

# TRENDS IN TRUCK TRANSPORT, POLICY AND SAFETY

The background of the slide features a red and white semi-truck driving on a highway at dusk. To the right, there is a glowing globe with a bright starburst effect over North America, and a blurred image of a truck in motion, suggesting speed and global connectivity.

PREPARED FOR: CMAP FREIGHT COMMITTEE

PRESENTED BY: MARK BERNDT

**WilburSmith**  
ASSOCIATES

# Mark Berndt – Vice President WSA Freight Planning Services

- **25 years truck regulation and policy development**
  - Former MnDOT Enforcement Supervisor
  - Project Manager for truck policy studies in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Maine, New Hampshire, Virginia and the District of Columbia
- **National truck policy expertise**
  - Chair, TRB Motor Vehicle Size and Weight
  - Chair, AASHTO Task Force on TS&W and author of the Guidebook on Vehicle Weights Dimensions
  - Staffed bi-national AASHTO/RTAC Committee on TSW Uniformity
  - Panel Member for NCHRP 314; *Strategies for Managing Increasing Truck Traffic*

# Heavy Vehicle Safety & Policy Studies

Study of Impacts  
Caused by Exempting the Maine Turnpike  
and the New Hampshire Turnpike  
From Federal Truck Weight Limits

Virginia Department of Transportation  
On-Call ITS / Safety / Operations Contract  
151-BLW

Task 10: Identification of Minimum Highway Features for Safe  
Truck Operations

Final Report  
June 2008

Prepared for:



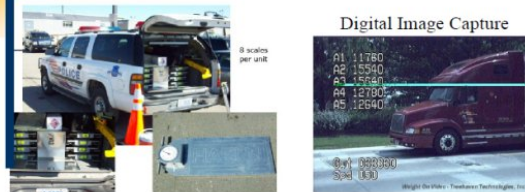
Prepared by:



and  
Life Dynamics, LLC



Executive Summary



## District-Wide Truck Safety Enforcement Plan

Task 5—GAP Analysis

Prepared for  
District of Columbia Department of Transportation

Prepared by  
KLS Engineering  
Wilbur Smith Associates



DRAFT REPORT  
August 05, 2010

## Wisconsin Statewide Truck Safety and Enforcement Study



A Working Paper: Comparative Analysis of Large Truck  
Crashes in Wisconsin vs. the Rest of the United States

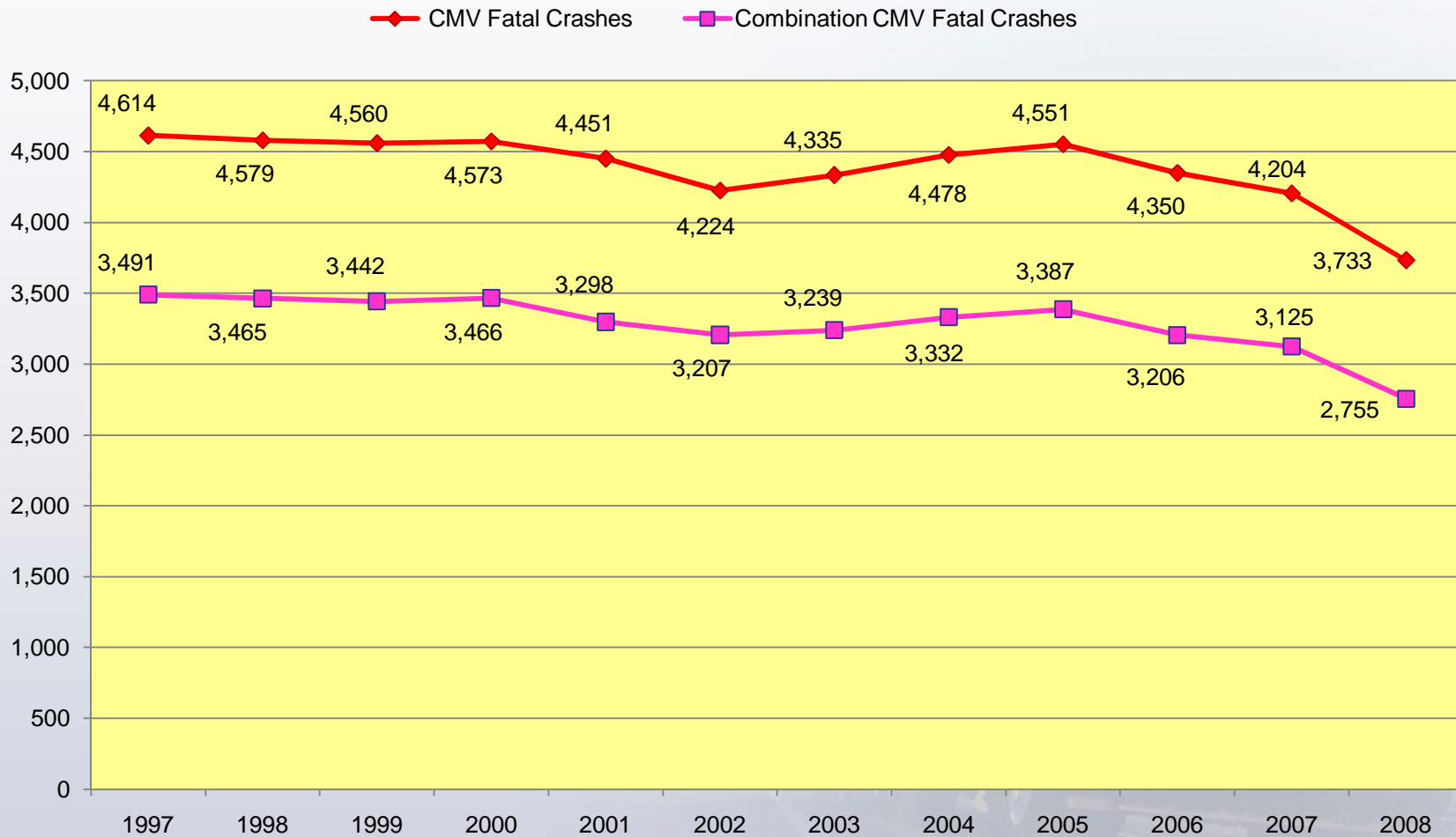
Prepared by Wilbur Smith Associates

July 28, 2010

# Wisconsin Truck Safety Study

- The objective of the study is to perform a system-wide review of existing large truck and oversize/overweight (OS/OW) commercial vehicle safety concerns.
- Recommendations will address current problem areas using engineering data and enforcement strategies. Specific areas that will be examined include:
  - Work Zones
  - Roundabout Designs

# National Truck Safety Trends



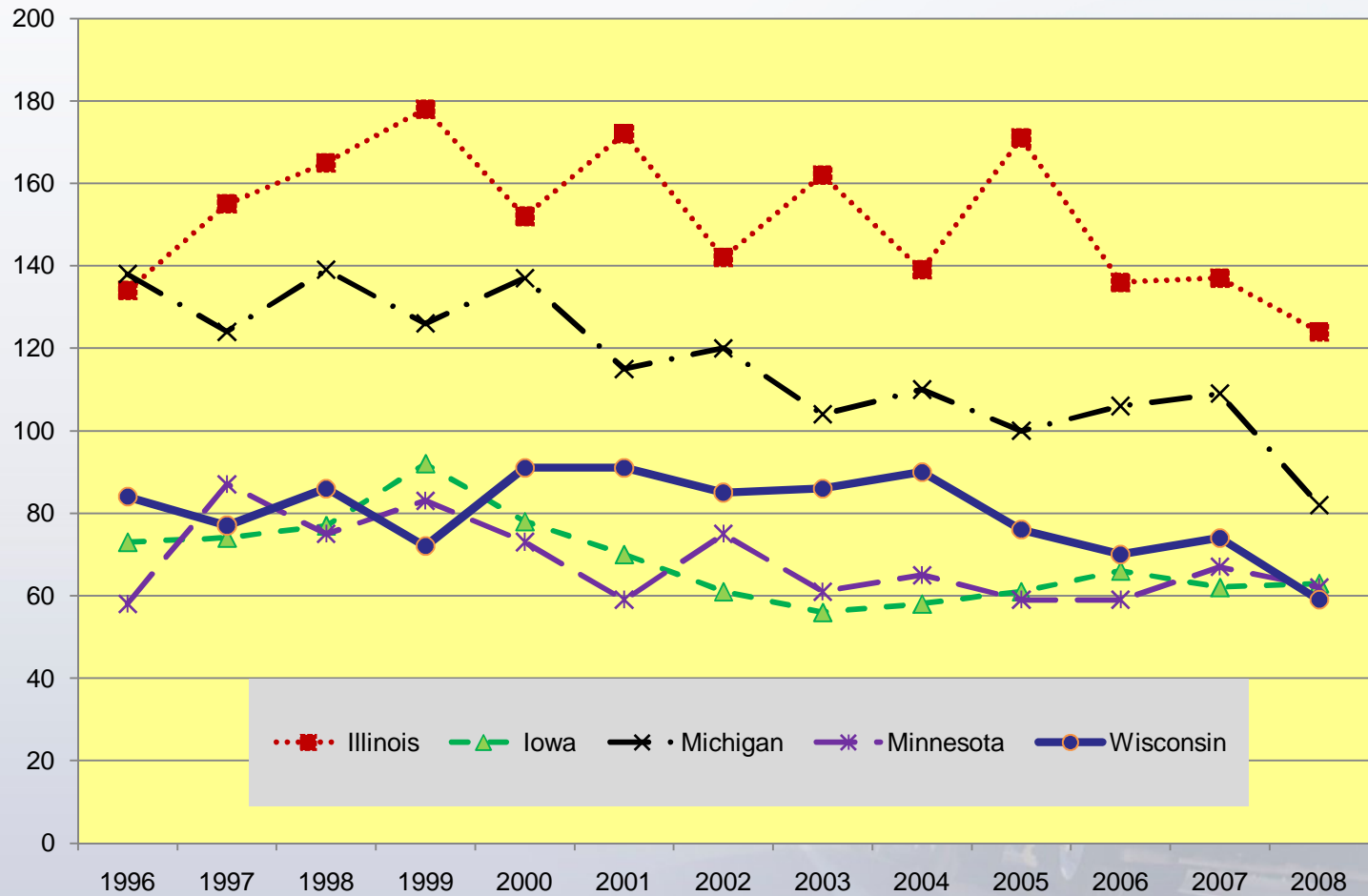
# Truck Crash Comparison Measures

	1988	2008	change
Fatal Crashes	4,885	3,733	-24%
Vehicles Involved	5,241	4,066	-22%
Occupant Fatalities	911	677	-26%
Total Fatalities	5,679	4,229	-26%
Million VMT	137,985	227,458	65%
Fatal CMV Crashes per 100 Million VMT	3.54	1.64	-54%
CMV Involved in Fatal Crashes per 100 Million VMT	3.8	1.79	-53%
Fatalities per 100 Million VMT	4.12	1.86	-55%
Large Trucks Registered	6,136,884	9,006,738	47%

Source: Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, *Large Truck and Bus Crash Facts 2008*

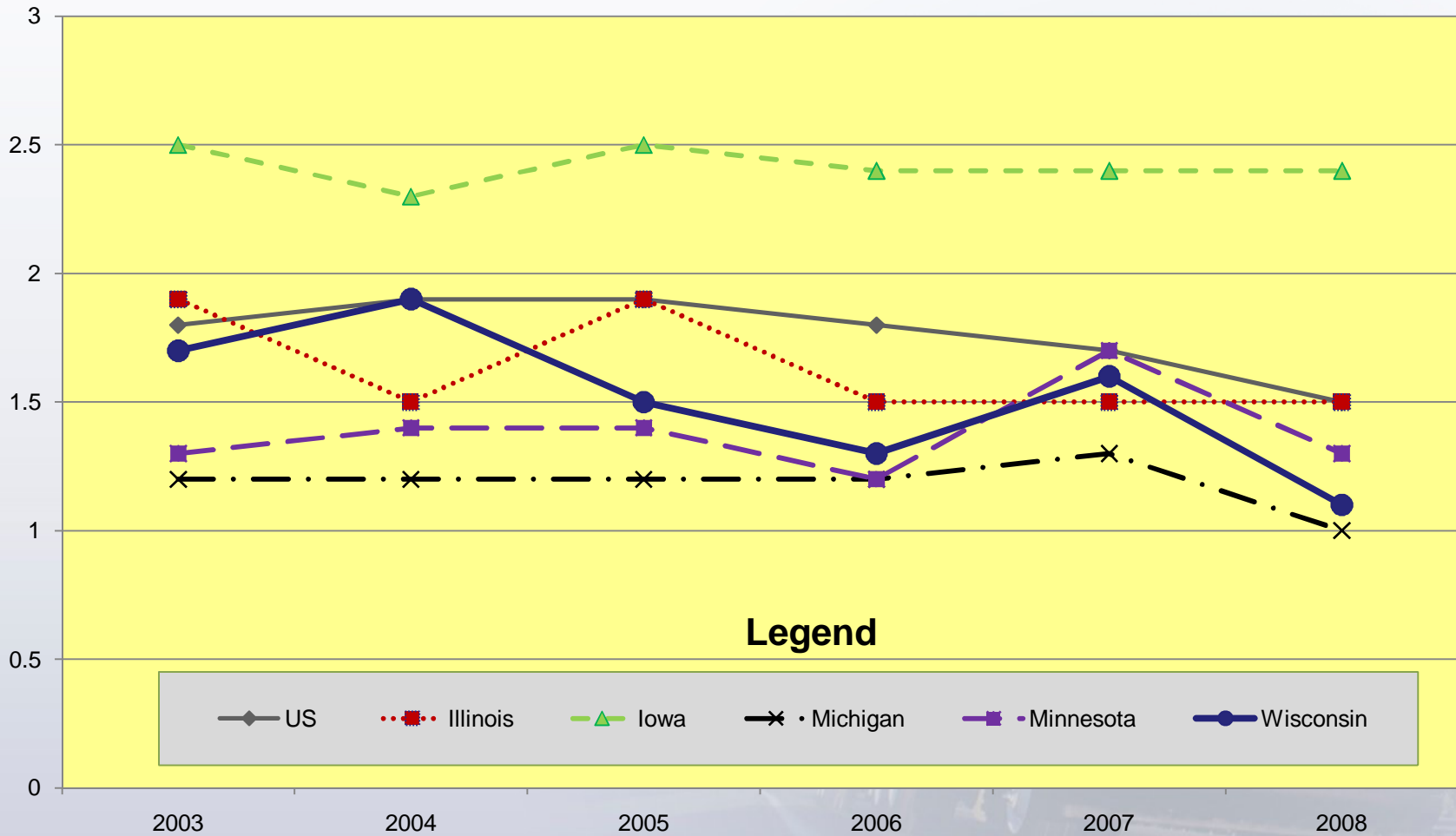
# Midwest Truck Safety – Fatal Crashes

Annual Number of Fatal Crashes Involving Large Trucks



# Midwest Truck Safety – Fatal Crash Rates

CMV Fatality Rate per 100 Million VMT





# Wisconsin Early Safety Results

- Between 2000 and 2008 fatal truck crashes declined 35 percent in Wisconsin.
- In Wisconsin over the past six years the fatal crash rate dropped from 1.7 fatal crashes per 100 million VMT to 1.1 (-35 percent)
- Wisconsin's fatal truck crash rate is lower than the national average. Wisconsin ranked 19th among all states and the District of Columbia.
- (Illinois ranked 23th)

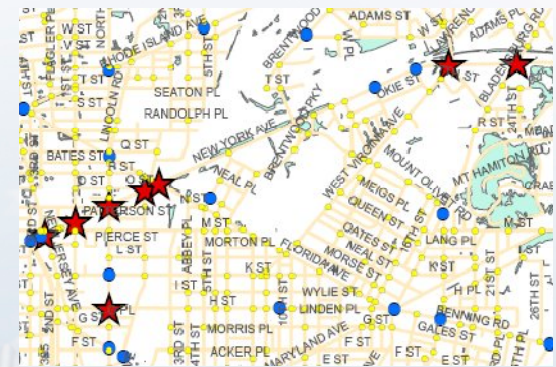
# Wisconsin Early Safety Results

- **Single Unit Trucks Over-represented:** Comparing fatal and non-fatal truck crashes in Wisconsin to national averages suggest that single unit trucks, in particular cement mixers and dump trucks are over-represented in crashes.
- **Crash prevalence toward rural routes:** Large truck crashes in Wisconsin are more prevalent in rural areas than they are nationally. Over 70 percent of Wisconsin's large truck crashes took place in rural areas. Rural collector roads saw the most truck crashes, and throughout the state trucks over 26,000 pounds were much more likely to be involved in fatal crashes.

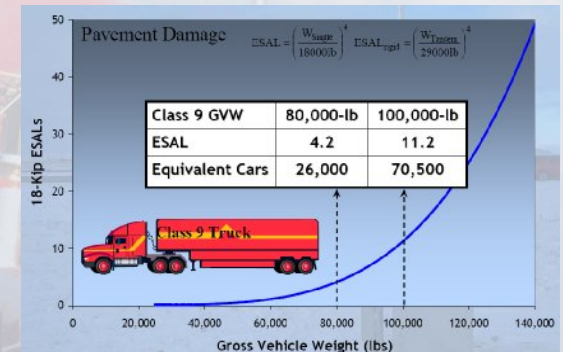
# D.C. Truck Study Project Overview

Develop a citywide truck safety enforcement plan that

- Identifies safety concerns regarding truck operations
- Assesses the economic impacts of overweight trucks
- Recommends a comprehensive approach to truck enforcement



CMV high crash locations



Roadway damage from excessive Truck loading

# District of Columbia Existing Conditions

- **No formal integrated truck management program exists**
  - Overweight truck impacts on infrastructure not considered
  - No data driven policies for permitting or enforcement
- **Adopting an official truck route in progress**
  - Sporadic use of “no through trucks” and “no trucks” signs based on neighborhood complaints and physical roadway constraints
- **Data program erratic**
  - 3 WIM locations, often off-line
  - Missing data a significant problem on crash reports

# District of Columbia Existing Conditions

## **Enforcement**

- Motor Carrier Safety Unit (MCSU) main responsibility is driver & vehicle inspections
- Ancillary responsibilities include weight enforcement

## **Electronic safety and screening system**

- Performance and Registration Information Systems (PRISM)
- CVISN to be enacted in future
- Lack of adequate education and outreach activities related to truck traffic

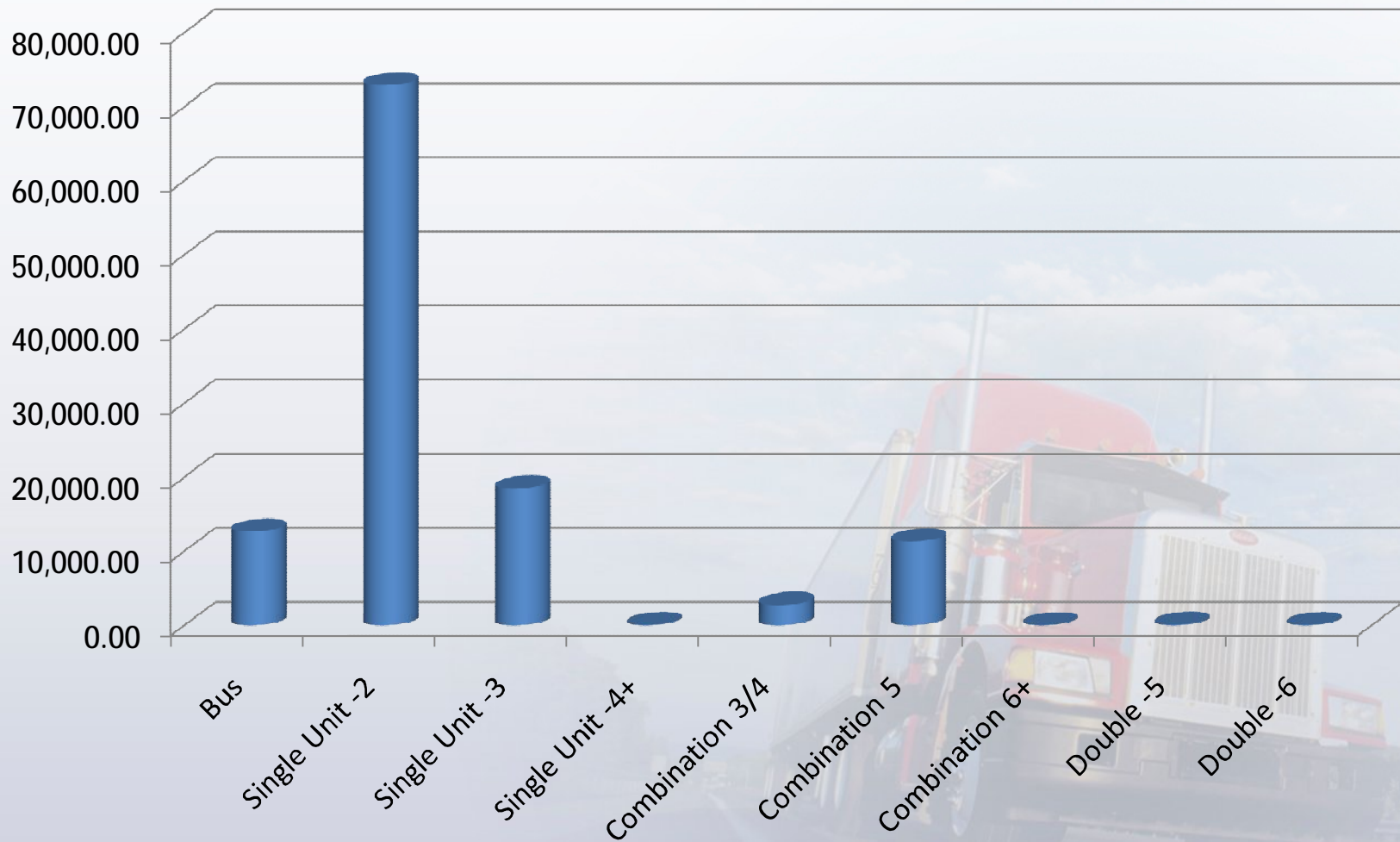
# Analysis of Hazardous Locations

- **Identified high crash locations for corridors and intersections**
  - (2006-2008 crash data)
- **Reviewed over 200 crash forms**
  - Many forms missing data (axles, body type, etc)
  - Over 40% are light trucks
- **Prepared collision diagrams and identified predominant crash patterns**
  - Side-swipe – 41.1%
  - Rear End – 19.3%
  - Right angle – 9.6%

# Infrastructure Impacts Assessment

- Partnered to beta test a new Truck Permit Cost Application developed for FHWA by Roger Mingo, PhD.
- Damage assessments limited to bridges and pavement sections on proposed Truck Route system
- Truck count and axle weight information captured in the raw data used Weigh-in-Motion (WIM) scale data from three stations (2005)

# WIM Data – Vehicle Counts by Class





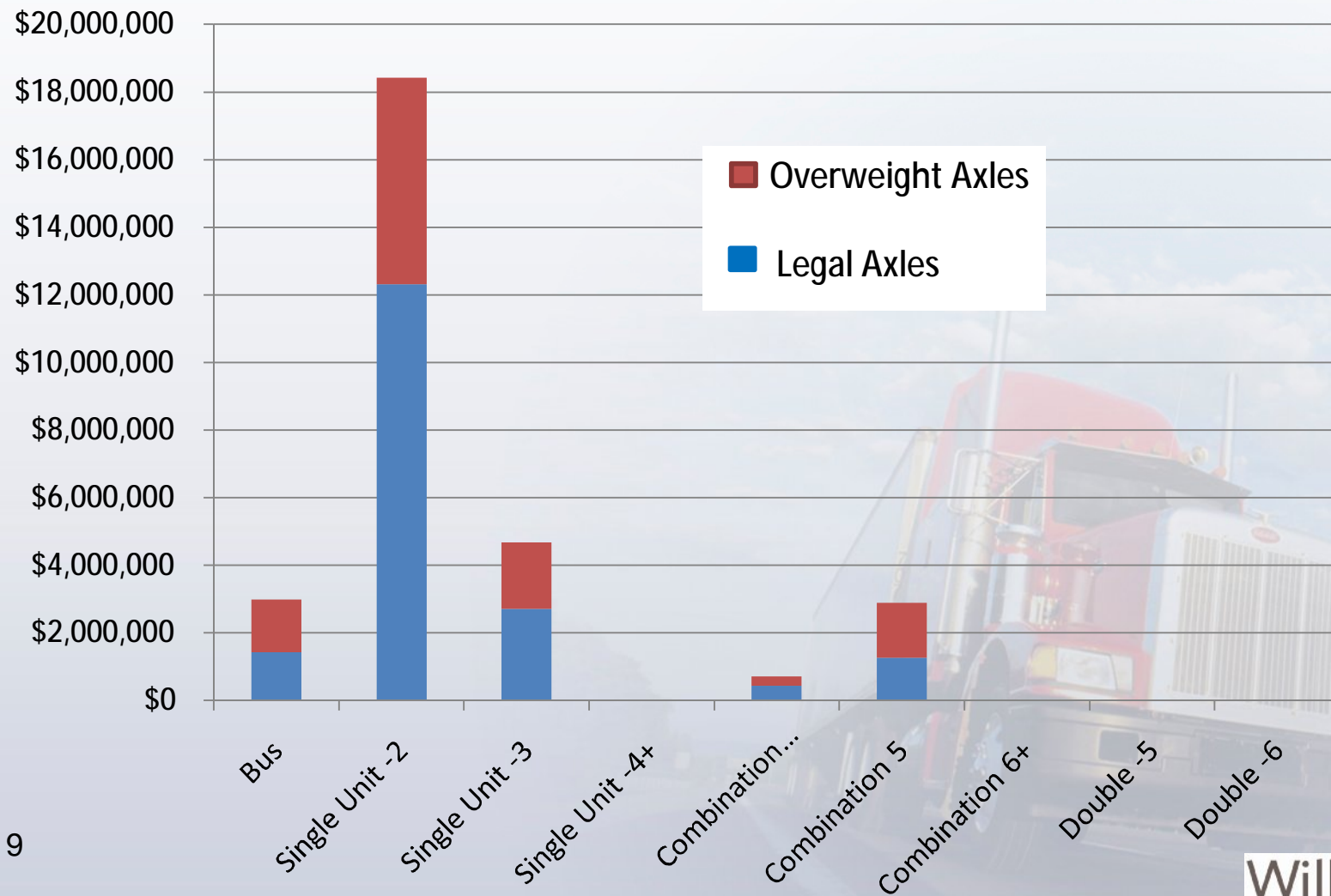
# Application of Bridge Costs to Vehicle Class

Vehicle Class	% Allocation	Annual Bridge Costs	Engr. Fees & Constr. Insp.	Total Annual Bridge Costs
Passenger Cars	59.0	\$ 28,197,000	\$ 6,485,000	\$ 34,682,000
Legal Trucks & Buses	23.2	\$ 11,067,000	\$ 2,545,000	\$ 13,613,000
Overweight Trucks & Buses	17.8	\$ 8,525,000	\$ 1,961,000	\$ 10,486,000
<b>Totals</b>	100.0	\$ 47,789,000	\$10,991,000	\$ 58,781,000

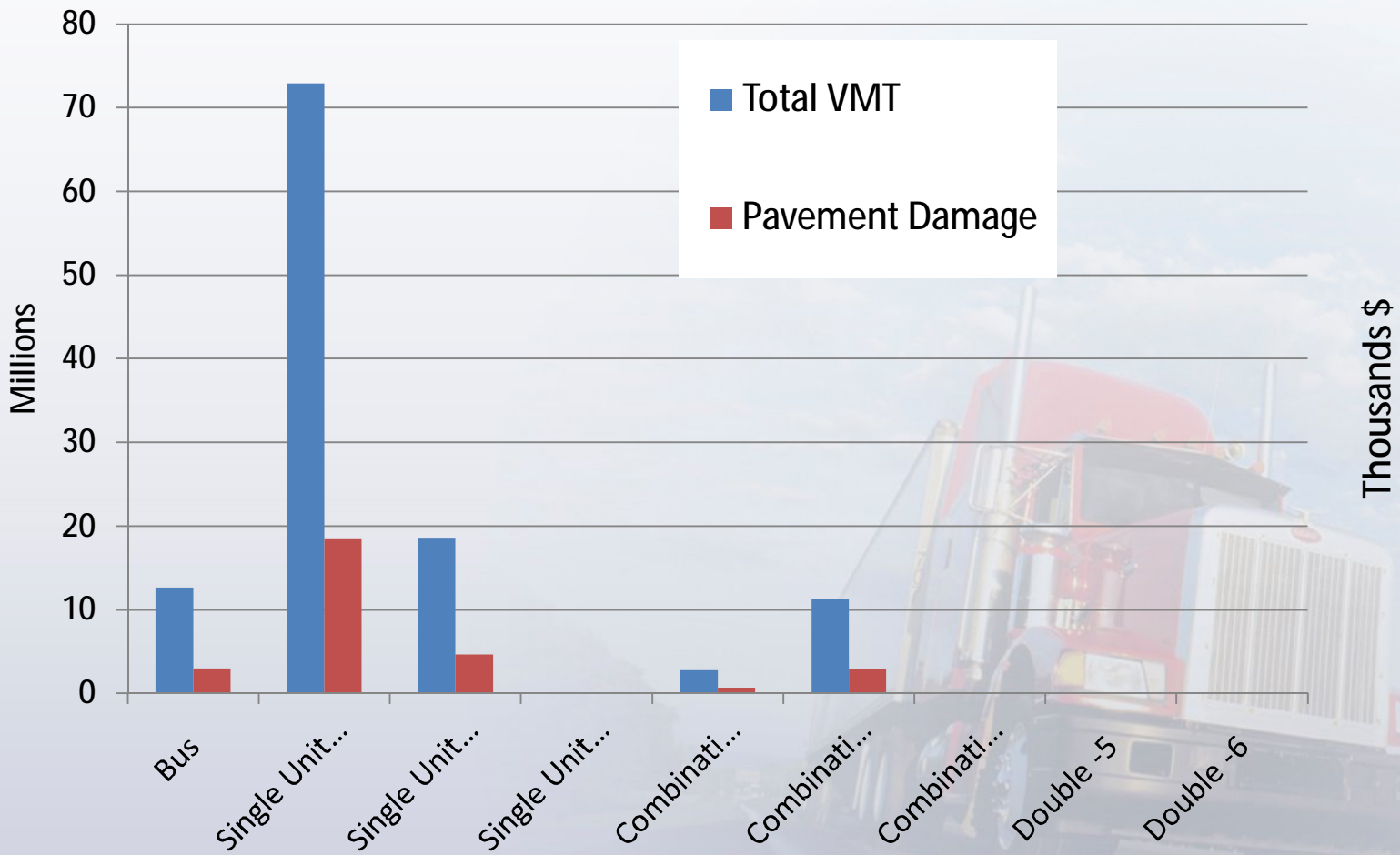
# Bridge Analysis Conclusions

- 50-60 % of all bridge related costs are attributed to passenger vehicles
- 15-20 % of all bridge impacts (damage) are attributable to overweight axles, this is 43.5% of all truck related damage
  - Total annual bridge costs attributable to overweight trucks is ~\$10.5 million
- ~10% of all sample axles weighed were overweight

# Pavement Cost Allocation by Vehicle Class



# Mileage vs. Pavement Consumption



20

# Total Infrastructure Impacts Due to Overweight Trucks

Vehicle Class	Overweight Pavement Costs	Overweight Bridge Costs	Total Overweight Infrastructure Costs
<b>Buses</b>	\$ 1,559,152	\$ 2,473,671	\$ 4,032,823
<b>SU2</b>	\$ 6,112,682	\$ 496,198	\$ 6,608,880
<b>SU3</b>	\$ 1,964,200	\$ 355,706	\$ 2,319,906
<b>SU4+</b>	\$ 4,558	\$ 1,839,642	\$ 1,844,200
<b>CS3/4</b>	\$ 270,741	\$ 169,100	\$ 439,841
<b>CS5</b>	\$ 1,626,812	\$ 2,803,628	\$ 4,430,440
<b>CS6+</b>	\$ 4,785	\$ 323,131	\$ 327,916
<b>DS5</b>	\$ 17,656	\$ 19,103	\$ 36,759
<b>DS6</b>	\$ 8,165	\$ 12,599	\$ 20,764
<b>DS7+</b>	\$ 345	\$ 31,978	\$ 32,323
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 11,569,097</b>	<b>\$ 8,524,757</b>	<b>\$ 20,093,854</b>
<b>Total W/O Buses</b>	<b>\$10,009,945</b>	<b>\$ 6,051,086</b>	<b>\$ 16,061,031</b>

# D.C. Truck Safety Recommendations

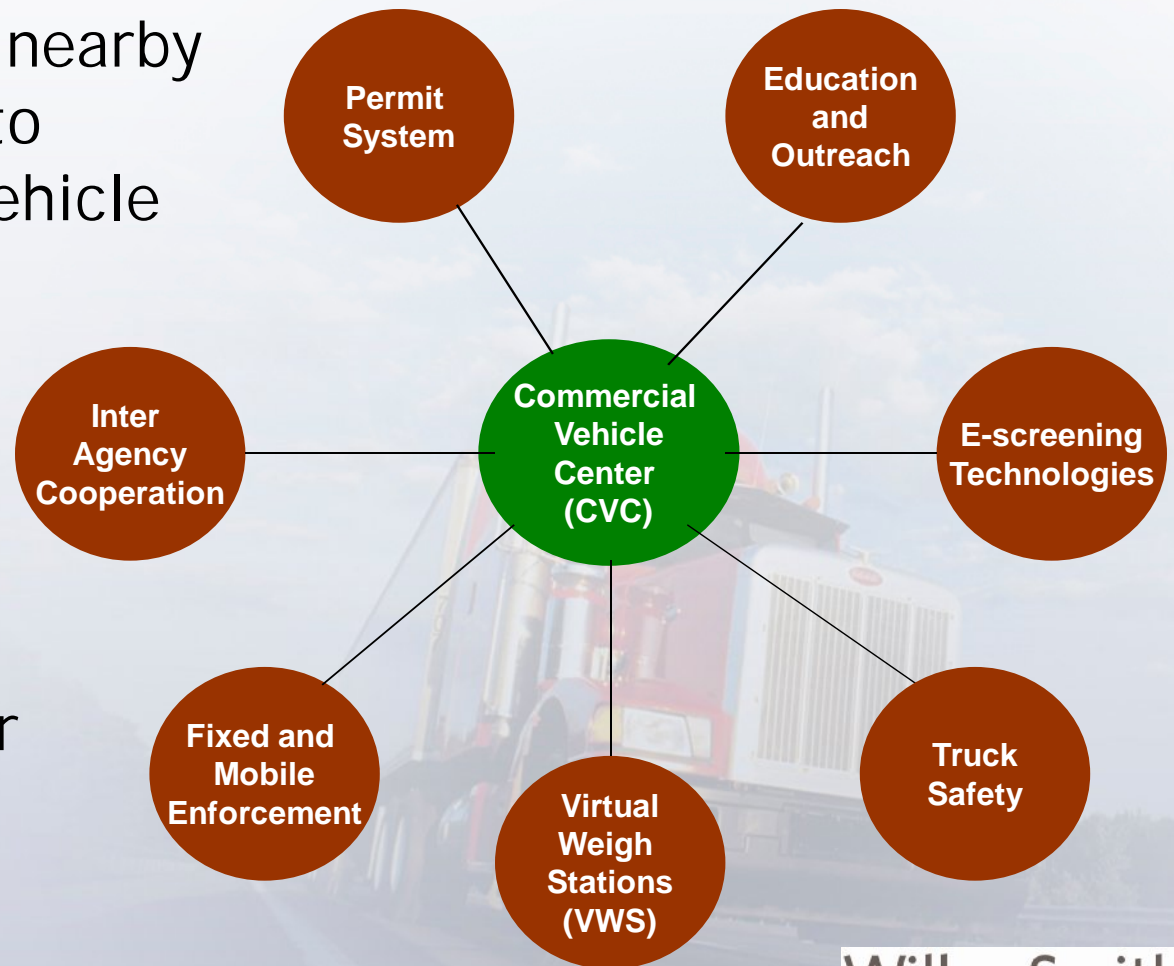
- Planning
  - Finalize and adopt a Truck Route System
  - Improve route design to accommodate trucks
- Engineering
  - Static warning signs
  - Signal phasing (Clearance Intervals)
  - Pavement markings
- Public Outreach/Education
  - Improve communication with truck community on construction-related traffic impacts
  - Increase driver education (Share the Road Campaign, Operation Safe Driver, etc)

# District of Columbia Enforcement Recommendations

- Add a permanent scale site with mainline WIM
- Use WIM scales to target enforcement
- Add dedicate weight enforcement staff
- Begin planning virtual weigh station
- Investigate the adoption of relevant evidence laws for weight enforcement
- Develop a CVC connecting all locations (WIM scales and weigh stations) to a central point

# Commercial Vehicle Center (CVC)

- Staff monitors data and informs/dispatches nearby enforcement units to intercept suspect vehicle



- Extension of the DDOT Traffic Management Center (TMC)



# WSA - Urban Truck Studies

Central Midlands  
Council of Governments  
**Regional Motor Freight Study**  
December 2008 **Final Report**



WilburSmith ASSOCIATES  
SOUTH CAROLINA

## ASTROMAP ATLANTA STRATEGIC TRUCK ROUTE MASTER PLAN



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

WilburSmith ASSOCIATES  
Halcrow  
IHC  
S&B

### BACKGROUND

In response to the recommendation from the Freight Mobility Plan, the Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) elected to develop the Atlanta Strategic Truck Route Master Plan (ASTROMAP). This project, in cooperation with state and local government bodies and agencies, including the Georgia Department of Transportation and participating county and municipal governments, designed a truck route system to provide regional access that will guide current and future decision making.

With adoption of the Freight Mobility Plan, funds were made available for the further refinement of the Regional Freight Priority Highway Network (RFPHN), in the 2008-2013 Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP).

Executive Summary

Twin Cities Metro Area

October 2006

FREIGHT CONNECTORS STUDY

Twin Cities Metro Area Freight Connectors Study

WilburSmith  
ASSOCIATES

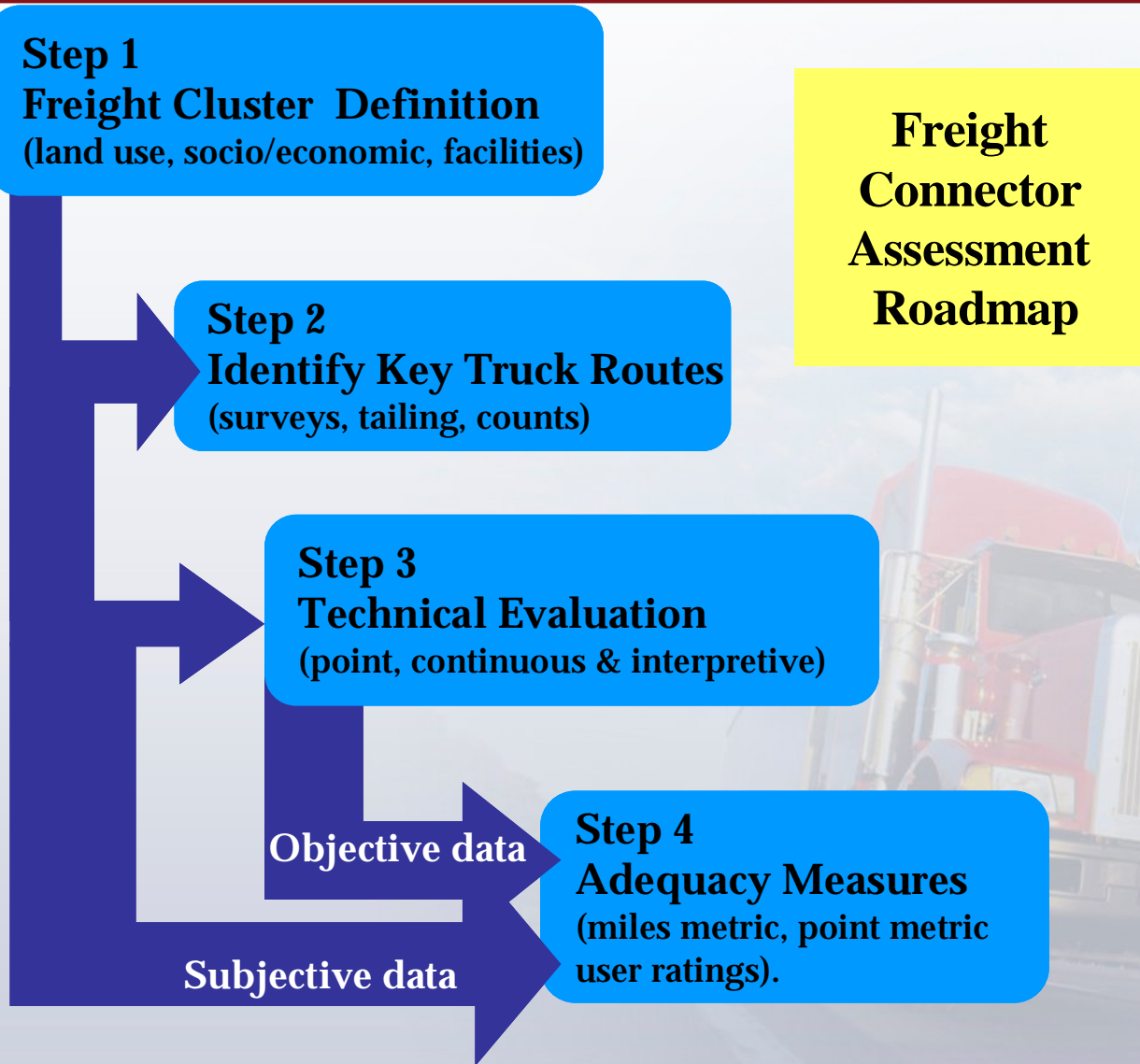
# Twin Cities Freight Connectors Study

- Develop specific goals for freight connector performance
- Identify a process template for freight connector evaluation
- Define freight connector adequacy measures
- Propose freight connector investment criteria

Twin Cities Metro Area Freight Connectors Study



# The Freight Connector Roadmap



# Connector Identification and Selection

- Examine industry and land use cluster identified through previous studies / research
- Identify major components of the freight transportation system in the TC Metro Area
- Identify freight-related facilities
- Develop / identify 3 candidate freight clusters for in-depth connector evaluation and analysis

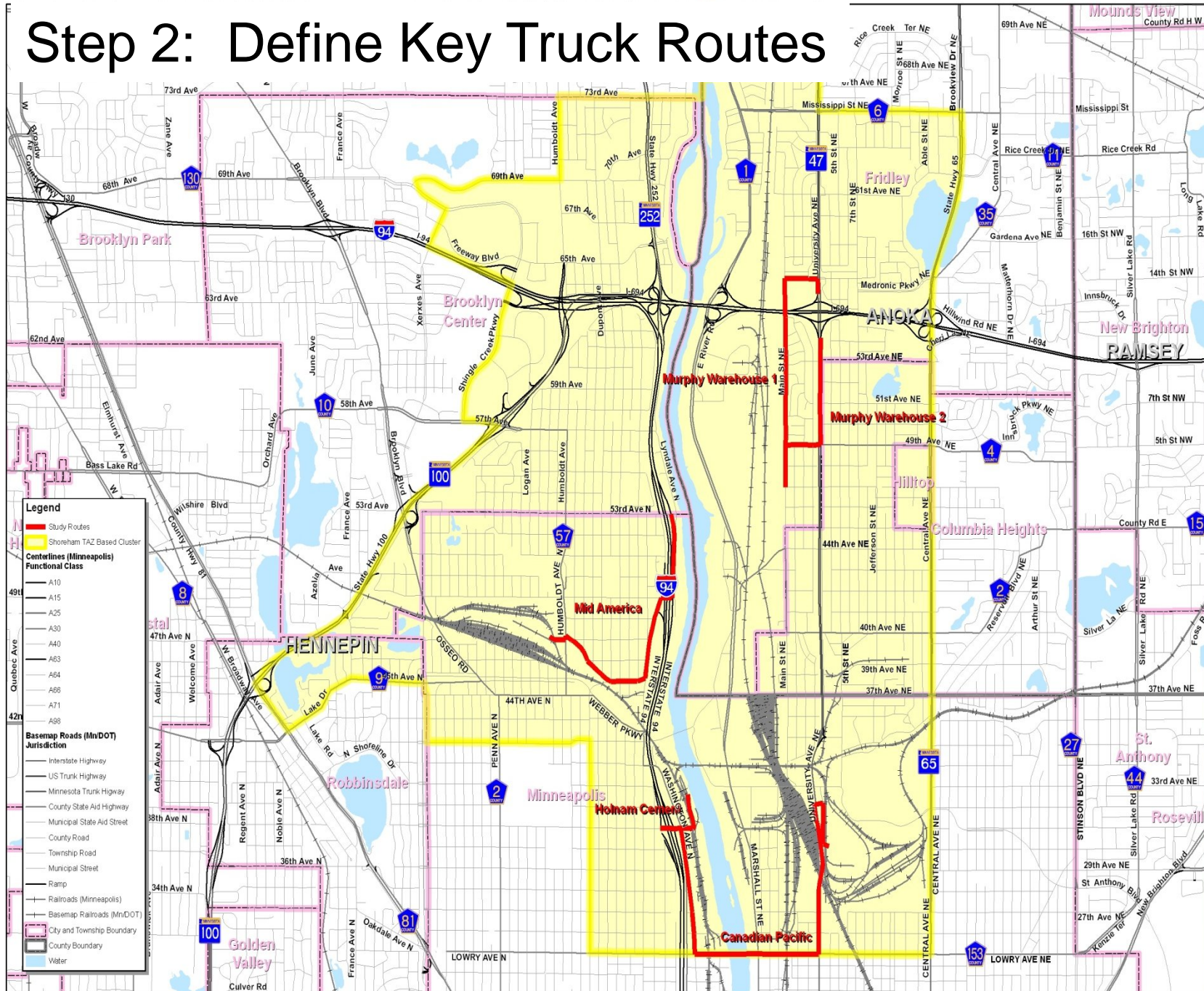
# TCA Freight Cluster “Types”

- 1) Intermodal Freight Terminal / Facility – Mature development
- 2) Non-intermodal, Industrial Freight Intensive Cluster – Mature with redevelopment potential
- 3) Emerging Intermodal or non-intermodal Industrial Freight Intensive Cluster

# TCA Freight Cluster GIS Attributes Examined

1. Major Metro Intermodal Facilities
2. Previous cluster identification
3. Transportation Analysis Zones
4. Manufacturing and Wholesale Employment
5. Metro area current and future land use
6. Environmentally sensitive areas
7. Socio-economic data
  - Median Family Income
  - Unemployment
  - Education level
8. Heavy commercial traffic levels
9. Heavy commercial crashes

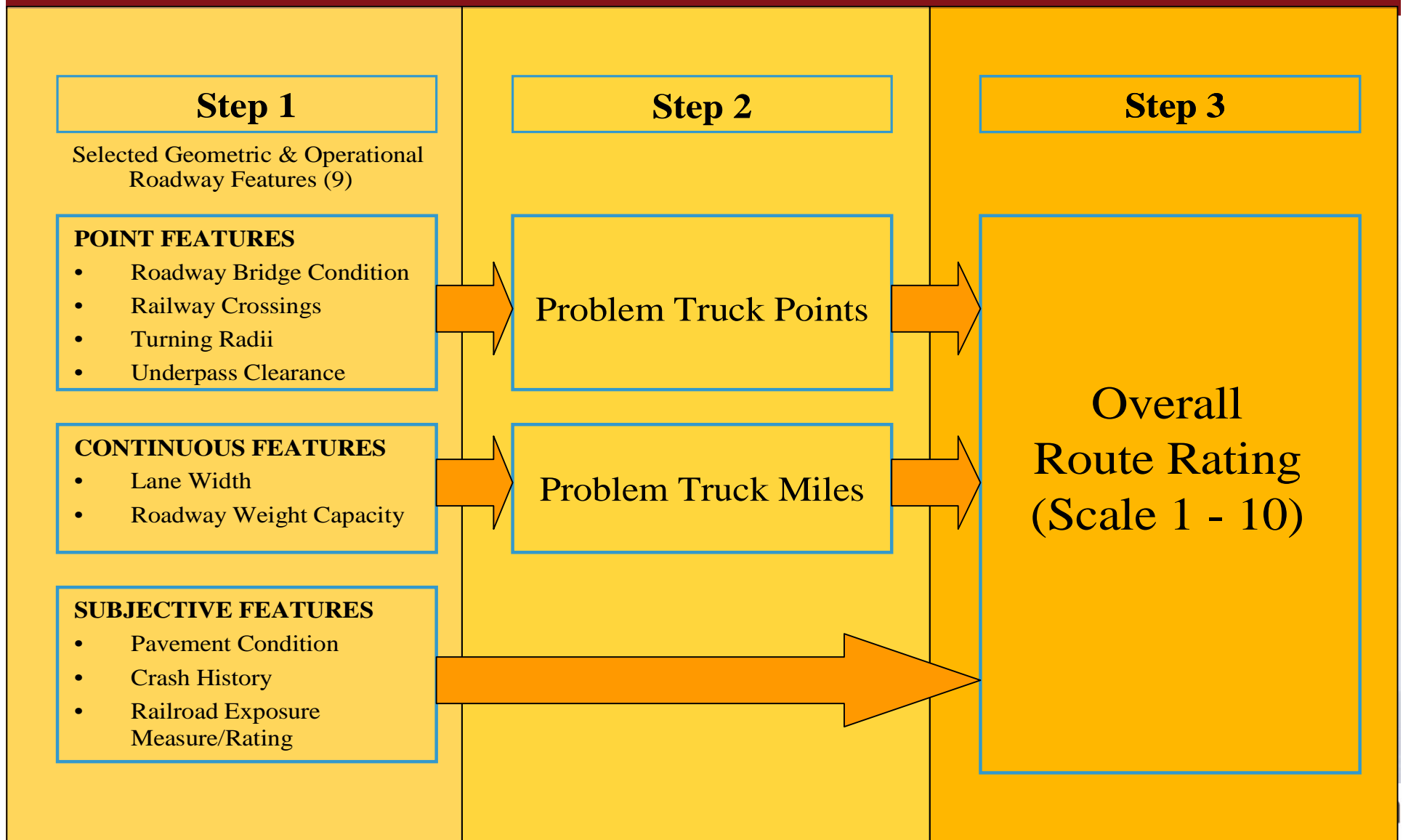
# Step 2: Define Key Truck Routes



**TCA FREIGHT CONNECTOR ANALYSIS**  
**EXHIBIT 3**  
**Shoreham Cluster Base**

Source: MnDOT, Metropolitan Council, City of Minneapolis, & SEH  
 UTM, Zone 15, Meters  
 NAD83

# 3-Step Process to Determine Adequate





# Freight Connector Scorecard

ROUTE	LENGTH (MILES)*	AVG. DAILY TRUCK VOLUME	TRUCK POINT SCORE	TRUCK MILE SCORE	COMBINED PERFORMANCE SCORE	INDEX	ADEQUACY
CP Shoreham	5.8	845	8458	4833	13291	2	Low
Murphy Whse #1	3.12	132	396	869	1265	7	High
Murphy Whse #2	2.26	144	576	651	1227	6	High
Mid-America Dist	3.76	613	4298	3237	7535	3	Medium
Holcim Cement	0.88	319	1278	434	1712	5	High
Aldrin Drive Rte	3.7	1,959	5880	9482	15362	1	Low
Bituminous Rdwys	5.1	648	648	6428	7076	4	Medium

\* Route length is bi-directional

# WSA- Heavy Vehicle Systems Planning and Design

## Defining Drayage Routes

White Paper

Prepared for:  
**Florida Department of Transportation  
Systems Planning Office**



April 29, 2009

## Federal Highway Administration Intermodal Connector Assessment Tool (ICAT) Beta Testing - Summary of Findings

Contract No.: DTFH61-07-Q-00098

April, 2009

Prepared for: **Simplified Acquisition Team  
Office of Acquisition Management  
Federal Highway Administration  
1200 New Jersey Avenue, S.E.  
Room W36-436  
Washington, DC 20590**

Prepared by: **Wilbur Smith Associates**



## The Minnesota Interstate Truck Parking Study



January 2008

Conducted by **Wilbur Smith Associates** 

In association with the **Center for Transportation Research and Education (CTRE)** at Iowa State University



An aerial photograph of a multi-lane highway in Atlanta, Georgia. In the foreground, a red semi-truck is driving on the road. The highway is overlaid with a green map showing various routes and interchanges. The Atlanta skyline is visible in the background under a clear blue sky. A small green square is located in the upper right corner of the image area.

# ASTRoMaP Atlanta Strategic Truck Route Master Plan

**ARC**

“Service to Greater Atlanta”

# ASTRoMaP Purpose

A network to enhance intra-regional truck mobility:

- Promote better, sustainable truck service
- Enhanced public safety
- Economic vitality
- Productive use of limited resources

What it is **NOT**:

- A plan for addressing truck traffic moving to and from points outside the region
- Designating local roadways for deliveries and pick-ups (last mile system)

# Foundational Event

## Freight Mobility Study

- Completed in 2007
- DRAFT Regional Freight Priority Highway Network (RFPHN)
- Led to development effort for ASTRoMaP, **Atlanta Strategic Truck Route Master Plan**



# Meetings and Interviews

## Twenty local jurisdictions interviewed

- City of Atlanta
- North Fulton Municipalities
- Eighteen Counties, accompanied by municipalities

## Why?

- Understand current truck route policies
- Educate participating jurisdictions on the project

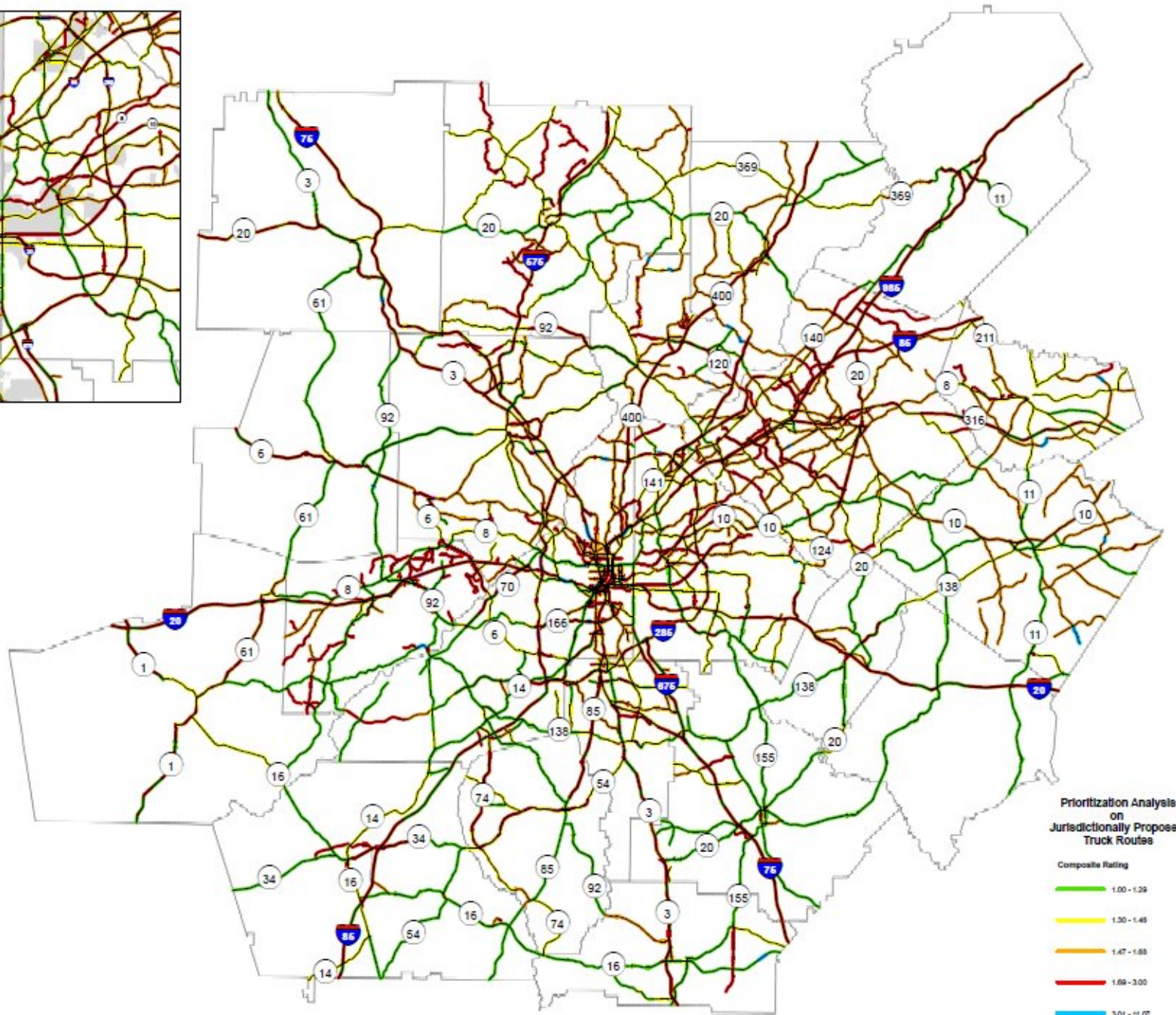
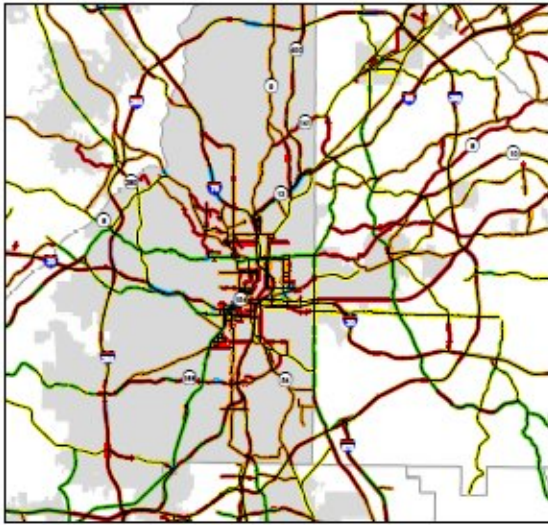
# Meetings and Interviews

## Trucking companies interviewed

- Freight Advisory Task Force
- Individual companies

## Why?

- Understand what drives usage of a given roadway
- What specific roads are used to travel across the region
- Educate the private sector on the project



**Prioritization Analysis  
on  
Jurisdictionally Proposed  
Truck Routes**

Composite Rating

- 1.00 - 1.29
- 1.30 - 1.49
- 1.47 - 1.89
- 1.89 - 3.00
- 3.01 - 11.07

AEC 20 Counties



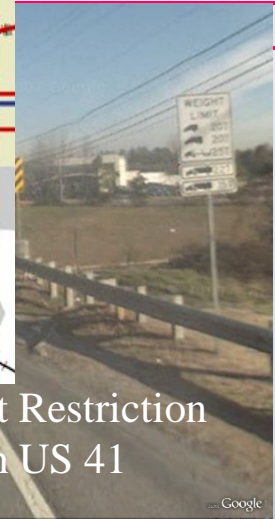


# Data Collection

## Analysis of actual roadway design

- Functional Class
  - Design Speed
  - Stopping Sight Distance
  - Turning Radii
  - Clear Zone
  - Grade
- Actual Travel Lane Width
- Actual Shoulder Width
- Posted Speed
- Bridge Conditions
  - Bridge Weight Restrictions
  - Bridge Minimal Vertical Clearance
  - Bridge Sidewalk Width
- Railway At-Grade Crossings
- Proximity to Land Use features
- Crash History

ROUTE	SEGMENT	LESS THAN 12 ft Travel Lane Width
ID	START	END
GA 3	Intersection with GA 92	Cobb-Fulton County Line
GA 3	North border of Henry County	South border of Henry County
GA 16	Intersection with GA 155	West border of Spalding County
		border of Clayton County
		Intersection with GA 360

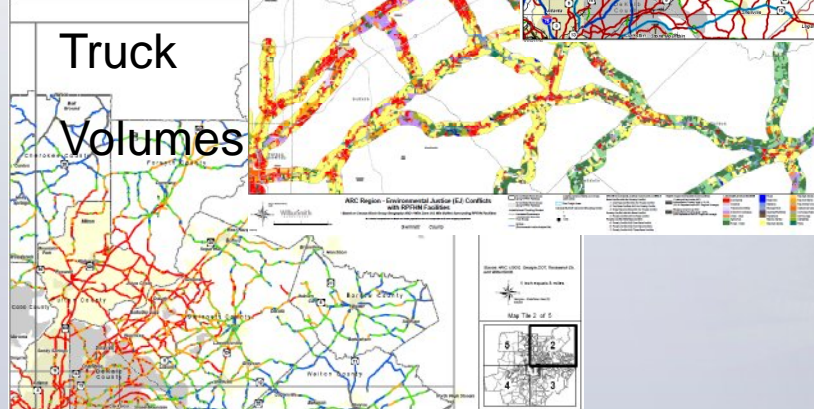
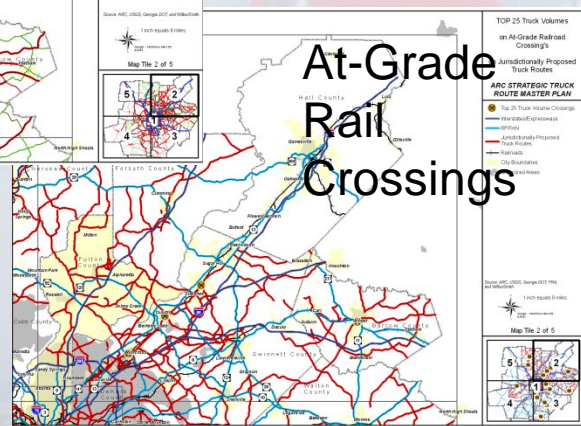
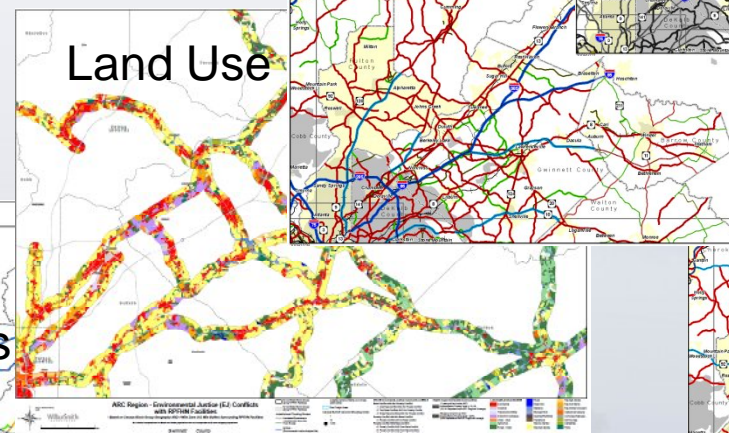
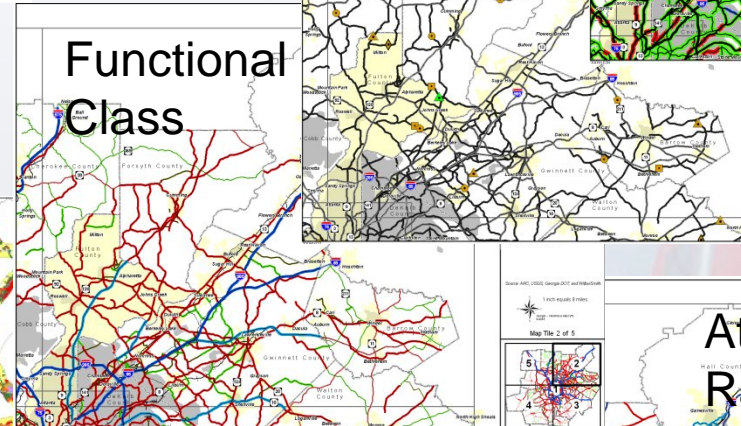
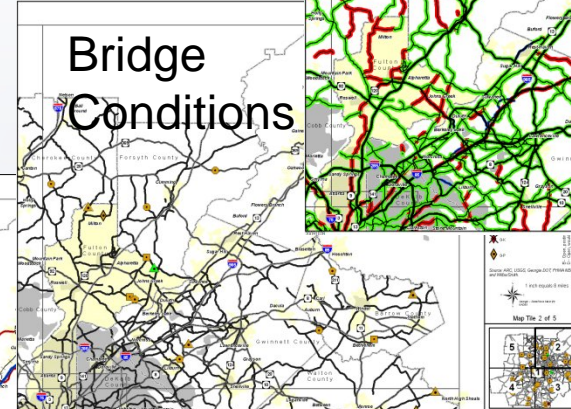
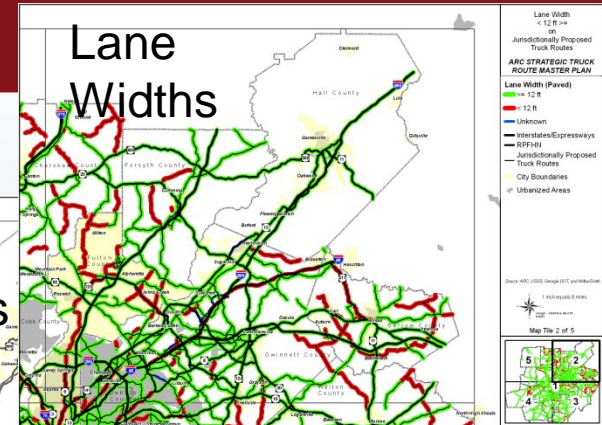


Weight Restriction on US 41

## Real-Time Truck Travel Analysis

# Mapping

Required attribute value assignment to all identified roadways



More than a dozen attributes mapped



# Criteria Scorecard

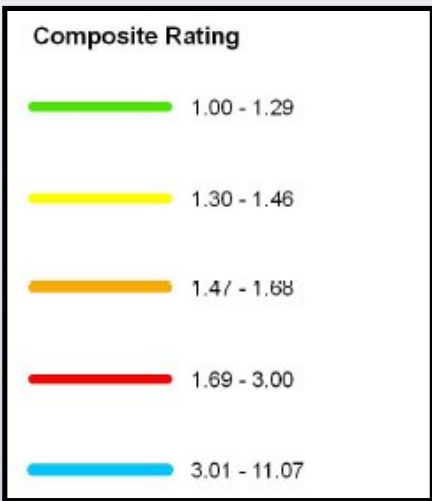
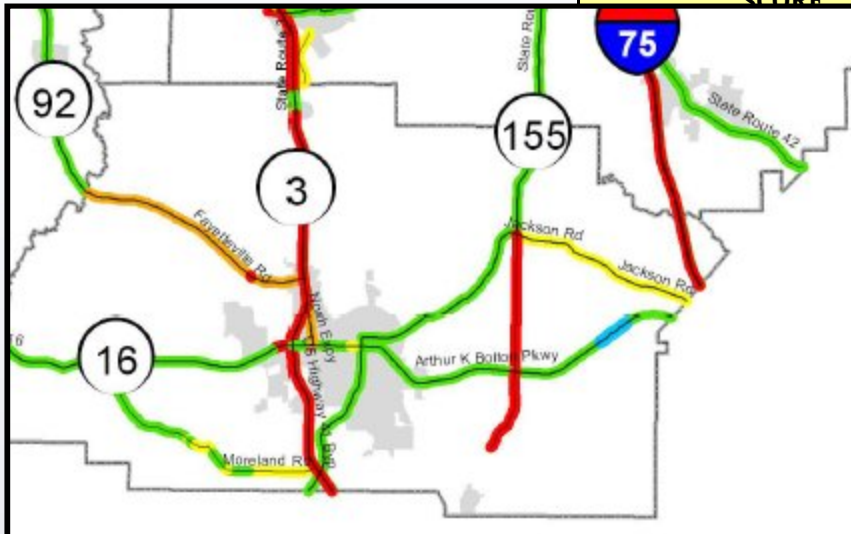
## Prioritization Criteria

EXAMPLE:

CRITERIA

COMMENT

Weight

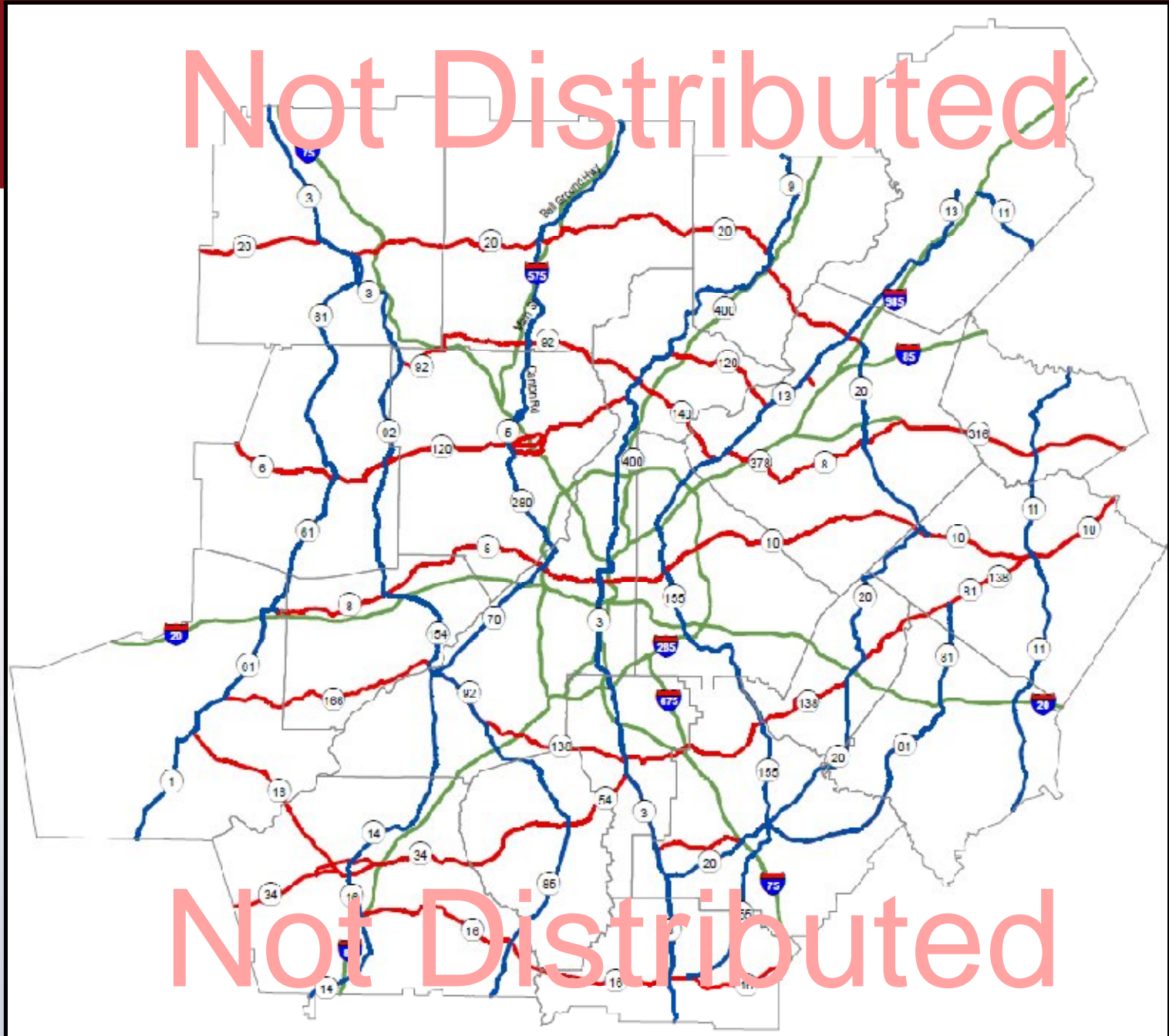
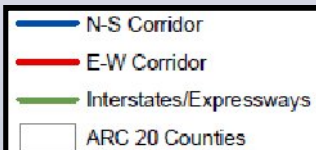


SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	
CONDITION	CONDITION	CONDITION	
<b>Design attributes reflecting truck considerations</b>			<b>15%</b>
2	1		
Collector	Arterial		
<b>Congestion and resultant recurring delays</b>			<b>15%</b>
2	1		
E or F Designation	D Designation	A, B, or C Designation	
<b>Lane width</b>			<b>12%</b>
<b>Curb to curb</b>			
3	2	1	
< 12 ft	NA	12 ft or greater	
<b>Posted speed</b>			<b>12%</b>
<b>MPH</b>			
3	2	1	
< 35	35-44	> 45	

# ASTRoMaP 1.0

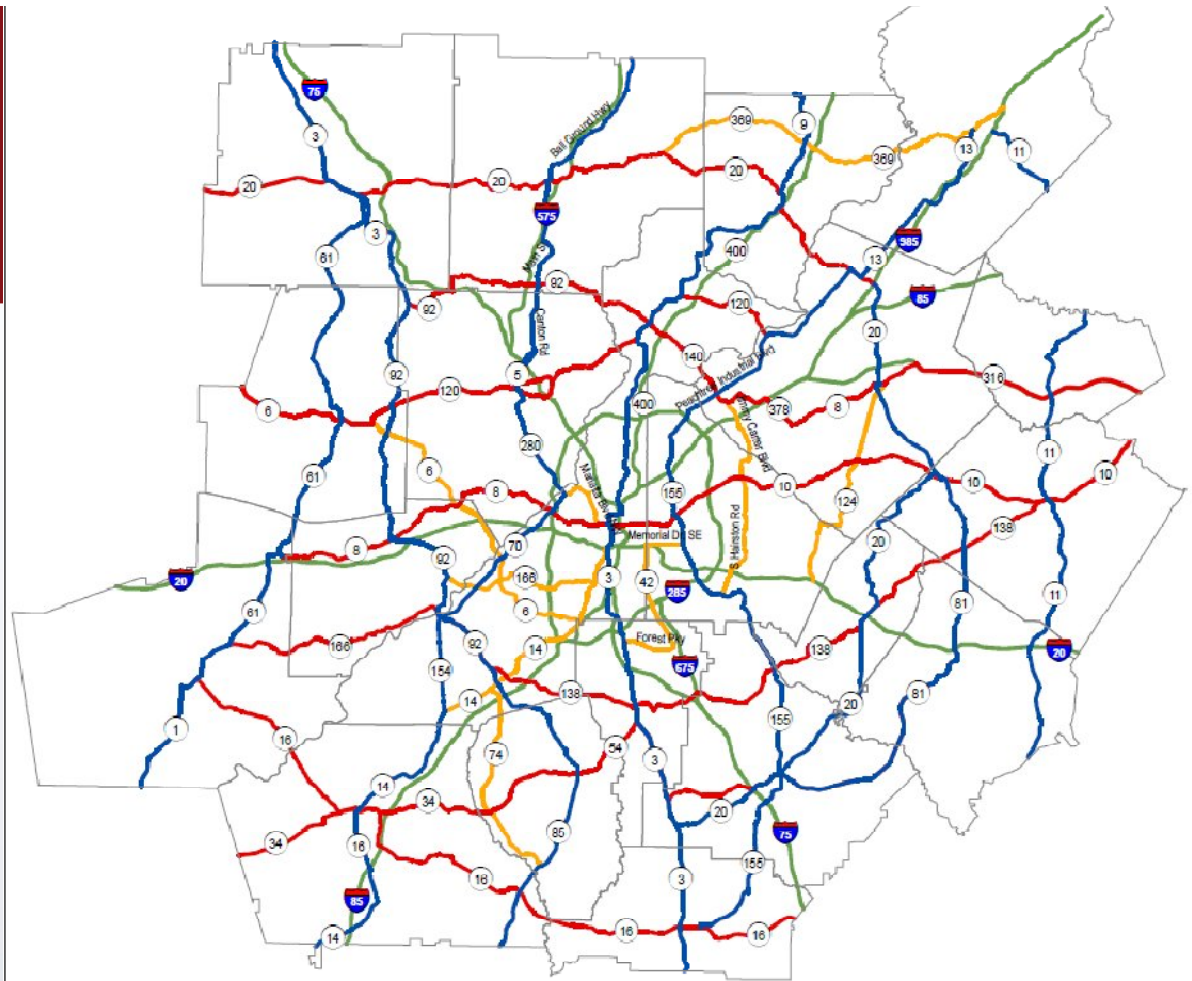
INITIAL  
VERSION

Without  
NN and NHS  
Connectors



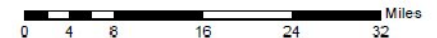
# ASTRoMaP 5.0

With All  
Feedback and  
Review



## ASTRoMaP DRAFT SYSTEM

- ARC 20 Counties
- N-S Corridor
- E-W Corridor
- Connector
- Interstates/Expressways





# Urban Truck Issues Peer to Peer (P2P)

Meeting in NYC on Sept. 7 & 8 between DDOT and NYCDOT

- Insights to enhance freight programs and urban goods move initiatives in both cities
- Examine pilot programs to monitor overweight truck traffic in NYC.
- Insights to support truck route regulations and truck route signage in D.C.
- Action plans to move forward



# NYC Program Initiatives

- Truck Route Enforcement
  - Annual updates to truck route map
  - Precinct map inserts created for NYPD officer memo books
  - Traffic Stat is data monitoring the program for effectiveness
- Truck Route Signage Program
  - Seeking new designs for truck route identification
  - Testing new designs to increase compliance
  - Pilot launched in Hunts Point area in the Bronx

# NYC Program Initiatives

- Manhattan Off-Hour Delivery Program
  - Partnership between NYCDOT, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and 33 industry stakeholders
  - Deliveries shifted to between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m.
  - Shippers reported more time for customer focus and better productivity from employees
  - Carriers report more deliveries per shift, fuel cost savings and legal parking more available
- Delivery Windows
  - Objective is to make more curb space available
  - Customize delivery windows based on data

# Questions?

## Contact information:

- Mark Berndt
- [mberndt@wilbursmith.com](mailto:mberndt@wilbursmith.com)
- 651-290-0559, ext. 102

Thank You