

Economic Impacts of Congestion in Oregon

December 2014 Briefings

Prepared for:
Portland Business Alliance
Oregon Business Plan
Port of Portland



The Issues



Growing Population

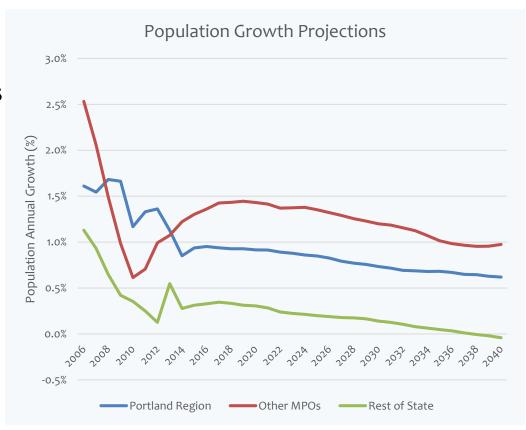
Total state population is expected to increase by 0.7%

annually from 2014-2040

0.8% in Portland Region

1.2% in Other Study Metros

0.2% in Rest of State



Source: Moody's Analytics

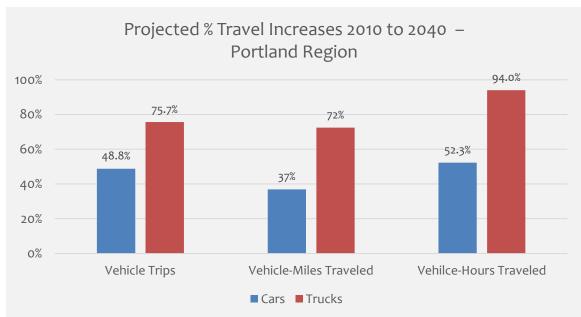


Rapid Travel Growth

Traffic is Expected to Increase Due To:

- Population Growth
- Expanding Buyer/Supplier Markets
- Globalization

- Overnight Deliveries
- Lack of Alternatives for Local Ground Transport



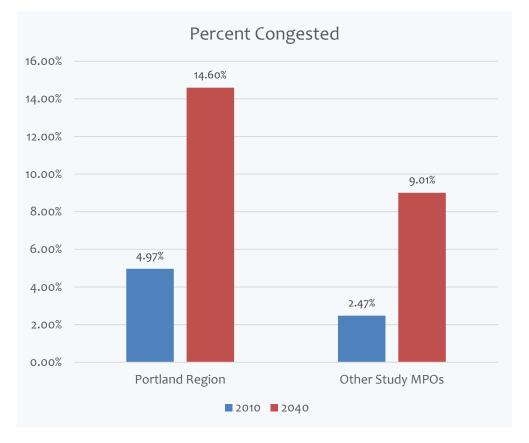
Source: Portland Metro



System Performance Degrades

Even with existing & committed projects, system performance

declines.



Source: Portland Metro; Oregon DOT



System Performance Degrades

Worsening congestion and speeds by 2040 will cause the average household to experience:



- 69 hours of congestion / year (Portland Region)
- 18 hours of congestion / year (Other MPOs)

Compared to 50 hours of household delay / year in Cost of Congestion to the Economy of the Portland Region (2005)

Source: EDR Group

Questions Addressed in Current Study

- What are the impacts of highway congestion on the economic performance of Oregon and major metropolitan areas of the state?
- How has congestion affected business transportation decisions and operations in the state?
- How have the effects of congestion changed since the last PBA study in 2005?
- What are the effects of transportation investment on the state's economy?
- What are the potential economic impacts of a seismic event affecting transportation infrastructure?





The Oregon Economy is Transportation Dependent



Traded Industries

- Provide products and services to markets beyond metro area.
- Source of money flowing into the metro area that support local-serving industries.
- Depend on transport connections.
- Can expand or relocate elsewhere if Portland location becomes less competitive.
- Includes international trade, as well as trade with other domestic regions/states

Key Traded Sectors

- √ Steel products
- ✓ Agricultural products
- √ Computer / Electronics
- √ Sporting goods/apparel
- √Transport equipment
- ✓ Machinery
- √ Wholesale / Distribution







Traded Industries

 Portland Region ranks 5th in international exports among Western State metropolitan areas

Region	2012 Exports
1. Los Angeles MSA	\$93.8 billion
2. Seattle MSA	\$47.1 billion
3. San Francisco MSA	\$38.0 billion
4. San Jose MSA	\$34.6 billion
5. Portland MSA	\$33.9 billion
6. San Diego MSA	\$21.6 billion

Source: Brookings Institution, EDR Group vFreight

Top Portland Region International Exports

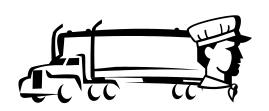
- √ Computer / Electronics
- ✓ Machinery
- √ Transport equipment

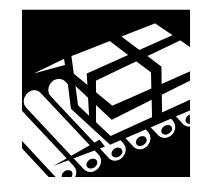
Top 3 are 89% of all exports by value





Dependency on Transportation Related Services





346,000 jobs

In transportation-related or transportation-dependent industries

Source: Moody's Analytics, 2014

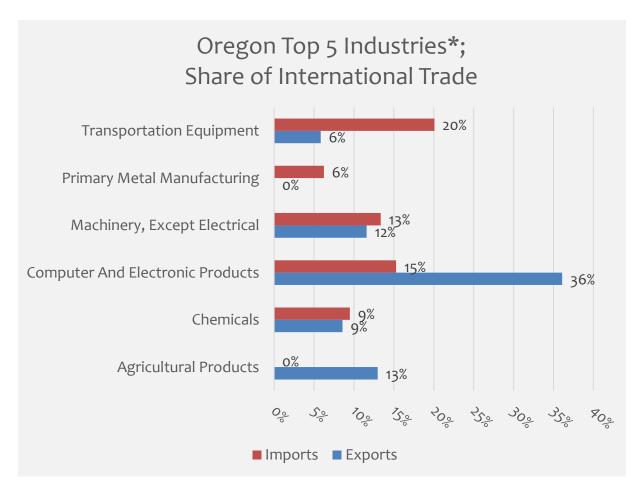
\$300 billion of commodities

move annually into, out of, and through Oregon

Source: FAF3, 2012



Major International Trade Industries



Trucks carry 74% of all international trade goods (by value) into and out of Oregon. (Source FAF 3)

Trucks are used for part of air, sea and rail shipments.

^{*} Top 5 Exports & Top 5 Imports by Value Creates 6 total categories.



Source: WISERTrade

Top 10 International Gateways of Export for Oregon Goods

International Gateway	Share of Oregon Exports
1. Portland, Oregon	19%
2. Blaine, Washington	14%
3. Seattle-Tacoma Int. Airport	8%
4. San Francisco Int. Airport, CA	8%
5. Portland Int. Airport, OR	8%
6. L.A. Int. Airport, CA	7%
7. Tacoma, Washington	5%
8. Seattle, Washington	3%
9. New Orleans, Louisiana	3%
10. Eastport, Idaho	3%
All Others	24%

Source: WISERTrade



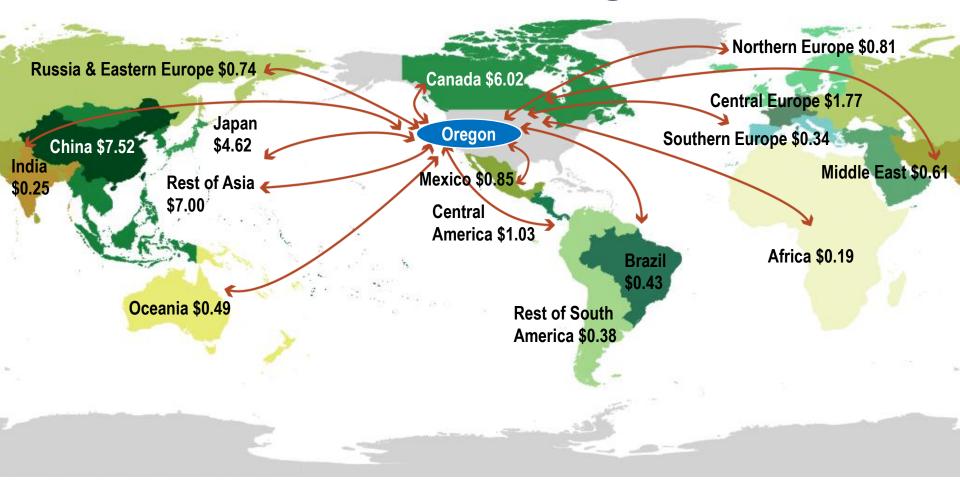
Top International Gateways of Export for Oregon Goods



Source: WISERTrade, 2014



Global Reach of Oregon Trade



Import and Export Trade in Billions of Dollars

Source: WISERTrade, 2014



Impacts of Congestion

- Increased Delay and Reduced Reliability
- Operations Overtime Cost
 - Additional drivers
 - Inventory costs
- Extended Operation Hours
 - Shifts and cut-off times
- Dispersion of Warehousing and Operation Locations
- Diversion of Shipments to Ports/Airports Outside Region
- Increased Outsourcing of Transportation Services

Trucks



Cars



Transit



Port Access

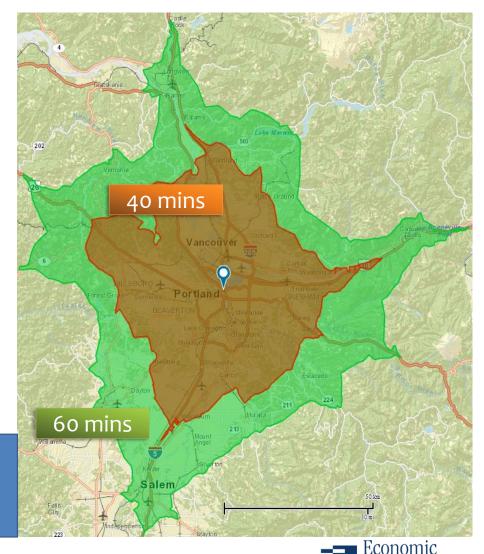




Market Access

- More than just travel time cost and impact.
- Congestion shrinks the size of labor markets and delivery markets that can be served.

Example of Difference in Market Access Between 40 and 60 Minutes Drive





Competitiveness

Congestion reduces the advantages of a location

Factors in

- ✓ Business Retention
- ✓ Expansion
- ✓ Attraction

Freight Delivery Routes & Markets

Warehousing and Distribution Logistics

Labor Markets: Cost & Skill Availability

Land and Operations Costs

Quality of Life





Businesses Perspectives on Market Competitiveness



Industry Interviews

- Agriculture/Resource-Based
 - Anderson Hay
 - Pacific Seafood
 - Hampton Lumber

- Roseburg Forest Products
- Boise Cascade
- Imperial Ranch
- Advanced Manufacturing
 - Intel

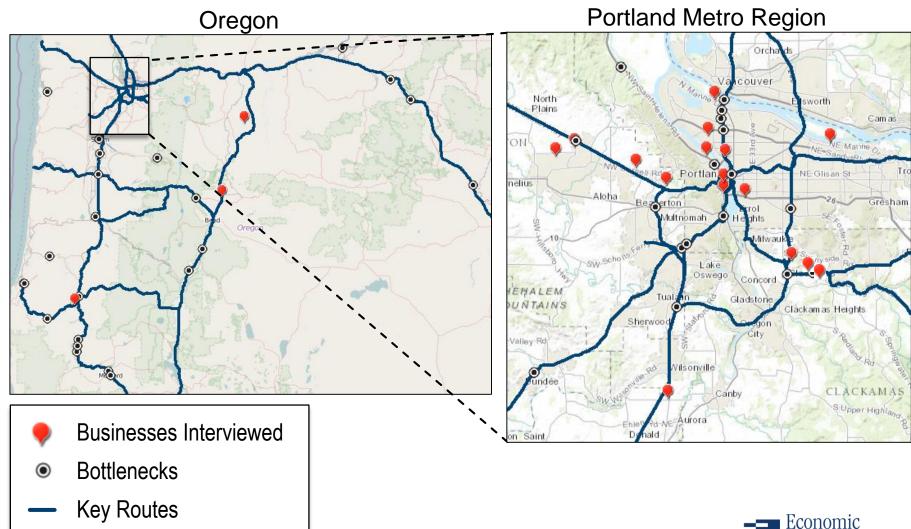
- Genentech
- Logistics Service Providers
 - Expeditors
 - Central Oregon Trucking
- Summit NW
- Oregon Transfer
- Manufacturing and Food Production
 - Chris King
 - Craft Brew Alliance

- Oregon Iron Works
- Schnitzer Steel
- Retail and Distribution
 - Fred Meyer

Columbia Sportswear



Coping with Congestion



Coping with Congestion

Changes Since 2005

- More freight-dependent businesses operating at night
 - Higher density of operations in "off-off-peak"
 - Issues of driver safety and regulatory limits on hours
- Delivery acceptance hours limit distribution "offoff-peak" options
- Businesses continue to loose "turns" for regional runs
- Staggered shifts nearing implementation limits
 - Many start at 2AM



Coping with Congestion

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Economic Impacts of Proposed Transportation Investments



Doing 'Nothing' Costs the Economy

Congested Future Scenario of existing and committed projects by 2040 will **cost** the **average household**:



- 211 hours of additional travel time / year (Portland Region)
- 105 hours of additional travel time / year (Other MPOs)

Source: EDR Group



Improved Future Provides Benefits

Improved Future Scenario under the Full RTP Build will save the average household

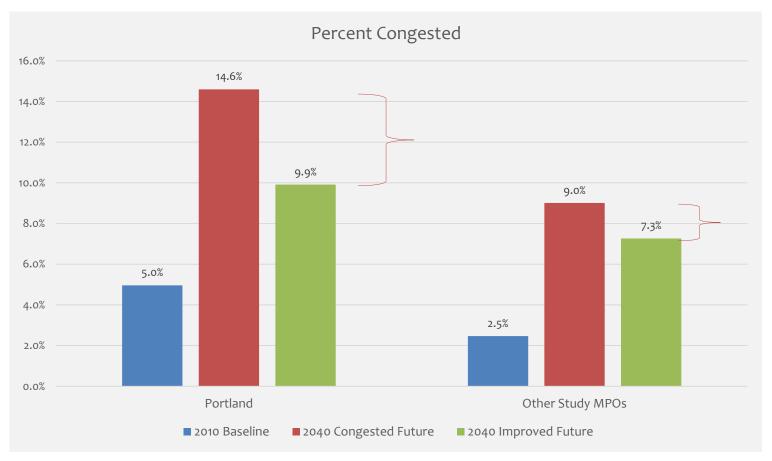


- 27 hours of travel time savings / year (Portland Region)
- 28 hours of travel time savings / year (Other MPOs)

Compared to 28 hours of household travel time savings per year in Cost of Congestion to the Economy of the Portland Region (2005)

Source: EDR Group

Improved Future Reduces Congestion



Source: Portland Metro; Oregon DOT

Indicates improvements from investment in Improved Future Scenario in 2040 Economic Developme

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Comparing the Alternatives

PORTLAND REGION

CONGESTED

69 Hours

Spent in congestion per household

IMPROVED
37 Hours

OTHER MPOS

CONGESTED



IMPROVED



6 Hours



Benefits of Improved Future

Annual Economic Benefits for Oregon by 2040

Category	Total Benefit (All Regions - \$ million)	Savings per Household
Income/GDP	\$529.9	\$394
Traveler Non- Monetary Benefit	\$526 . 8	\$392
Social & Environmental	\$1.6	\$1
Total	\$1,058	\$788

RETURN ON INVESTMENT RATIO = 2.4

Source: EDR Group



Benefits of Improved Future

Economic Benefits for Oregon per Year by 2040 (in \$ million)

	Portland Region	Other Study Regions	Total
Regional Benefits*	\$822 (\$908 / household)	\$327 (\$744 / household)	\$1,058 (\$788 / household)
Jobs**	5,897	2,421	8,318

^{*} Includes GDP, traveler non-monetary benefits, and societal benefits

Source: EDR Group



^{**} Change to average annual employment level



Effects of Seismic Events on Economy



Seismic Study Methodology

- Builds off of figures in *Oregon Highways Seismic Options Report (ODOT, 2013).*
- Assesses impact of major seismic event in Western Oregon for analysis timeframe 2014-2021.
- Uses calculations of % loss to state GDP from Seismic Options Report.
- Uses new, county-specific forecasts for GDP.
- Uses new, county-specific forecasts for employment.

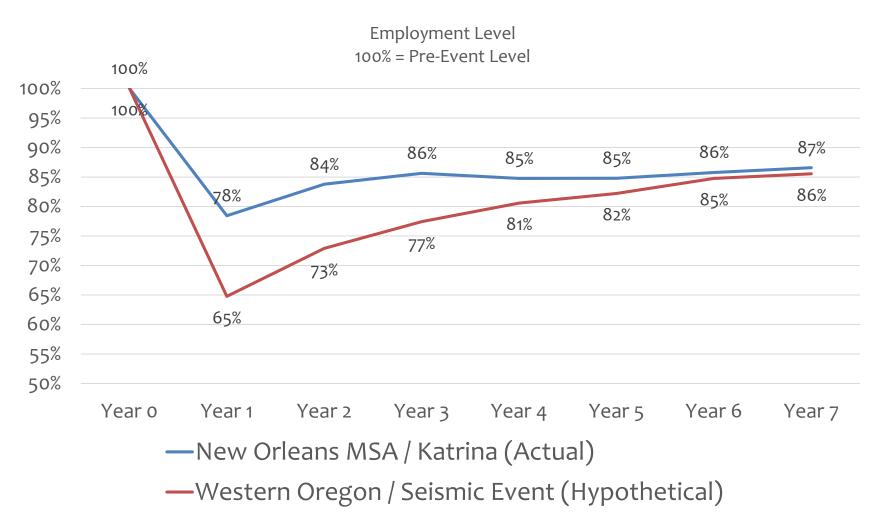


Seismic Options Impacts

- Major seismic event would cost the state:
 - \$405 billion (27%) in statewide GDP over 7 years (equal to almost 2 years' worth of recent Oregon GDP)
 - 462,00 jobs lost in the initial 7 years.
- Full retrofit program can save:
 - \$92 billion (6%) in total GDP
 - 111,000 jobs annually by year 7



Comparison of Seismic Options Impacts



Business Preparedness and Response

Large companies have more flexibility

- Usually have multiple out-of-state production sites and distribution networks
- Typically have contingency plans
- May reduce, but not eliminate activities in Oregon based on assessment of post-event conditions

Medium and small companies are more vulnerable

- Limited production options and alternative suppliers
- Typically count on adapting operations to post-event conditions
- Highly vulnerable to prolonged loss of major transportation infrastructure (most cite 4 to 6 months)
- Frequently cite risks of ending business operations in Oregon in event of prolonged recovery (over 6 months)