



Goods Movement Fast Facts



The Impacts of Goods Movement

Background

Goods movement denotes goods or produce transported by ship, plane, train or truck. Goods movement is the fastest growing segment of our region's transportation sector. As the region grows, it has become a key transportation issue. While public attention continues to concentrate and focus on how to move people from one place to another, goods movement and the mitigation of associated impacts to local communities has become increasingly more important in that equation, particularly with respect to traffic and train congestion along local corridors, streets and railways.

In southern California, goods movement is considered an important source of good jobs. It also causes negative impacts. As a result, transportation stakeholders are developing policies that protect our quality of life by linking mitigation to capacity enhancements.

Benefits

Increased trade has brought jobs and prosperity. In southern California alone, goods movement has fueled the creation of 700,000 jobs, including 107,000 goods movement related jobs in Orange County. In turn, these jobs have generated a payroll of more than \$6 billion. Regionally, ports have delivered an estimated \$256 billion in international trade to the rest of the country.

Challenges and Impacts

Goods movement presents a number of challenges. Every year, more than 16 million containers arrive from Asia at the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach, and must then be transported to the region and the rest of the nation. In 20 years, the number of containers moving through southern California is projected to triple to an estimated 48 million.

This volume of trade is already impacting our transportation infrastructure. Today, 18 percent of trucks on Orange County freeways are delayed daily, increasing costs between 50 to 250 percent. By 2030, truck volume will increase an estimated 110 percent.

Similarly, trade volumes are challenging our rail system capacity. In 2025, daily freight trains moving through Orange County is expected to increase 123 percent from 112 to 250. By 2010, freight train traffic will increase delays from about 30 minutes to up to 206 minutes.

Goods movement also presents health-related and productivity impacts, including asthma and other respiratory diseases and lost work days.

Emerging Policies

Transportation stakeholders are developing policies that link capacity enhancements to mitigation of community impacts. Moreover, stakeholders are working together so that ports, shippers and others, who benefit economically from goods movement, share the costs for mitigation and enhancements.

Statewide initiatives, such as Proposition 1B, call for investments in our transportation infrastructure. They also provide for congestion management and the reduction of emissions. However, more investment is required.

OCTA has also adopted a Goods Movement Policy. OCTA links capacity expansion to mitigation and seeks to develop regionally coordinated solutions.

For more information, call Barry Engelberg of OCTA at (714) 560-5362.

Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach: Nation's largest ports

Percentage of U.S. cargo moving through Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach	44%
Number of containers arriving annually from Asia at Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach	16 million
Projected number of containers estimated to arrive annually by 2030	42.5 million
Total costs of southern California goods movement infrastructure needs	\$20 billion
Number of goods movement related jobs in Orange County	107,000



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