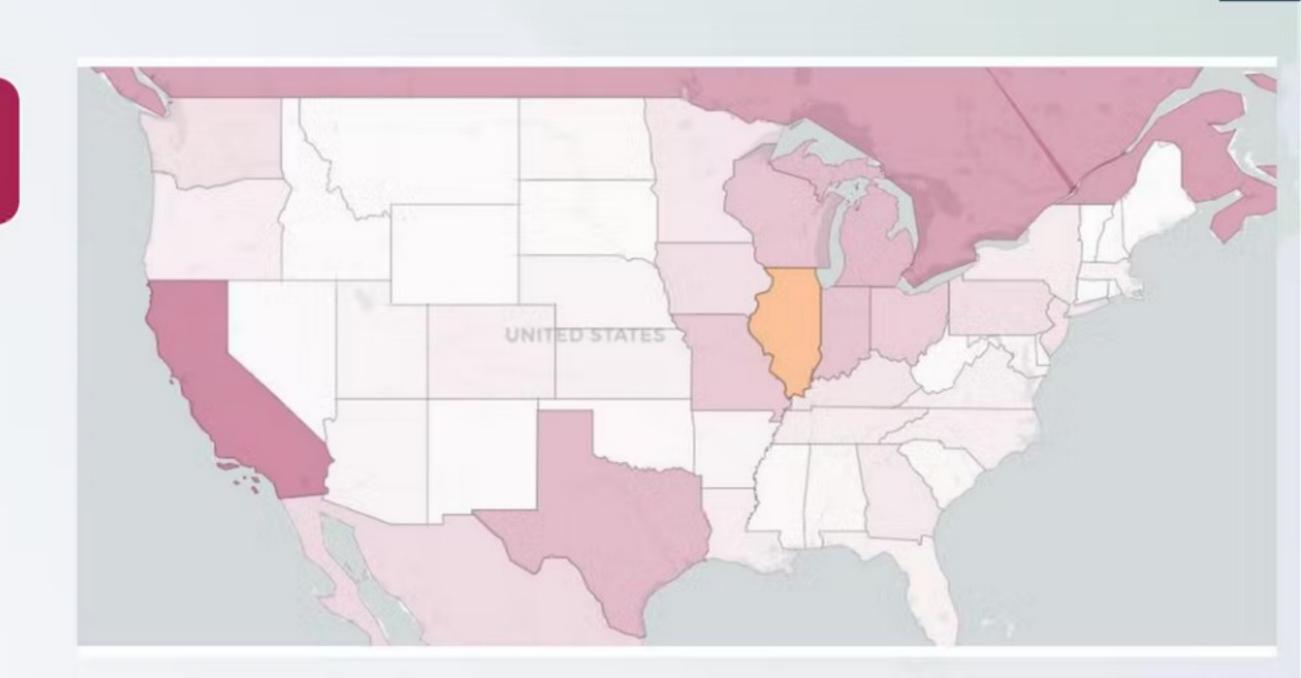
Top Trading Partners by Tons in 2019

- Canada (210 M Tons)
- Indiana (168 M Tons)
- Wisconsin (153 M Tons)
- Missouri (115 M Tons)
- lowa (107 M Tons)

Top Trading Partners by Value in 2019

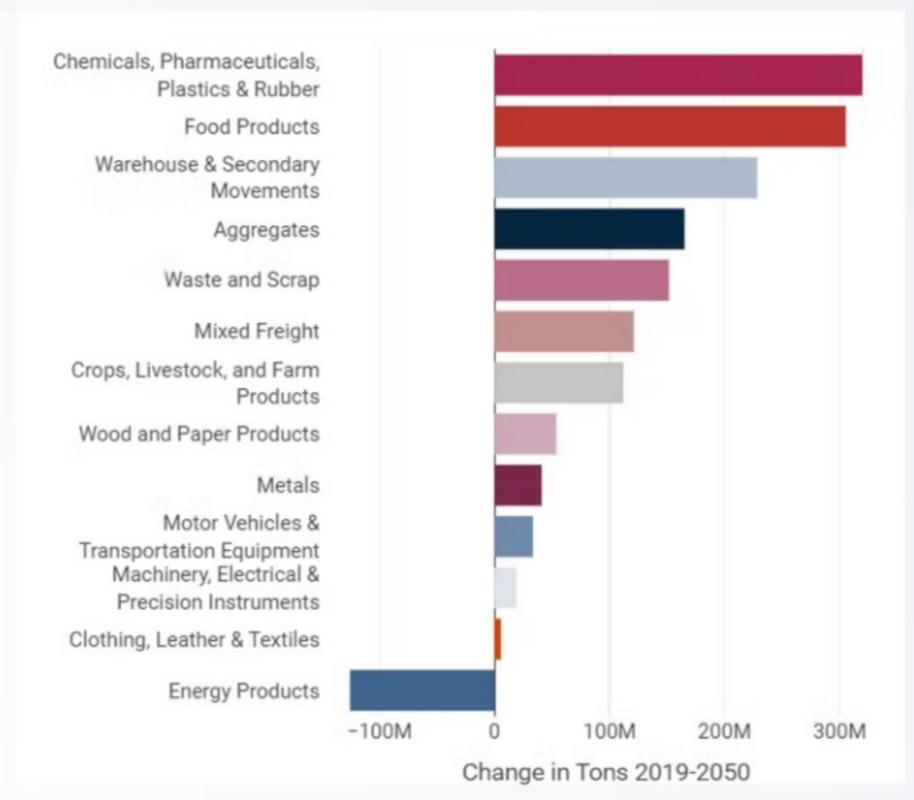
- California (\$333 B)
- Canada (\$264 B)
- Texas (\$195 B)
- Michigan (\$192 B)
- Wisconsin (\$164 B)



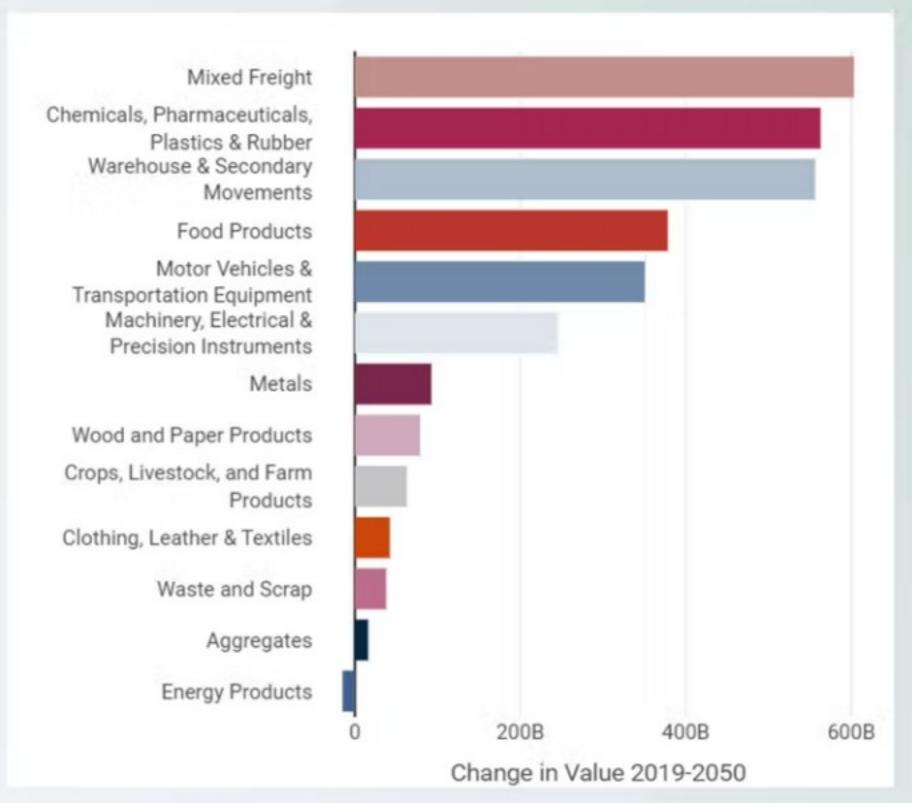


Future Commodity Trends

» By 2050, Truck projected to increase tonnage more share by 6%

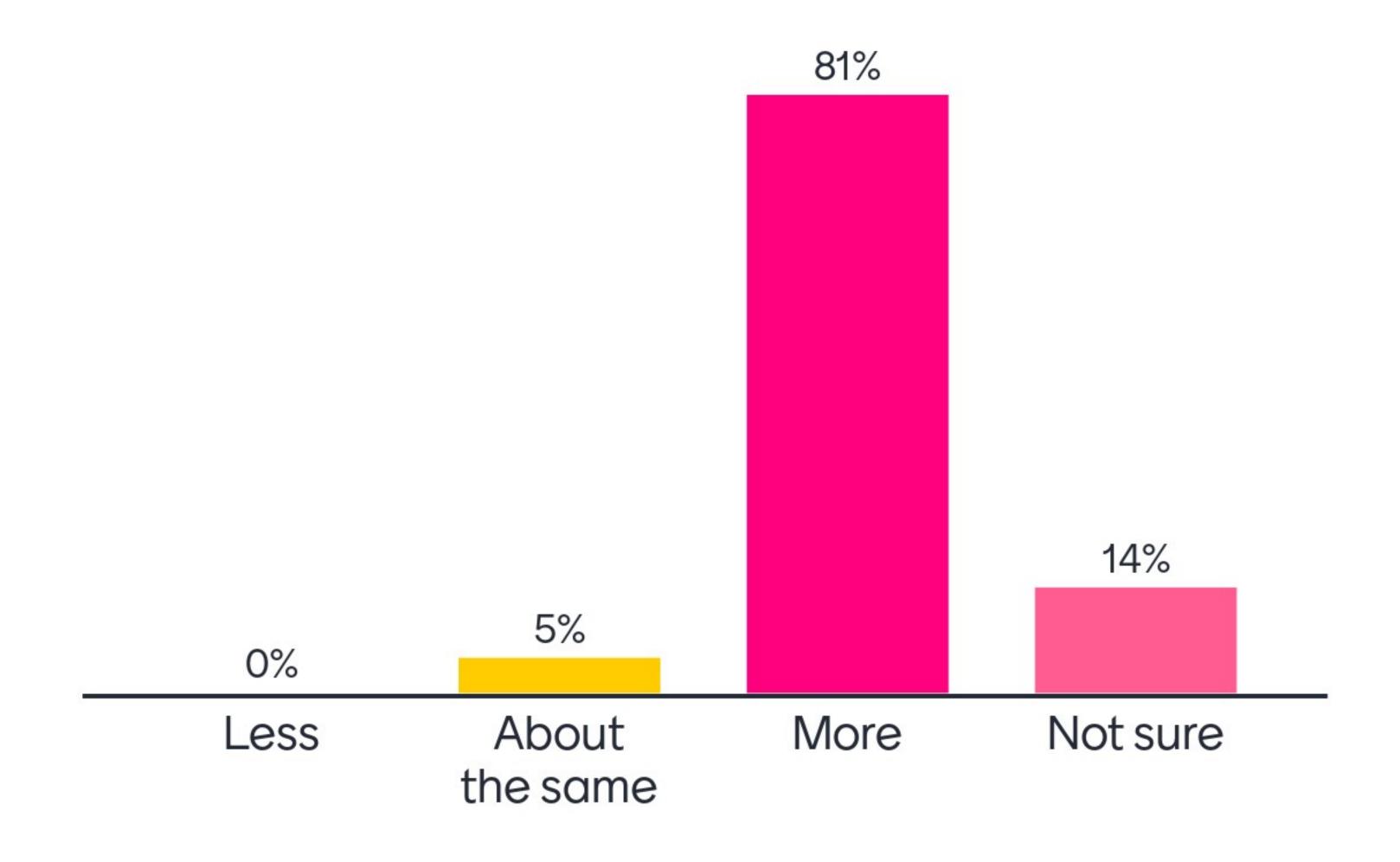


Change in Commodity Groups by Tons (2019-2050)



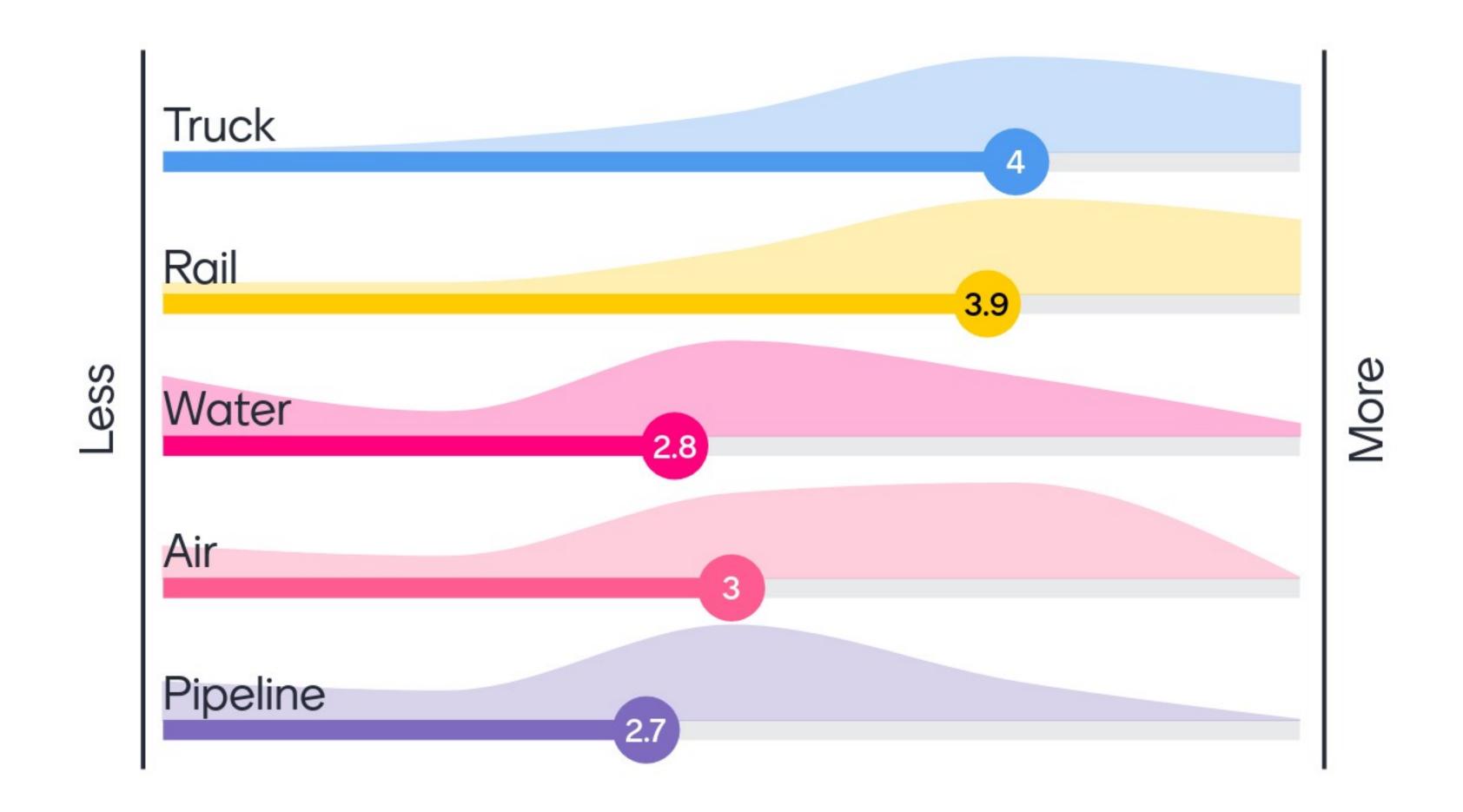
Change in Commodity Groups by Value (2019-2050)

How do you expect the volume of goods moved by your your industry/region to change in the next 10 years?



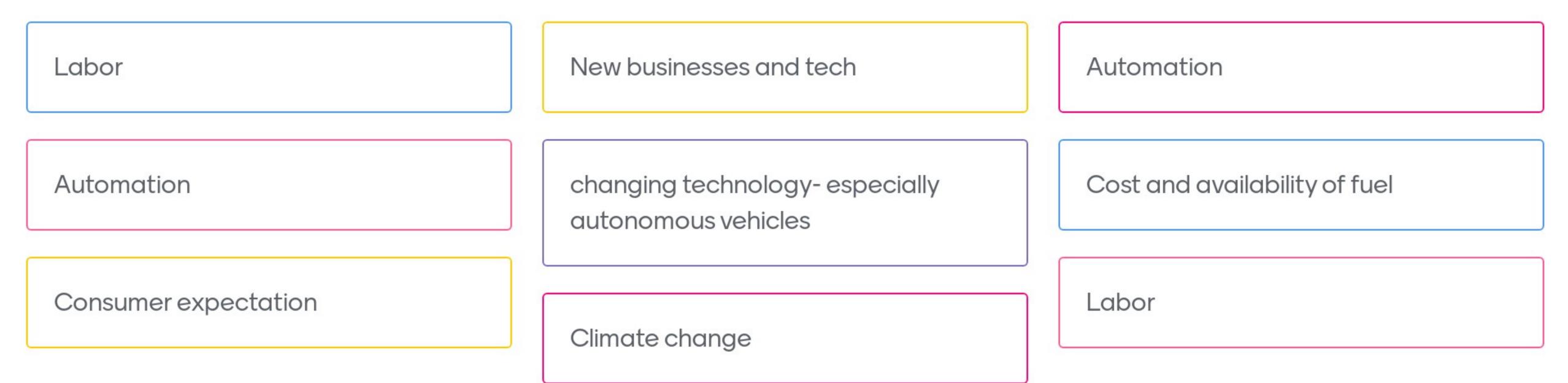


How do you see the transportation modes used by your industry/region changing?





What factor will have the greatest impact on freight in your industry/region in the next 10 years?





What factor will have the greatest impact on freight in your industry/region in the next 10 years?

Improvements to the Mississippi River lock and dam system

Fuel costs. Workforce needs.

TDL/Supply chain tied to Last Mile

workforce development

Energy

Labor

Crew size reductions and Train length

climate change

Infrastructure improvements



What factor will have the greatest impact on freight in your industry/region in the next 10 years?

community support

Move from Diesel Fuel to Electric

Autonomous vehicles, costs of operation, regulatory meddling

container on barge

More interest in intermodal ports and containers.



Proposed Highway Needs Assessment Metrics

Safety

Truck Involved Crash Rate

Truck Involved Severe Injuries or Fatalities

Fatigue-related Crashes

Truck Parking

Crashes Involving Parked Trucks

Truck Parking
Demand-toCapacity Ratio

Reliability

Truck Cost of Congestion

> At-Grade Highway-Railroad Crossings

Asset Preservation

Bridge Weight Restrictions

> Bridge Condition

Pavement

Condition

OSOW Restrictions

Technology

Traveler Information Needs

Traffic Incident Management Needs

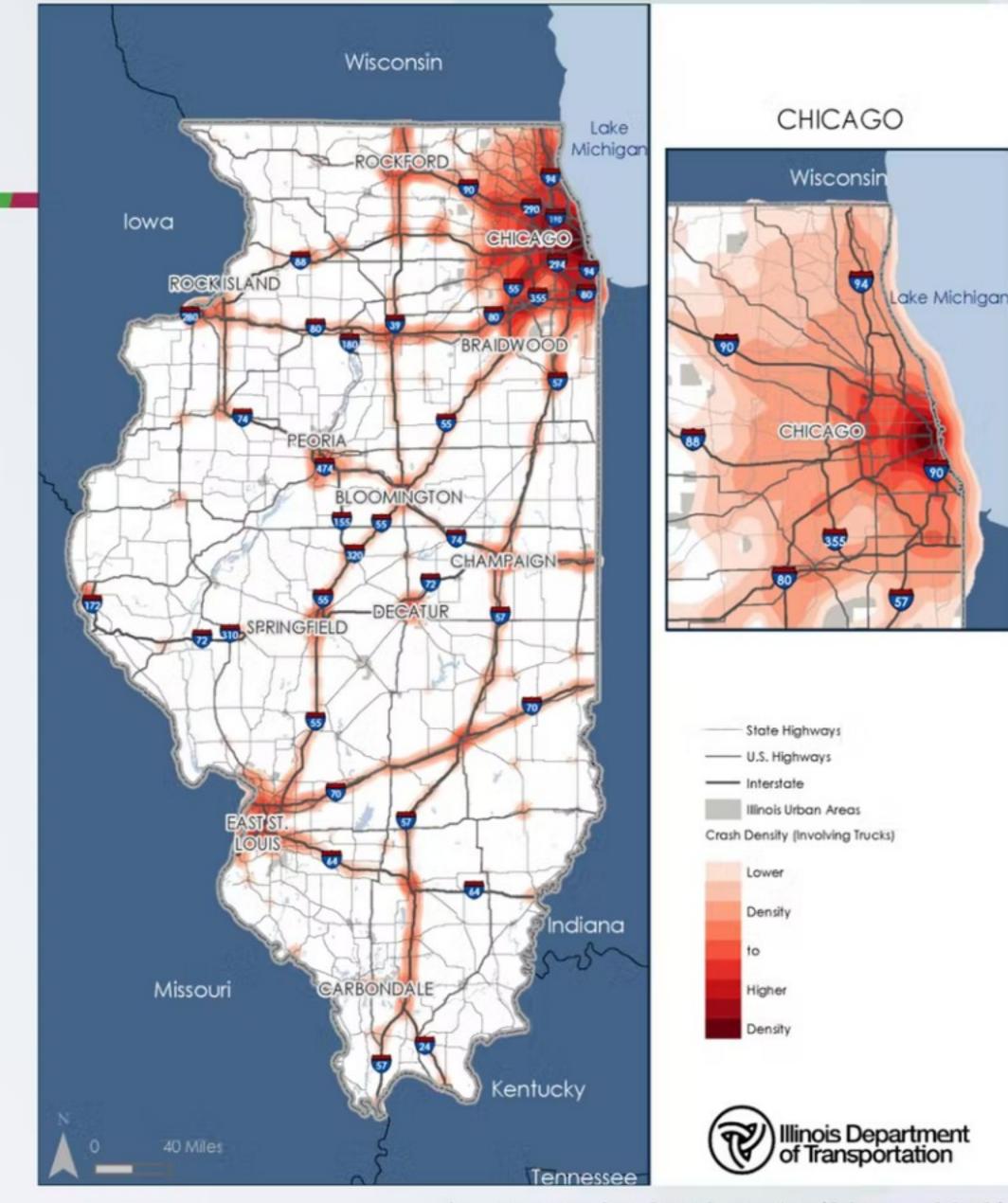
Freight Design

Vertical Clearance Limitations

Inadequate Shoulder Lanes

Highway Safety

- » Between 2015-2019, Illinois had 67,000 truck-involved crashes
 - 493 involved a fatality
 - 7,813 involved a serious/major injury
- The overall crash rate increased about 4% during this time
 - However, fatal and serious injury crashes decreased (about 4% and 13%)

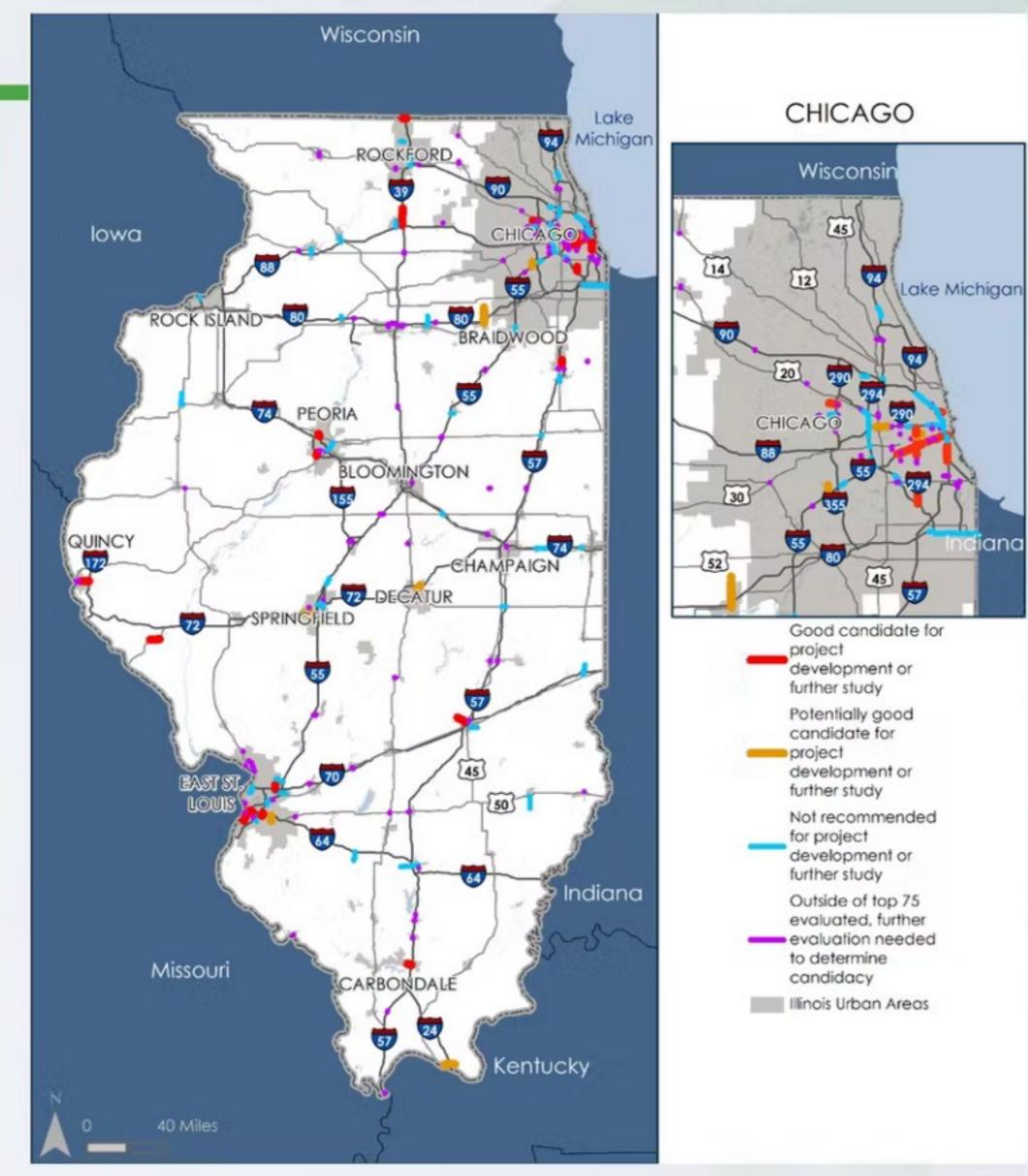


Source: IDOT Crash Data (2015 - 2019)

Truck Cost of Congestion

Bottleneck Name	Congestion Cost (\$ per day)
Urban Chicago Area	
Dan Ryan/Kennedy Expwy - Pershing Rd to Edens Expwy	1,158,063
I-80/294 from Hazel Crest Split to Indiana Line	615,875
I-294 from I-290 to York Rd	239,533
Stevenson Expwy - Harlem Av to Cicero Av	206,662
Stevenson Expwy - Cermak to Kedzie	181,982
Urban Other Area	
IL-162/Edwardsville Rd, Madison County	139,972
Wabash Ave/Veterans Pkwy, Springfield	60,151
IL-157/Bluff Rd in Madison County	39,801
I-74 west of Danville	38,027
State St in Rockford	31,799
Rural	
IL-15, Mount Vernon	191,406
I-55 Exits 241-240	90,385
IL-47 in Morris	77,203
I-74 at US-136, McLean County	60,142
IL-23 in Ottawa	54,652

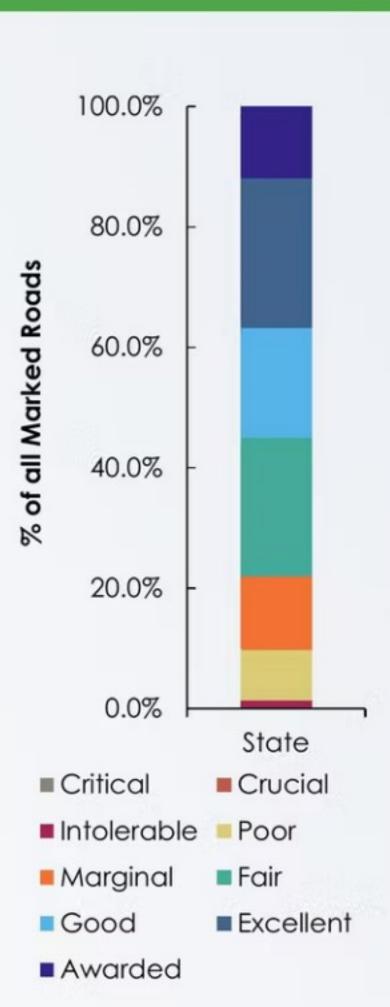
Illinois Truck Bottlenecks (2019)

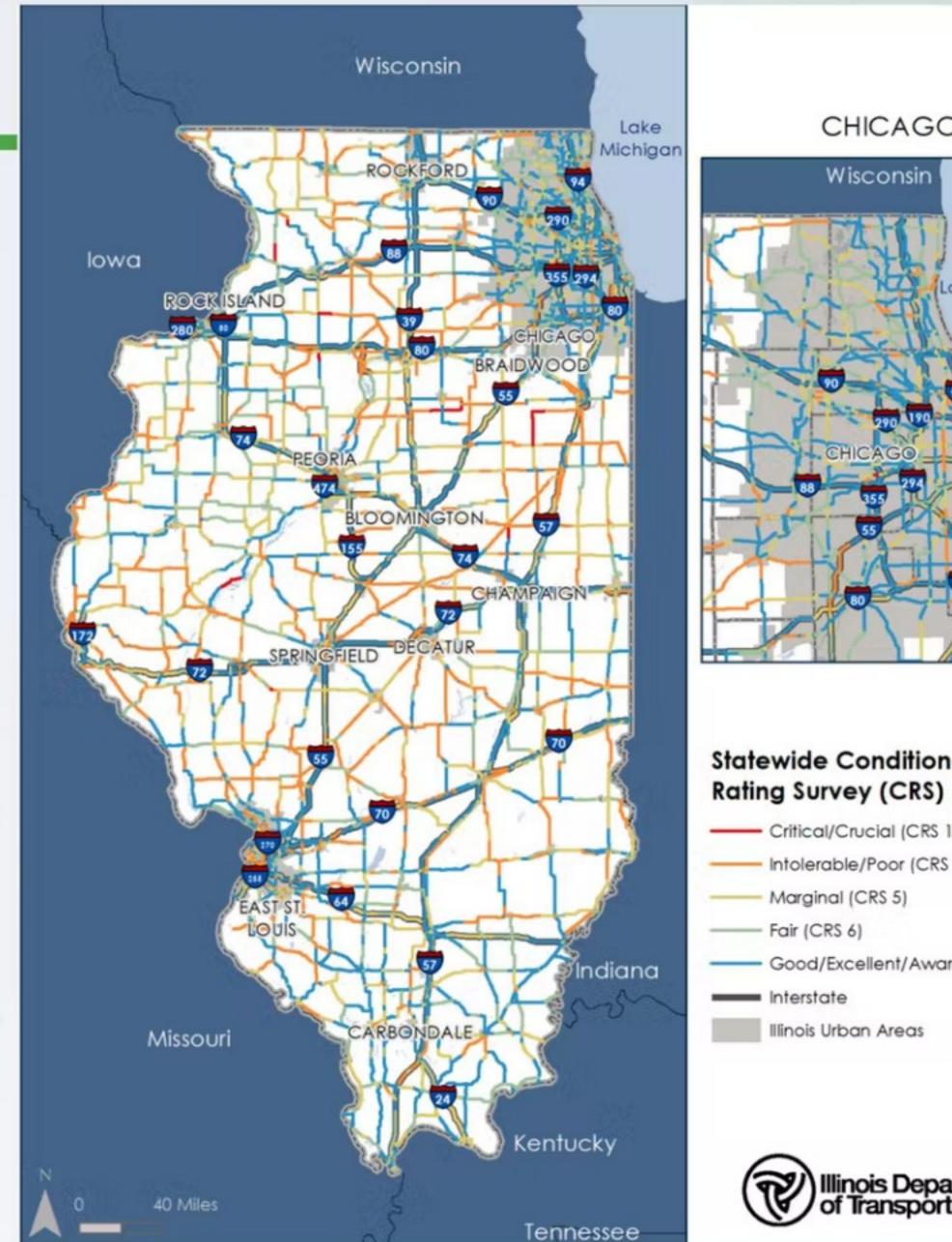


Pavement Condition

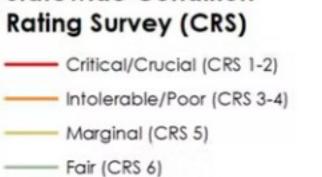
» Much of the pavement on roadways important to freight is in acceptable condition

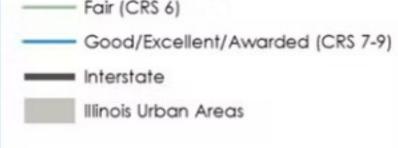
- 97% of Interstates
- 91% of Freeways and Other Principal Arterials
- 85% of Minor Arterials or Major Collectors







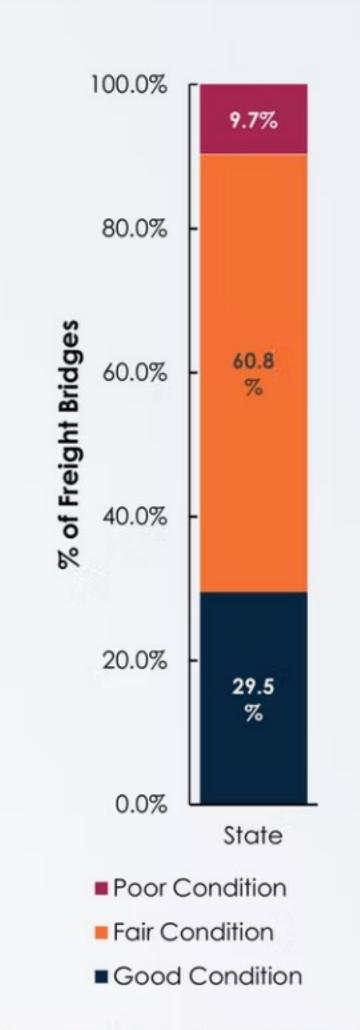




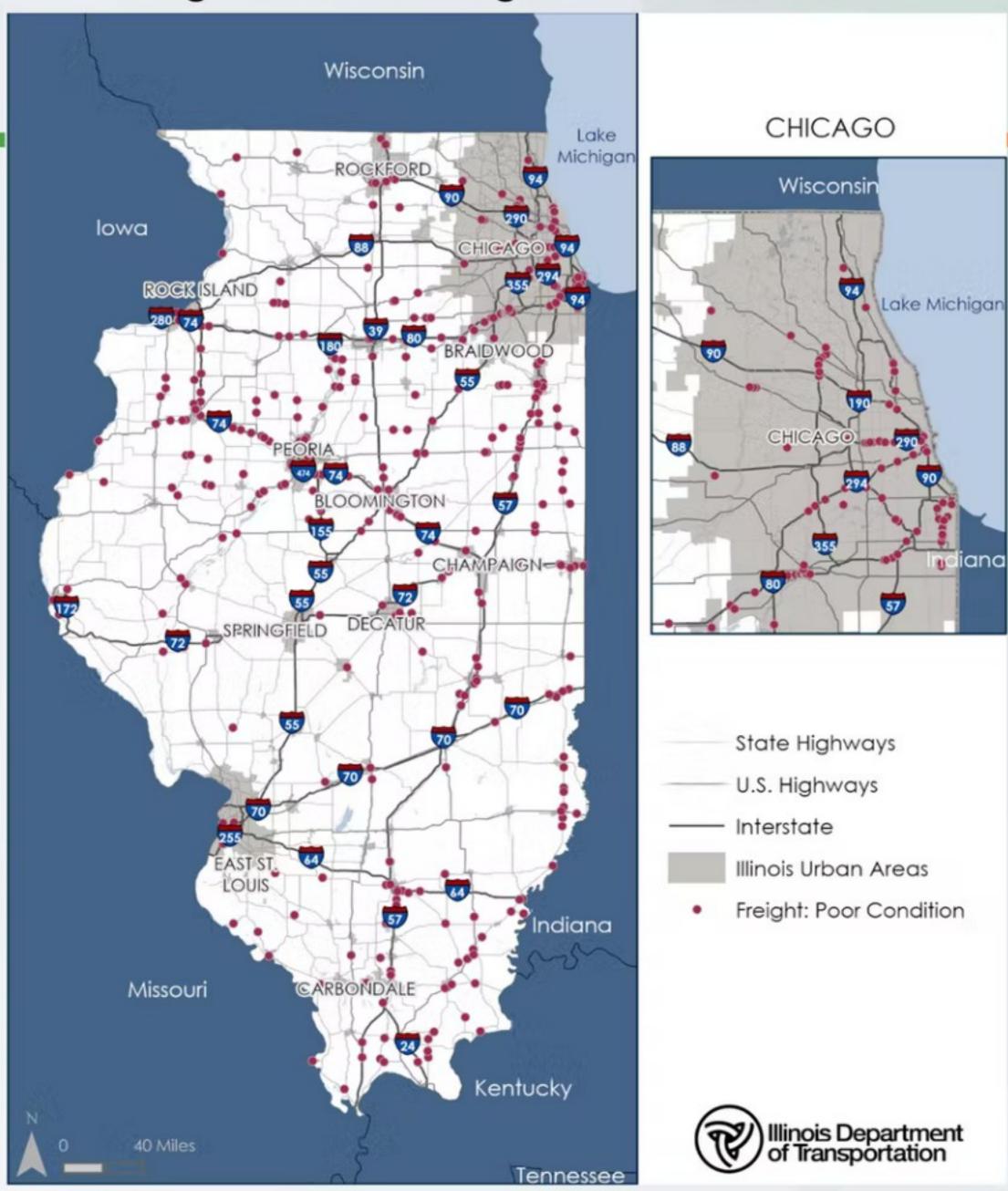


Bridge Condition and Limitations

- » 90% of bridges on freight roadways are in acceptable condition
- » Interstate bridges in poor condition are found:
 - I-80 near Joliet
 - I-74 between Rock Island and Peoria



Freight Network Bridges in Poor Condition

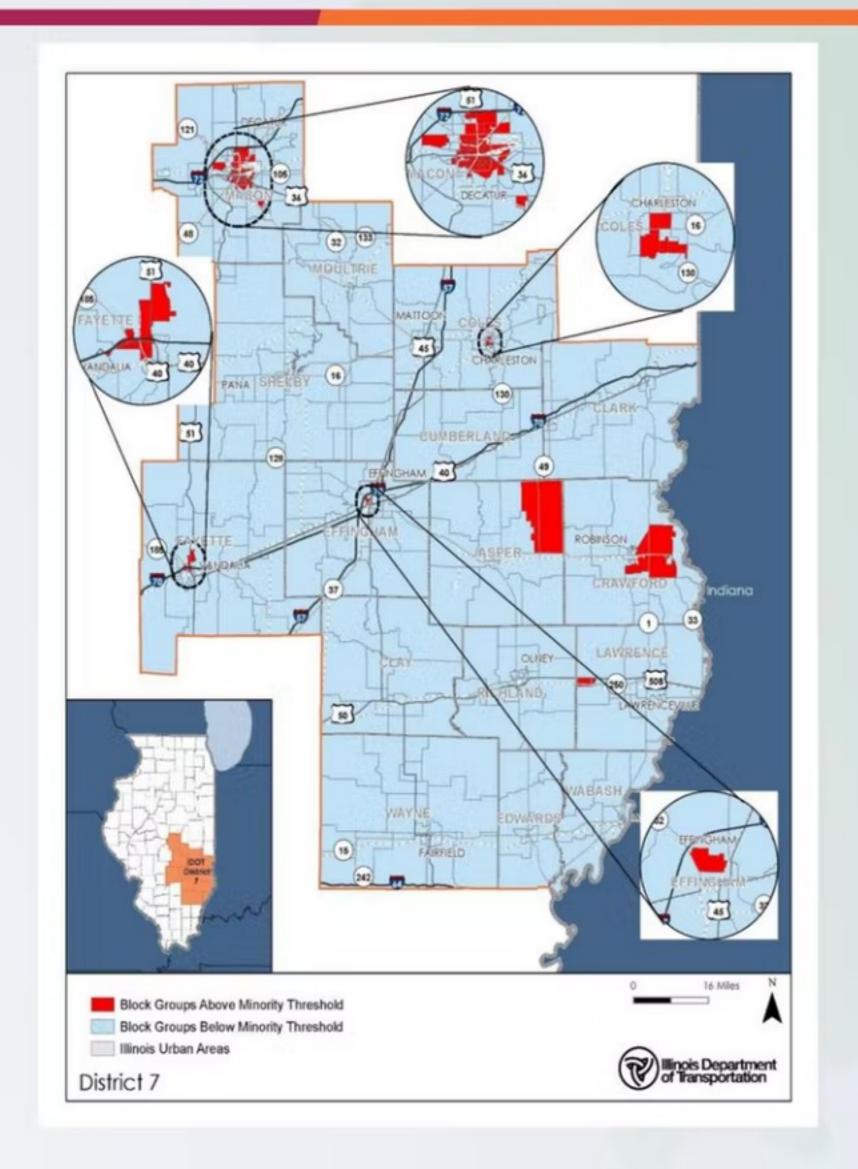


¹Includes bridges on the National Highway Freight Network and/or State Designated Truck Routes

Illinois 2022 State Freight Plan

Other Needs Metrics Under Consideration

- >>> Potential types of needs
 - Vertical Clearance Limitations
 - Inadequate Shoulder Lanes
 - Traveler Information/Traffic Incident Management on congested segments
 - Oversize/Overweight (OSOW) limitations
- >> Considerations
 - Urban vs. Rural
 - Environmental Issues
 - Equity
 - Identified Truck Bottleneck



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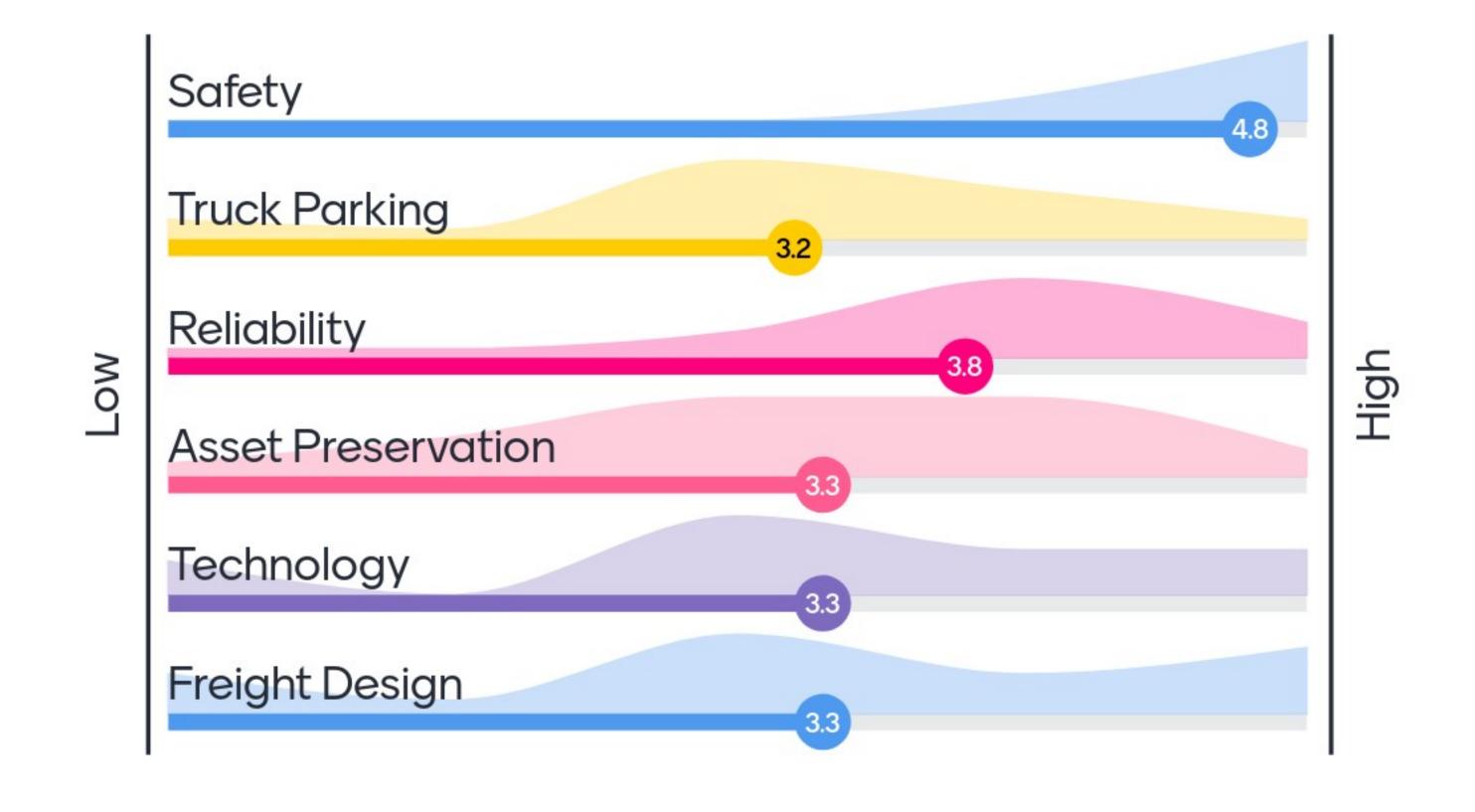
Bridge Restri

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How important are each of these criteria for inclusion in the freight plan?





Are there other highway freight needs that we should be measuring?

We should measure Highway capacity; lane miles

Addressing highway pinch points which exacerbates congestion and reliable travel times.

Equity/environment justice specific to freight movements

greenhouse gas reductions (climate change)



SWOT Findings and Discussion

Internal to IDOT

SWOT Analysis

Positive

Negative



Strengths

Competitive advantages that should be marketed and built upon for future growth



Weaknesses

Areas that need to be improved upon These are the operational goals that should be pursued in the near-term



Opportunities

Positive social, political, environmental and economic factors that affect IL freight transportation system

Opportunities can be leveraged for future growth



Threats

Negative social, political, environmental and economic factors

Threats can negatively impact future growth and constrain opportunities and should be monitored

Process

- » Over 20 freight-related reports were reviewed
- » Over 130 industry representatives provided input to the SWOT analysis process
- » 1 Statewide and 9 District-level SWOT analyses were developed
- » Over 100 elements were identified in the statewide SWOT analysis

STRENGTHS

ion focused capital peight projects

ng efforts recognize ht network

nents and bridges me under TAMP guideline

electronic permitting ng, routing and staff commu

cts regular freight pla

y facilitates coordinations lanning between divisions

System

the Great Lakes/Atlantic Coxico and the Ohio, Kaskaskic

Should these *Strengths* be a focus for IDOT?

Short-term (1-5 years)

Transportation focused capital programs to advance freight projects: Rebuild Illinois IDOT planning efforts recognize the full multimodal freight network Most pavements and bridges meet acceptable conditions under TAMP guidelines Best in class electronic permitting: OS/OW permitting, routing and staff communication IDOT conducts regular freight planning initiatives IDOT regularly facilitates coordination on freight needs and planning between divisions and districts Illinois River System: Connections to the Great Lakes/Atlantic Coast and Mississippi River/Gulf of Mexico and the Ohio Kaskaskia and Illinois Rivers

Not actionable by IDOT



Not actionable by IDOT

WEAKNESSES

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ding for bridges, viad ansportation Systems

Should these *Weaknesses* be a focus for IDOT?

Short-term (1-5 years)

Lack of response from utilities, pipelines, railroads impacts the timely advancement of projects Lack of truck parking and limited real-time data on availability Lack of coordination between jurisdictions and agencies Lack of data collection and sharing. Little to no commodity flow or OD data for district use Lack of guidance from IDOT regarding how to utilize freight data in project development and programming Lack of department staff to develop and deliver projects Lack of funding for bridges, viaducts and Intelligent Transportation Systems



OPPORTUNITIES

use of Illinois' four ma

ence of electric vehic tion, EV manufacturing and

III 7 Class I railroads nort line railroads offer online ailroads

re Investment and Jo nfrastructure Law)

efficiencies and safety and in-cab cameras

growth in e-commerc

enefits of freight comr

Should these *Opportunities* be a focus for IDOT?

Short-term (1-5 years)

Expanded use of Illinois' four marine highways for freight The emergence of electric vehicles: Truck electrification, EV manufacturing and supporting supply chains with EV Access to all 7 Class I railroads. Regional and short line railroads offer online shipper access to many of these railroads Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Bipartisan Infrastructure Law) Developments in truck automation to advance operational efficiencies and safety Continued growth in e-commerce Ancillary benefits of freight commercial services (truck stops).

Not actionable by IDOT



THREATS

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demic, climate change, disa ents

flooding events ructure and will require more

e truck driver workford orkforce, poor working conditures

and dam system dams were built between 19

levels and increased storms

nmunity consensus or date freight

or shortages affectin

Should these *Threats* be a focus for IDOT?

Short-term (1-5 years)

Supply chain disruptions due to the pandemic, climate change, disasters, terrorism, war or other world events

Increasing flooding events put strain on infrastructure and will require more resilient systems

Inadequate truck driver workforce due to aging workforce, poor working conditions, turnover and economic pressures

Aging lock and dam system. Most locks and dams were built between 1940-1960

IT

High water levels and increased damage inflicted by storms

Lack of community consensus on how to best accommodate freight

General labor shortages affecting worldwide supply chains

1.8

Not actionable by IDOT



Next Steps

Freight Plan Next Steps

- >>> Finish modal profiles and technical analysis (July)
- » Continue developing online tools to support needs assessment and project selection (July/August)
- » Kick off second round of stakeholder outreach (July September)
- » Identify Projects, Policies and Strategies for inclusion in the freight plan (September/October)

Thank You! Questions?

Check out the IL Freight Plan website: https://www.ilfreightplan.org/