



Comprehensive Regional Goods Movement Plan and Implementation Strategy

Discussion Slides

Rail Strategies



What does each stakeholder group (railroads, government, etc.) gain by marketing necessary rail improvements as a package and not as individual projects?

Railroad Benefits:

- Lower financing costs (public vs. private debt)
- Region more visible for federal funding
- Investment leverage

Public/MetroLink Benefits:

- MetroLink would potentially benefit from increased funding for rail to help improve operations and increase capacity
- Region more visible for federal funding
- Investment leverage

What are potential benefits that the public sector could provide to the railroads to create a public/private collaboration to attract more federal and state funding dollars for rail in the region?

- Favorable financing terms
- SCIG/ICTF support

Will it be a continued goal and RTP strategy to create a public/private collaboration to attract federal and state funding for rail in the region?

What is the most effective strategy to deal with delaycausing mainline track capacity issues in the future?

- Rail simulations demonstrate that there will be a need for capacity enhancement, requiring combination of investment and operations changes.
- One option is to accept existing routing and build more track to meet future capacity needs.
- Other options were analyzed by Rob Leachman that achieve the following goals:
 - Reduce capital costs
 - Reduce risk
 - Reduce train count through the worst bottleneck (Riverside-Colton)
 - Avoid the most costly line extension (UP Pomona-Riverside line)
 - Separate MetroLink from heavy UP freight traffic
 - Route freight railroads where more environmentally-friendly

Are the current grade separation project data still up to date and prioritized correctly, if at all, for the RTP?

- Agencies were asked to help specify which grade crossing projects were highest priority
- CS is working to evaluate the impacts of trains on traffic delays at grade crossings in the region

Are new near-dock facilities necessary for the region?

- Draft EIR/EIS are still under review for SCIG/ICTF
- Several benefits/concerns with SCIG and ICTF listed in the white paper

Are we planning to include a recommendation for specific clean locomotive strategies in the RTP? If so, which strategies?

Options:

- Do not suggest a strategy for rail emissions reduction
- Recommend retrofits on existing Tier II engines to help them become more efficient while Tier III
 and Tier IV locomotives are being phased in
- Negotiate with Class I railroads to accelerate adoption of Tier III and Tier IV locomotives (similar to the approach taken to accelerate adoption of Tier II locomotives)
- Encourage EPA, CARB, South Coast AQMD to produce grant programs that pay for the cost of retrofitting older locomotives
- Rail electrification
- Combination of the above

Are we assuming the use of Tier III and Tier IV locomotives for the RTP?



- Tier IV locomotives required on new locomotives by 2015
- Slow locomotive turnover, so speed of emissions reduction from railroads would be slow; one option is to retrofit Tier II locomotives with exhaust treatment devices
- Railroads have voiced concern about Tier IV technology readiness
- CS analyzing cost per ton of various rail emissions reduction strategies

Are there opportunities to accelerate the adoption of Tier III and Tier IV technologies in the L.A. Basin?

- As mentioned on previous slide, locomotive turnover is slow
- One idea is to incentivize faster implementation of Tier III and IV technologies for the RRs

Of the options for electrified rail, do we want to recommend a specific technology, such as catenary, linear induction motors or others, if any at all?

- Electrification of at least a portion of the system is a potential strategy to reduce emissions
- CS conducting analysis to better understand impacts and costs of electrification options; out by March for review

What is the impact of Positive Train Control requirements on railroad funding capabilities?

- Positive train control is required on all Class I railroads, passenger trains and commuter railroads by Dec 31, 2015
- High investment required, low level of current federal funding
- Safety benefits