

The Geography of Transport Systems

FIFTH EDITION

Jean-Paul Rodrigue

Applications and Case Studies – Part III (Planning and Environmental Issues)

APPENDIX B

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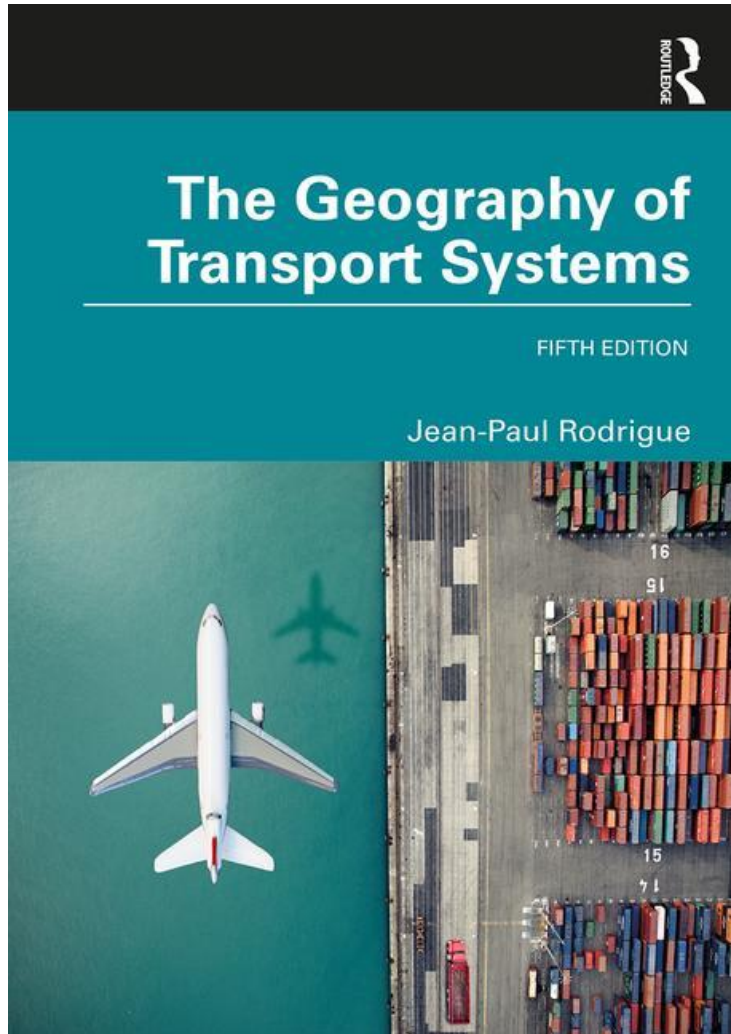
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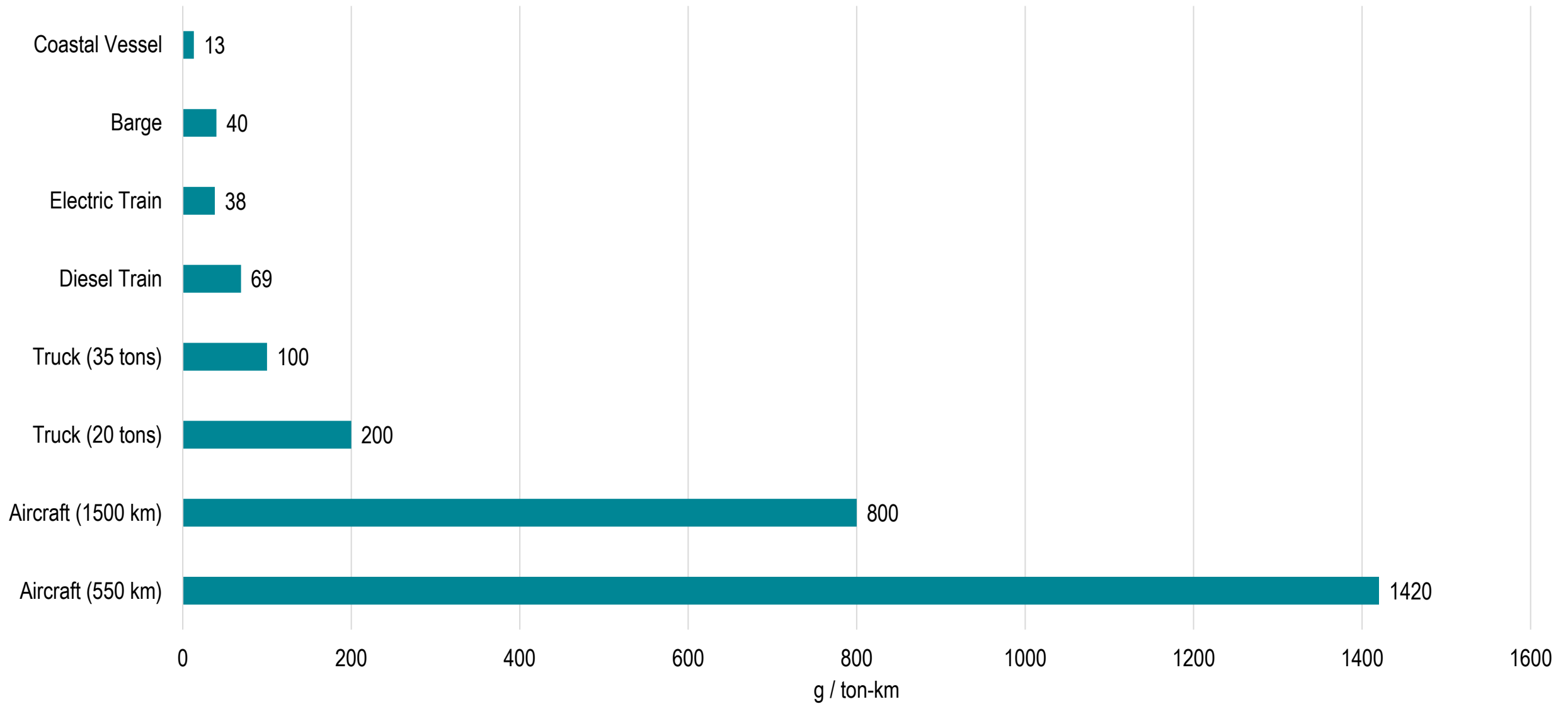
Table of Contents

- Pollutants Emitted by Transport Systems
- Green Logistics
- Rail Deregulation in the United States
- Transportation and Pandemics
- The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
- The St. Lawrence Seaway and Regional Development
- The Financing of Transportation Infrastructure

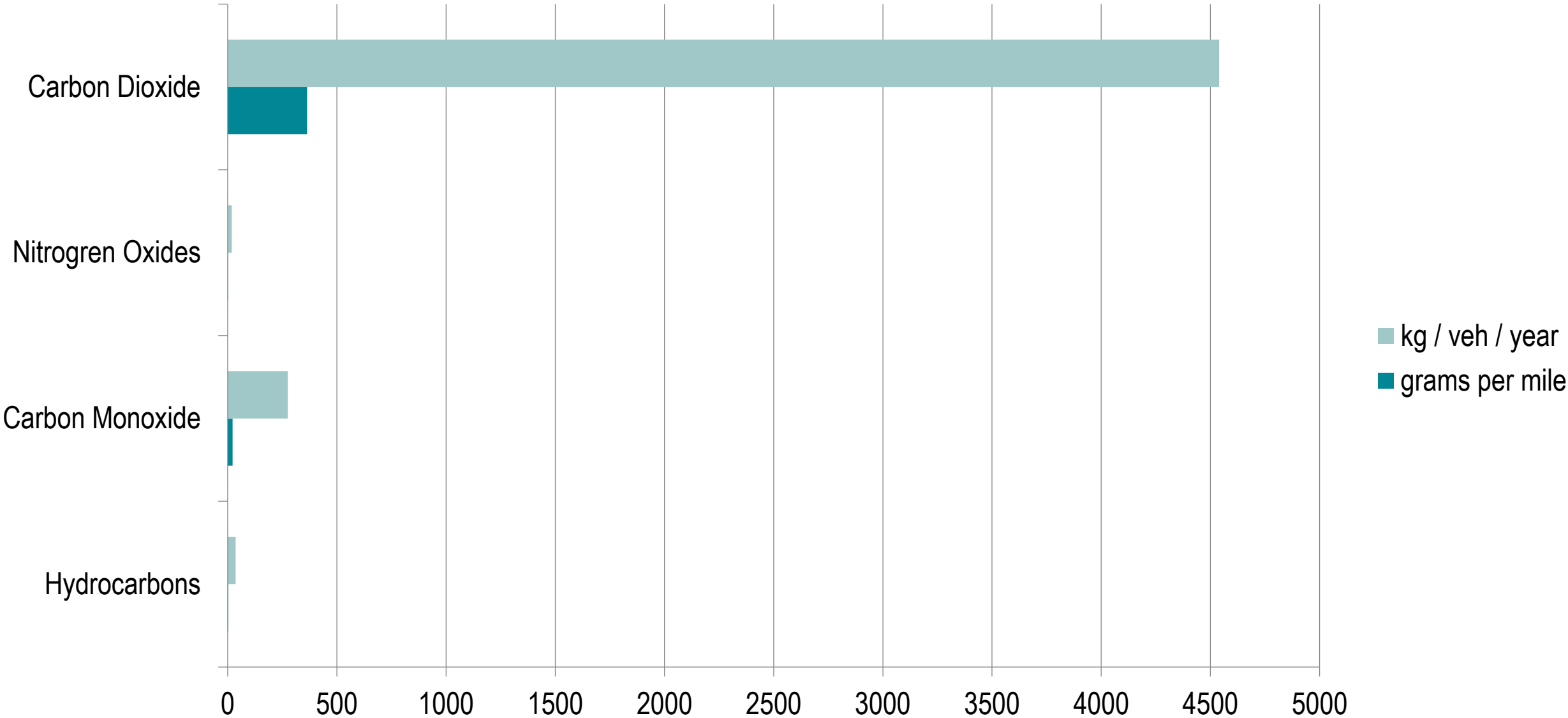


Pollutants Emitted by Transport Systems

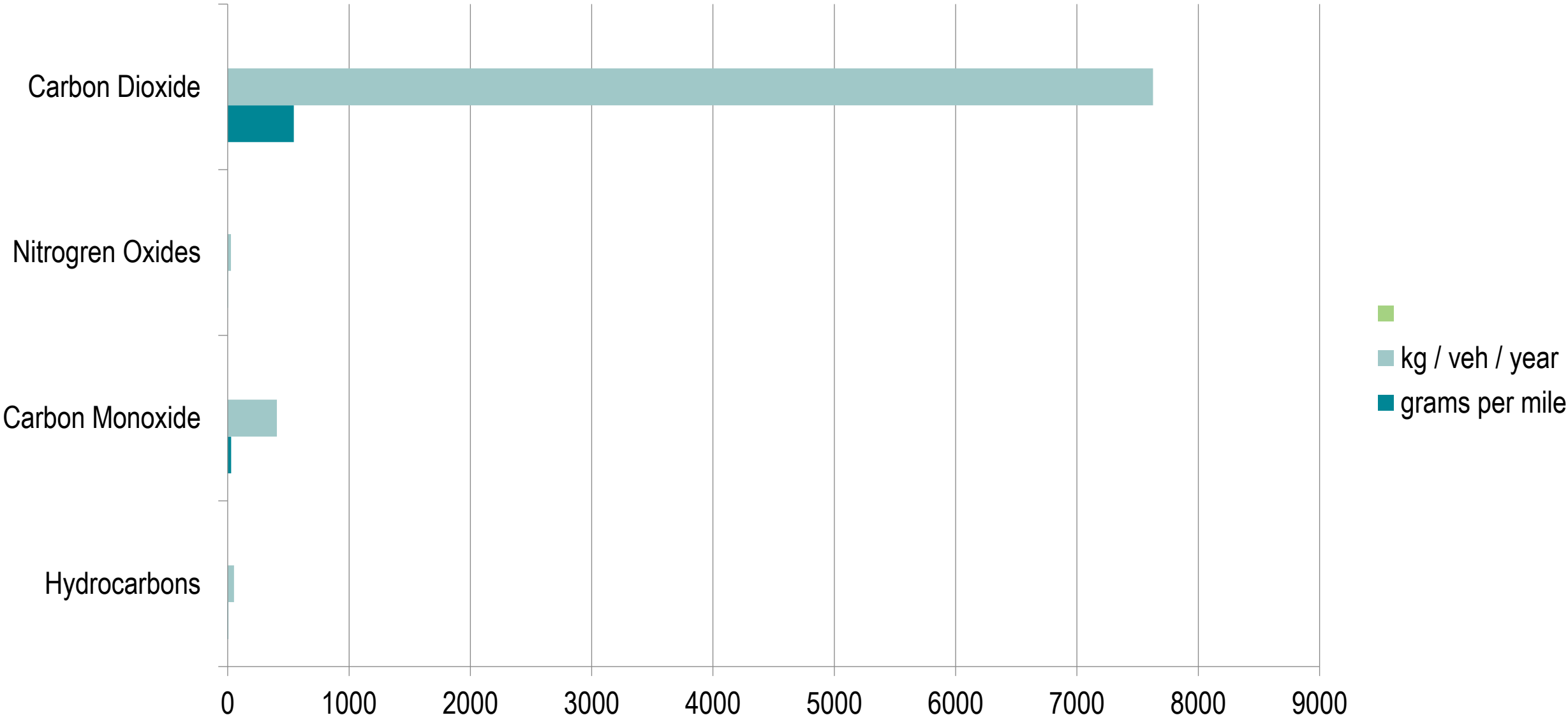
Carbon Emissions by Main Freight Transport Mode



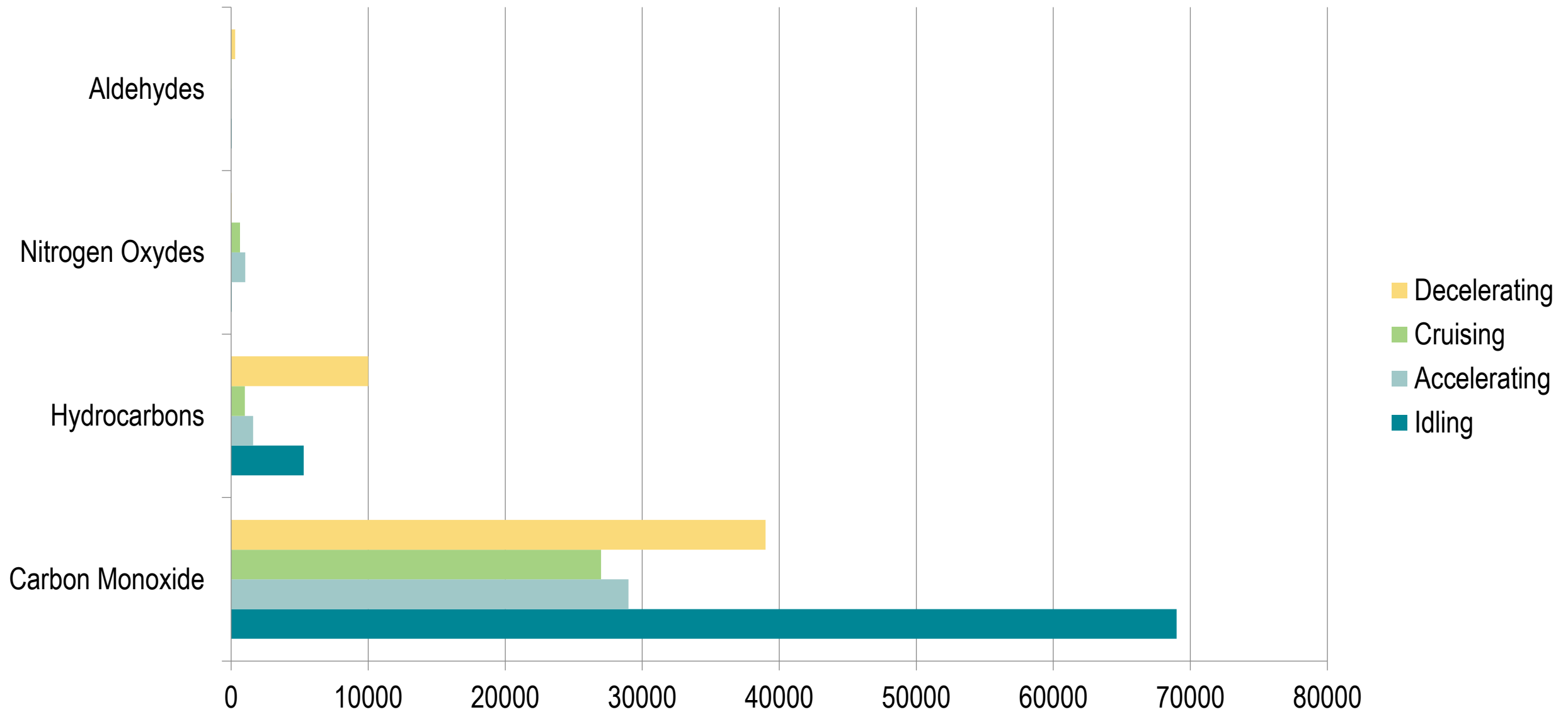
Annual Emissions of Air Pollutants for a Passenger Car in the United States, 1997



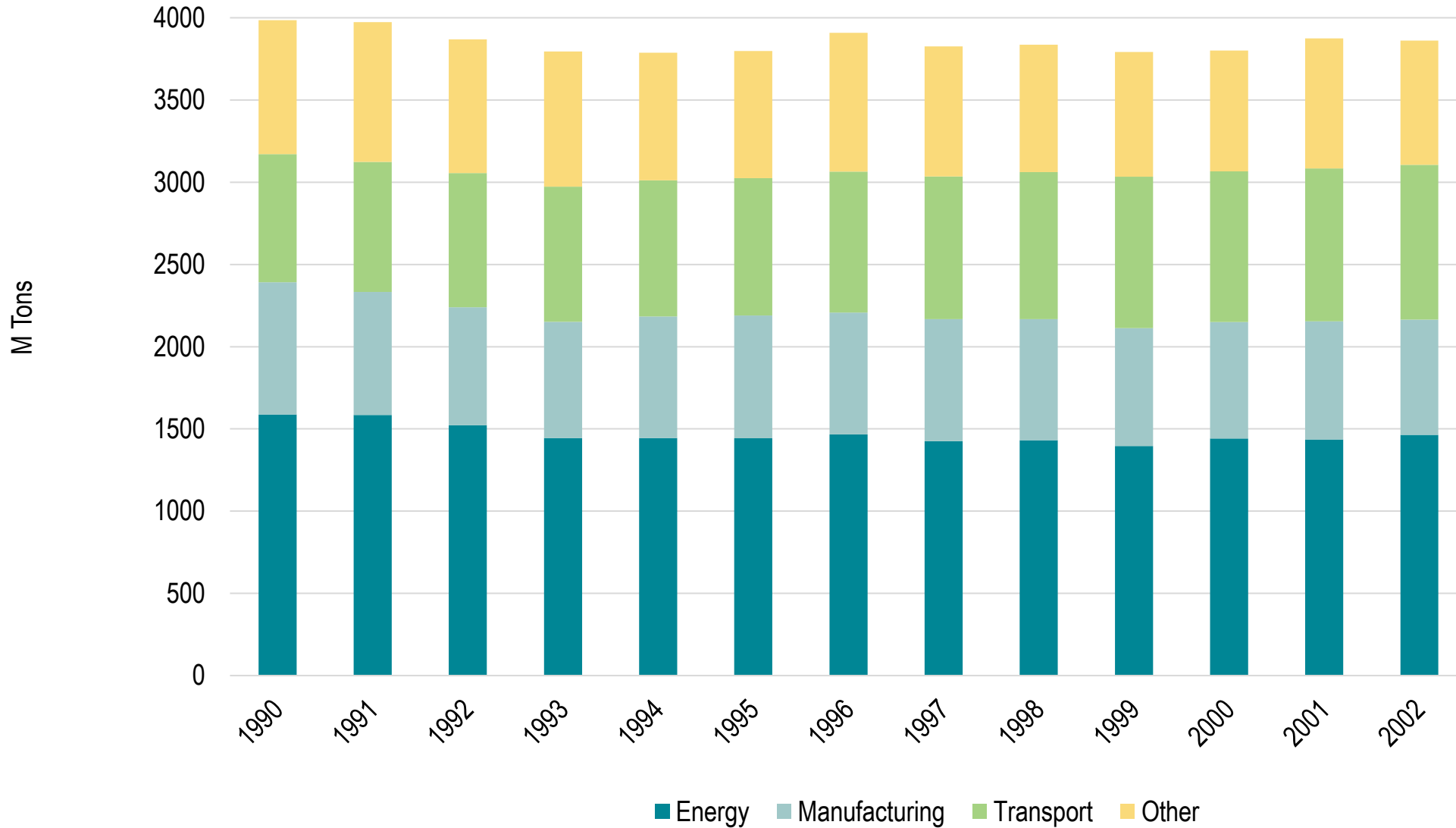
Annual Emissions of Air Pollutants for a Light Truck in the United States, 1997



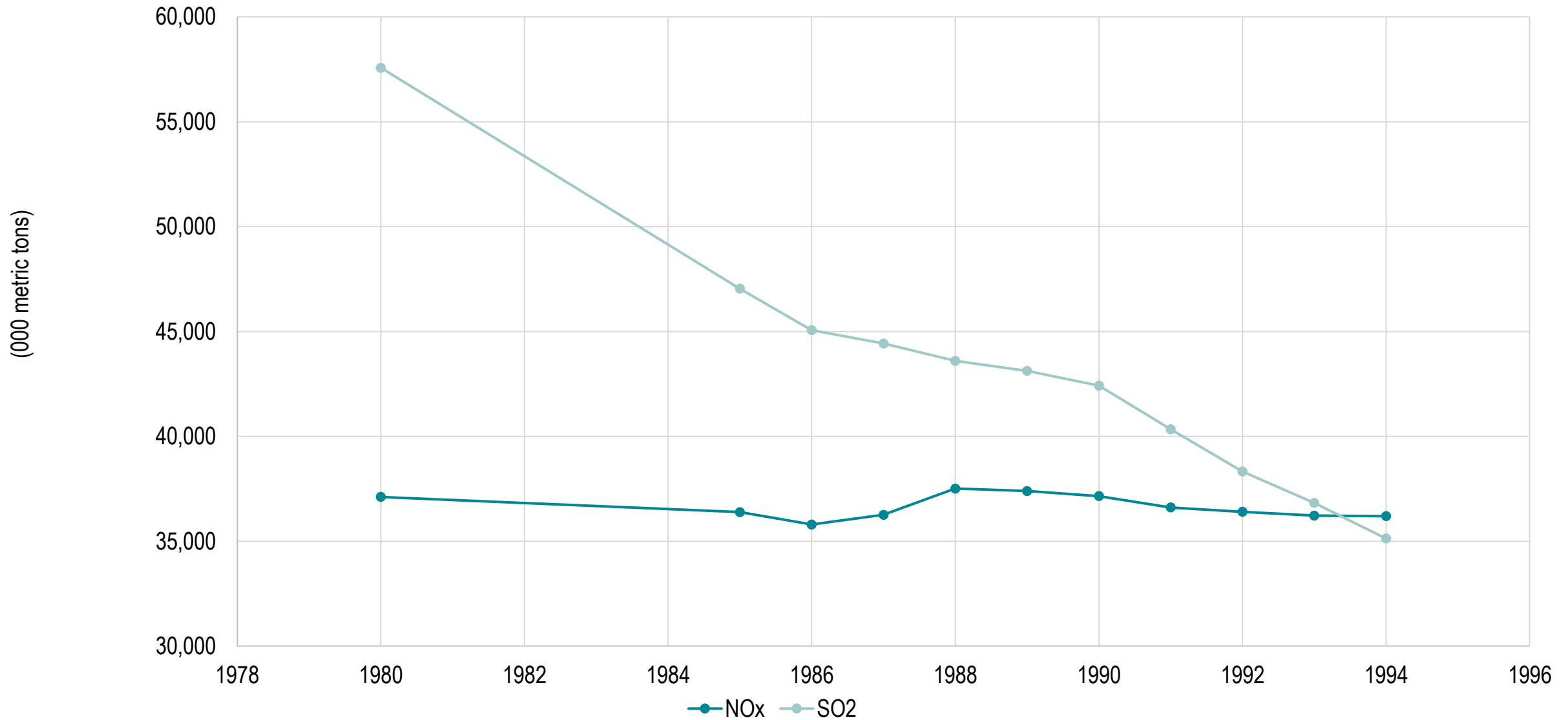
Atmospheric Pollution Caused by Different Stages in the Driving Cycle of Gasoline Engine



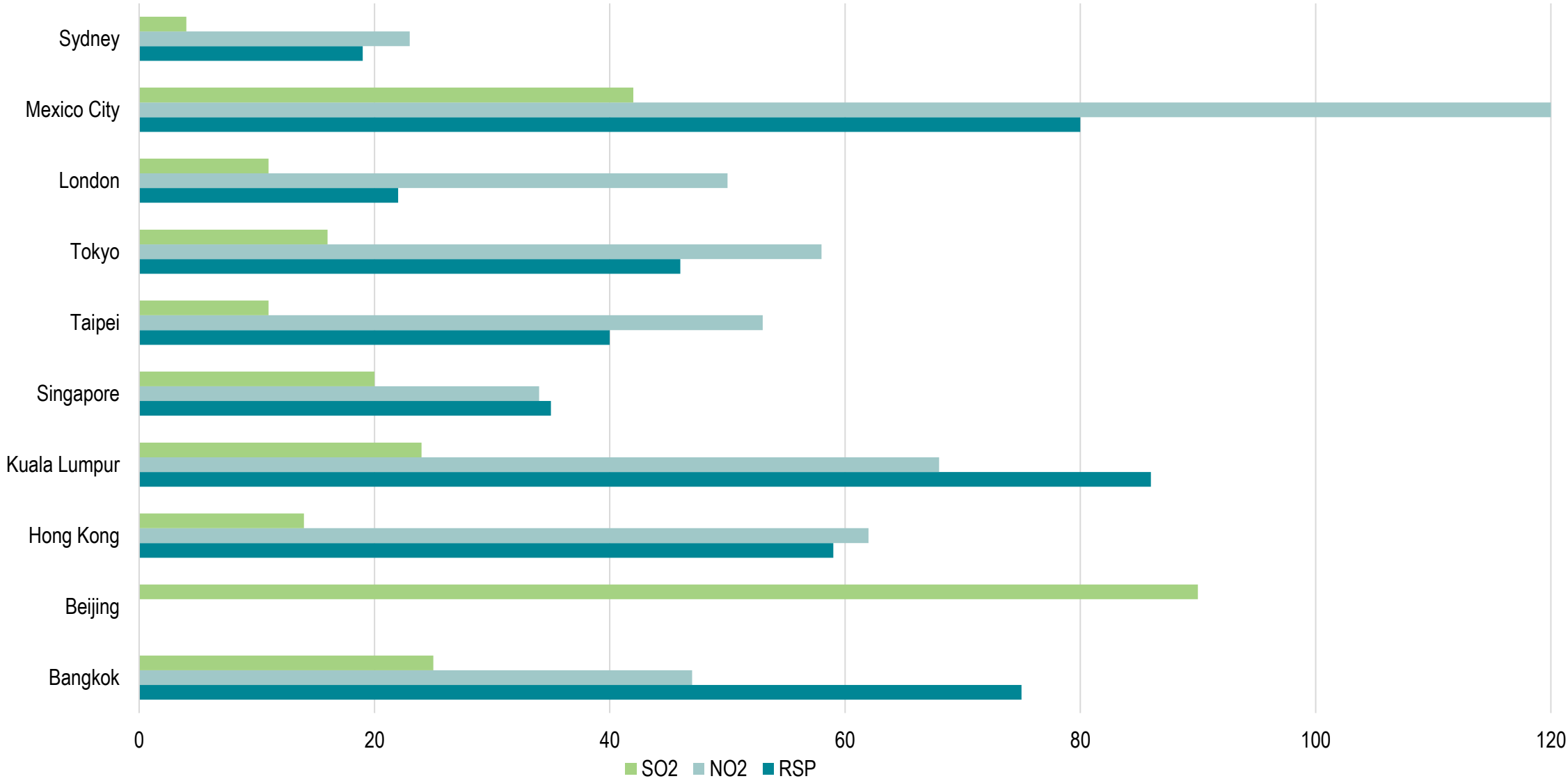
EU-25 Total Emissions of Greenhouse Gases from Fuel Combustion (CO2 Equivalent)



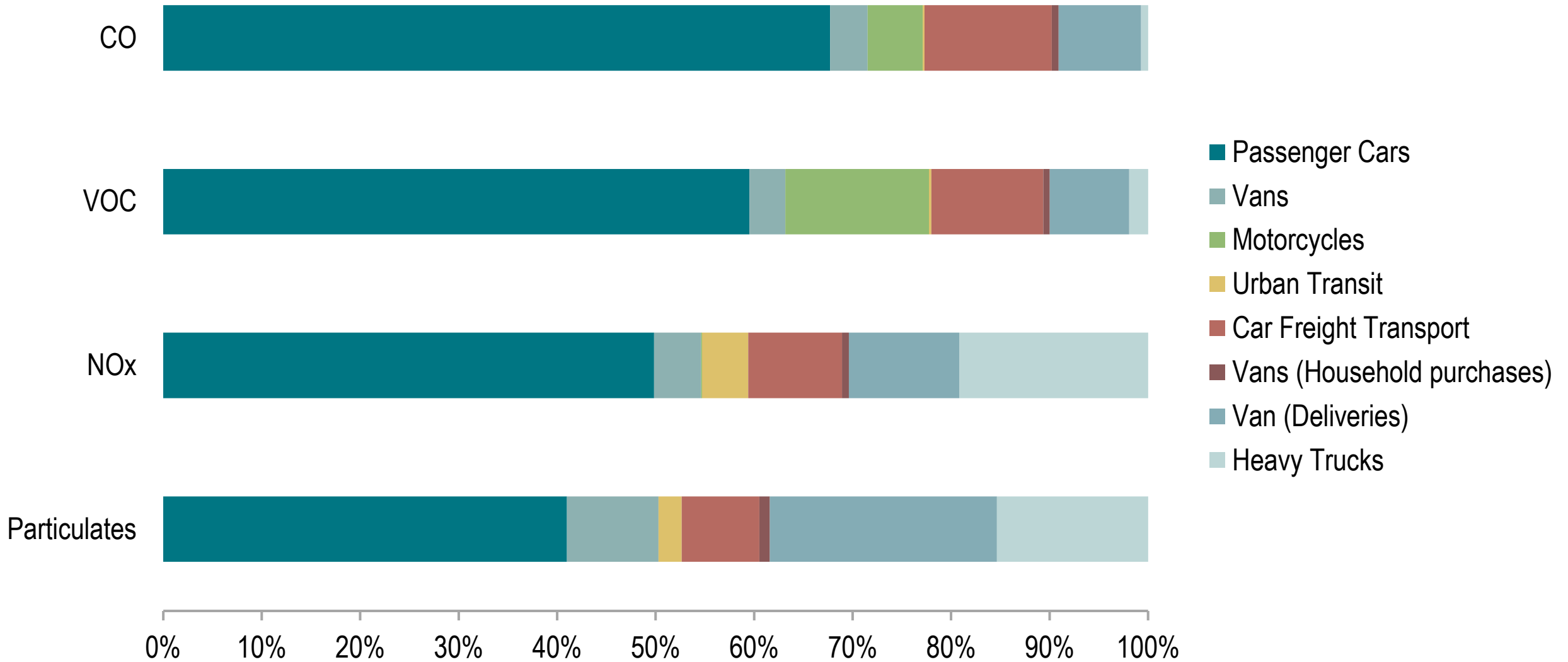
SO2 and NOx Emissions in North America and Europe, 1980-1994



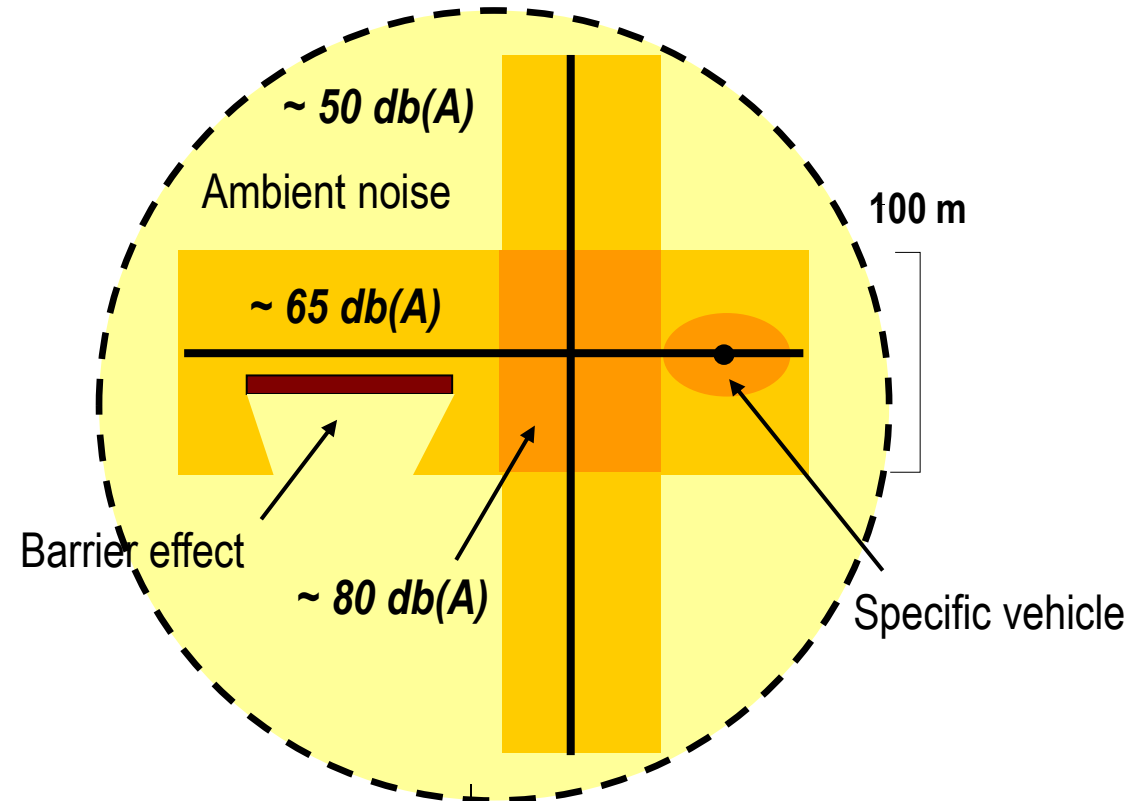
Air Pollutant Concentrations in some Cities, 1999 (in mg per m3)



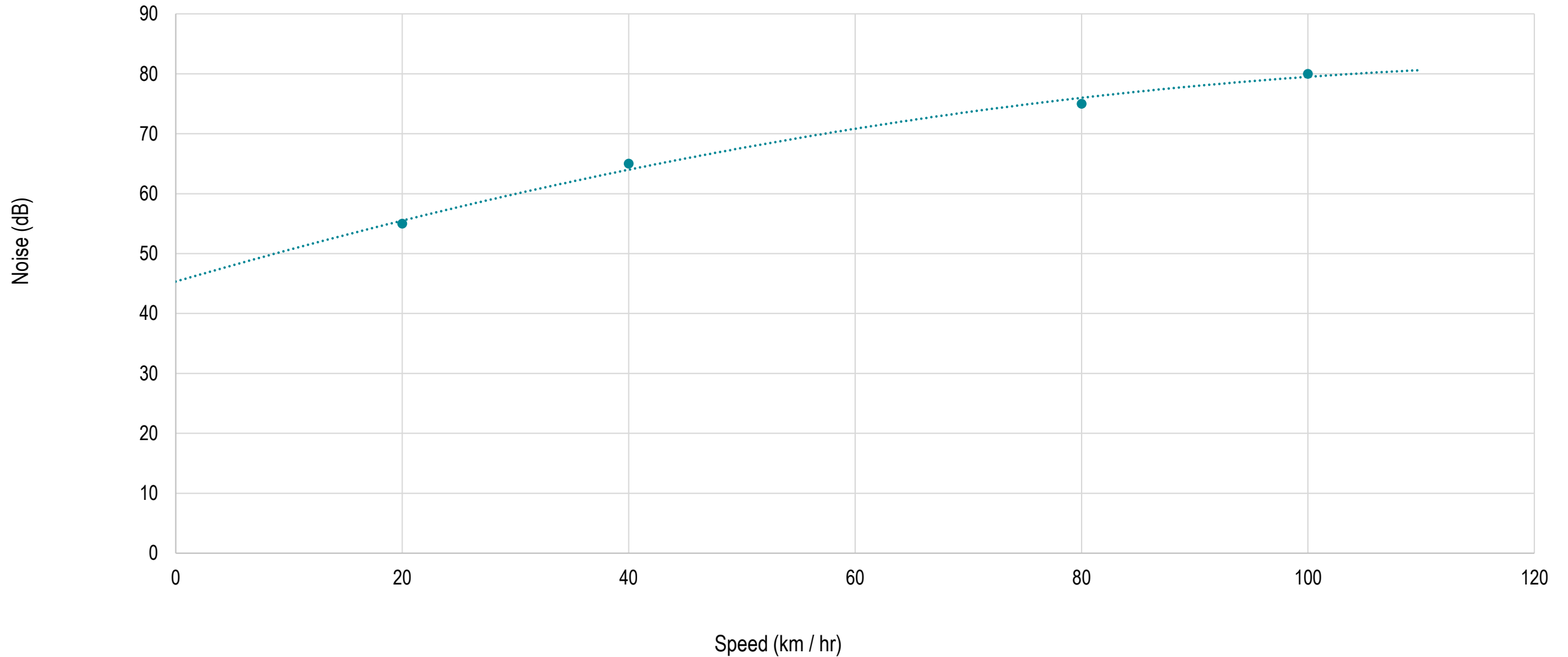
Emissions by Urban Transport Modes



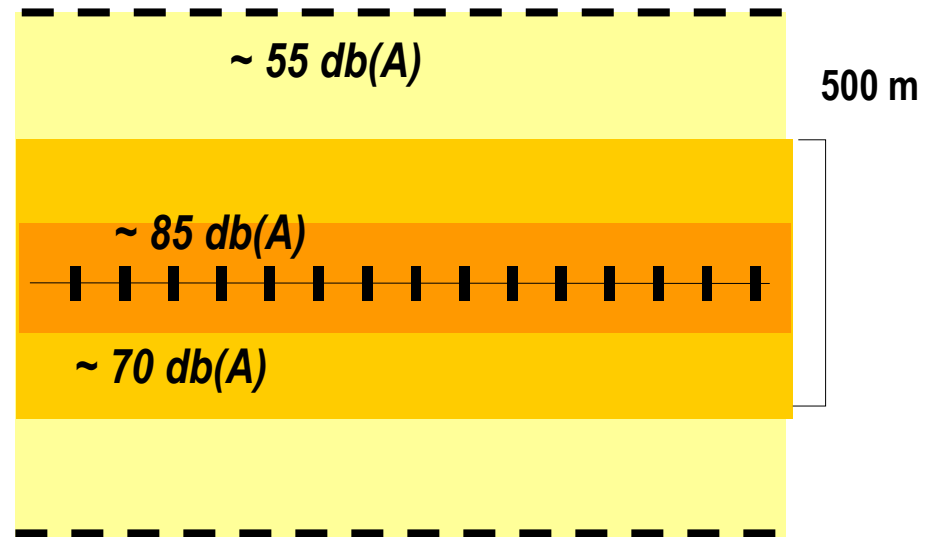
Road Transportation Noise



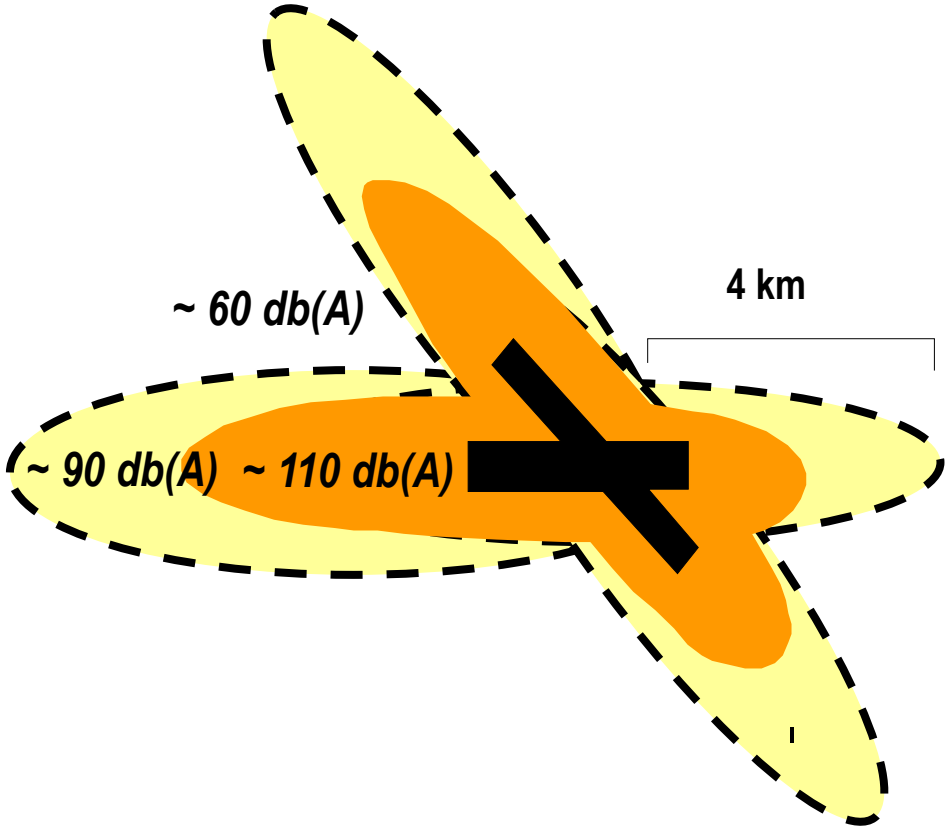
Noise Generated by a Passenger Car



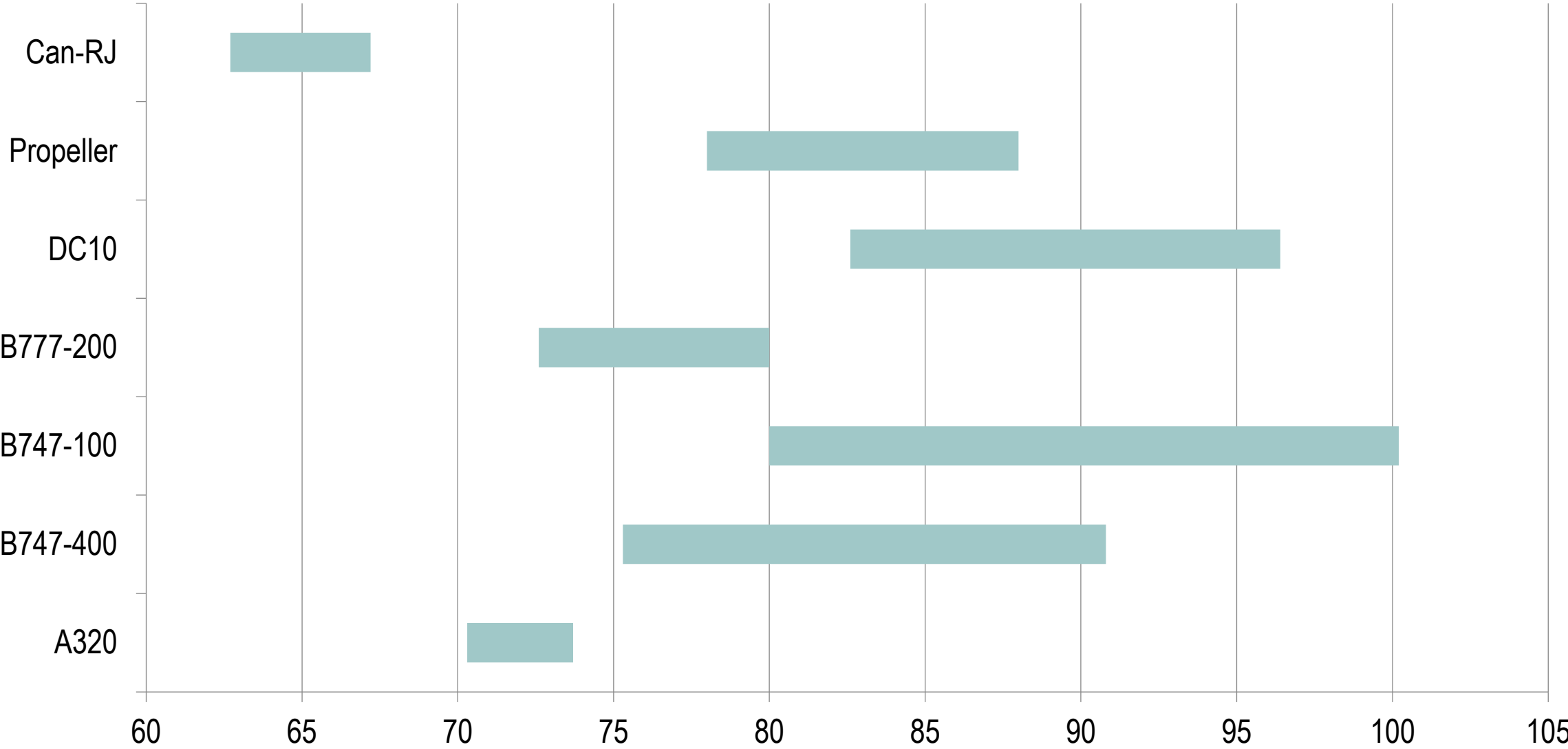
Rail Transportation Noise



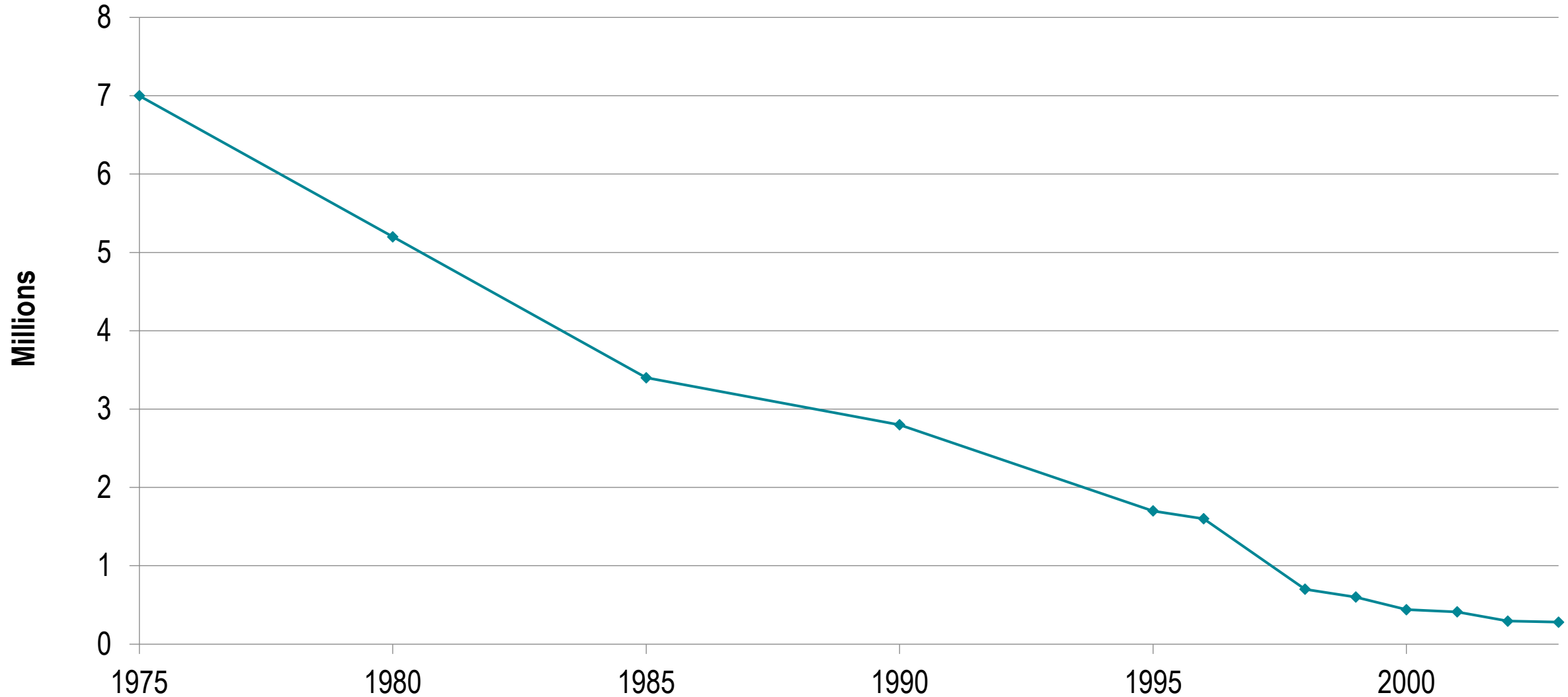
Air Transportation Noise



Aircraft Takeoff Noise in dB(A)

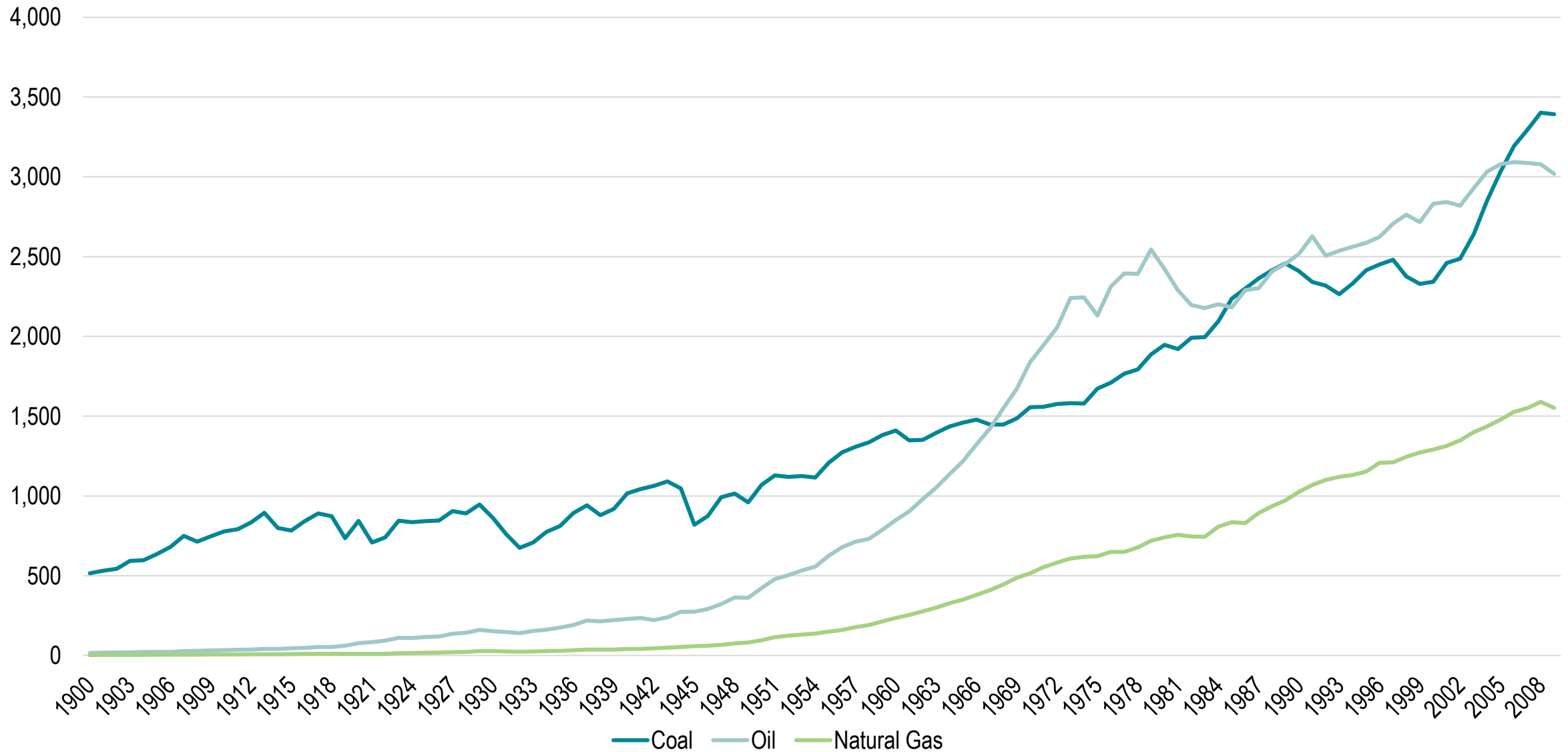


People Exposed to Aircraft Noise of more than 65 dbA, United States, 1975-2003

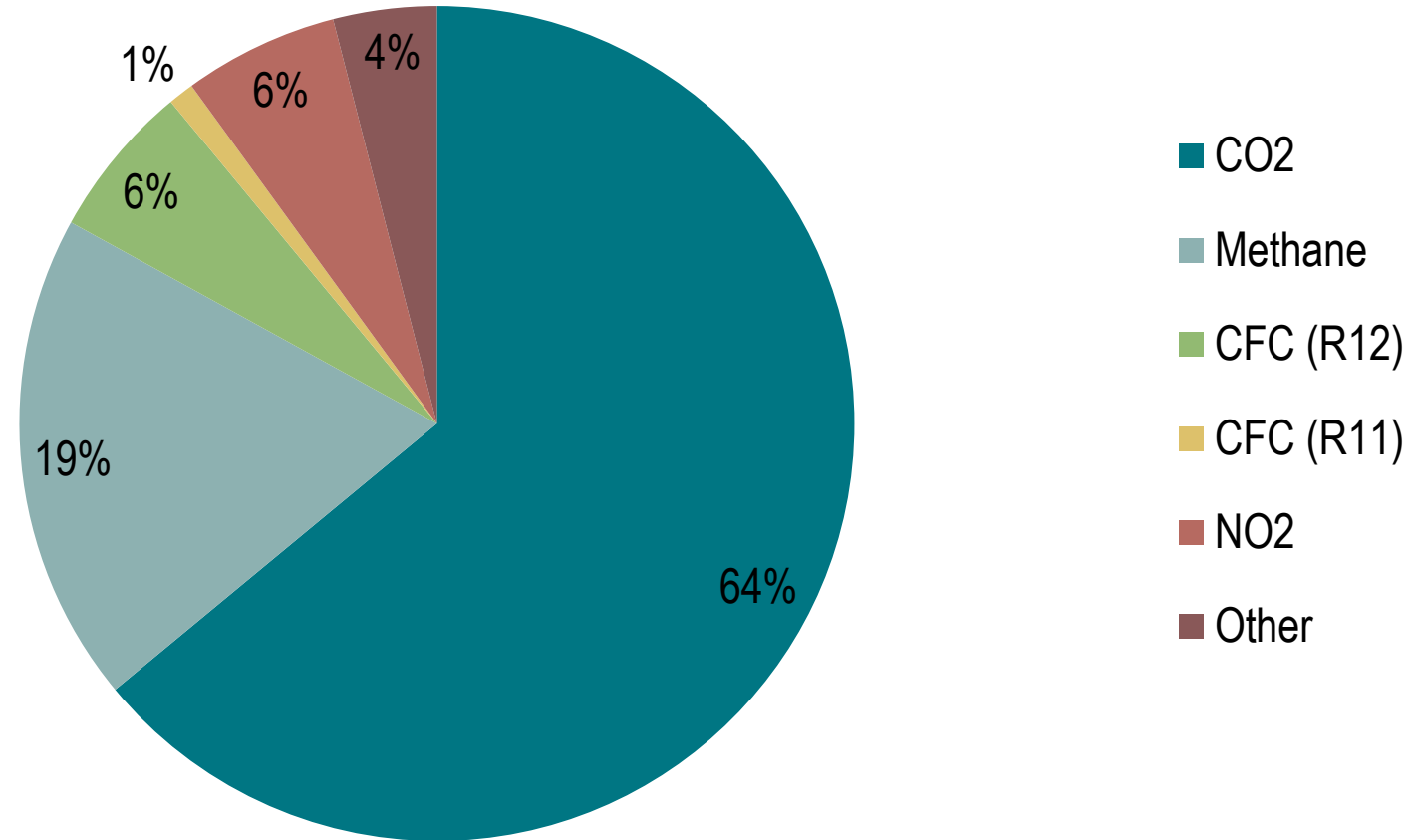


Greenhouse gas	Concentration change, 1800s - 2016	Anthropogenic sources	100-yr GWP*	Proportion of total effect apart from water vapor (approximate)
Carbon dioxide	280 - 403 ppm	fossil fuel burning, deforestation	1	60%
Methane	0.75 - 1.85 ppm	agriculture, fuel leakage	25	20%
Halocarbons	0 - 0.7 ppb	refrigerants	1100-11,000	14%
Nitrous oxide	275 - 329 ppb	agriculture, combustion	298	6%
Ozone	15? - 20-30 ppb	urban pollution		

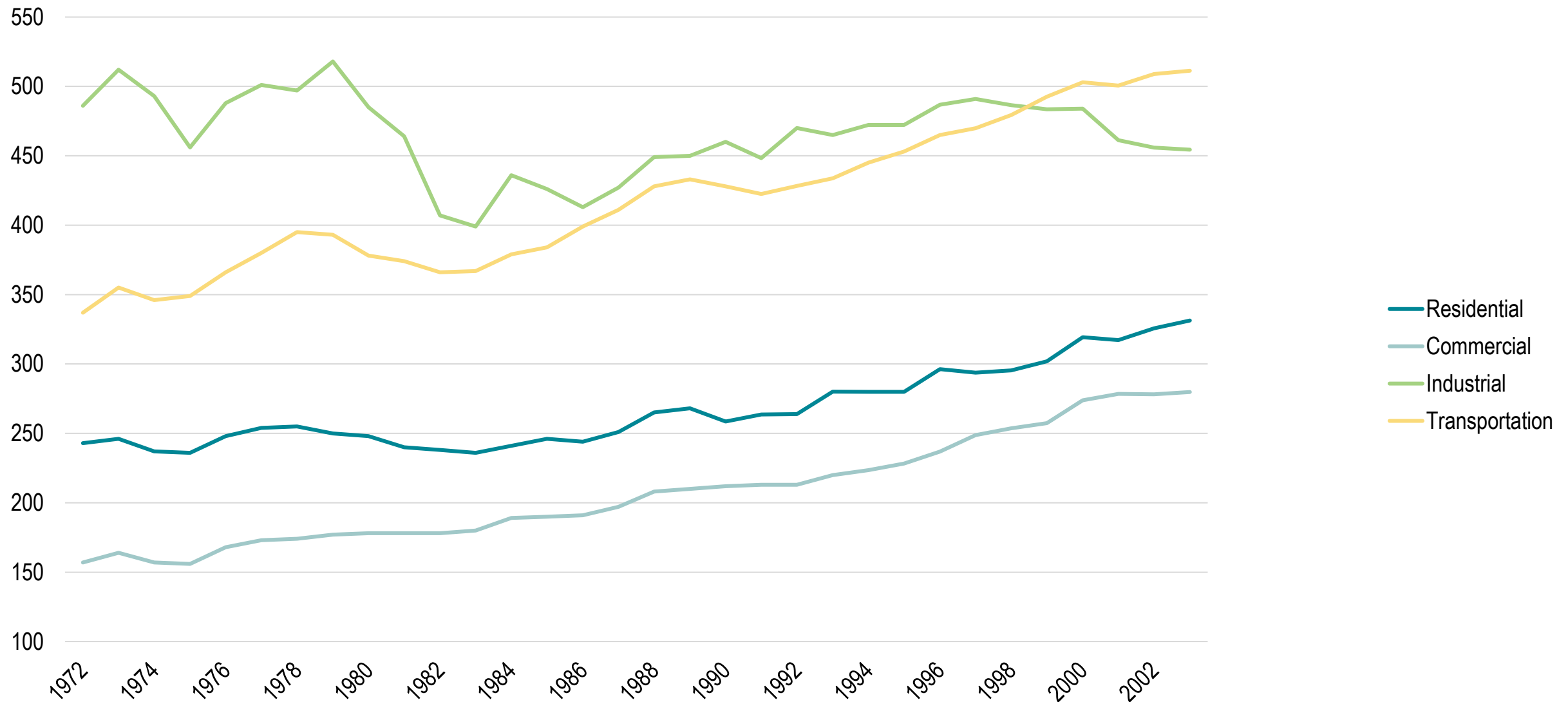
Global Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Fossil Fuel Burning by Fuel Type, 1900-2009



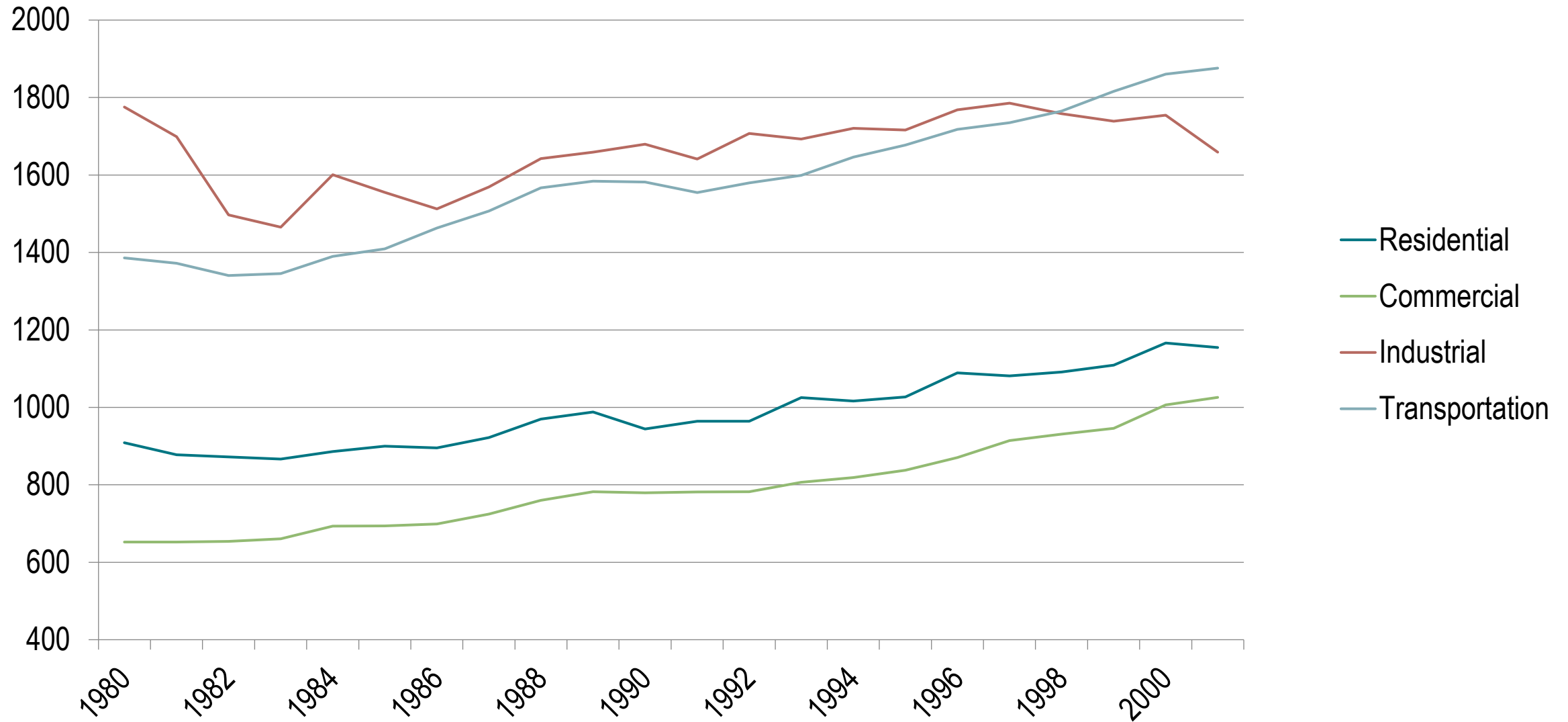
Contribution of Different Gases to the Greenhouse Effect, 1995



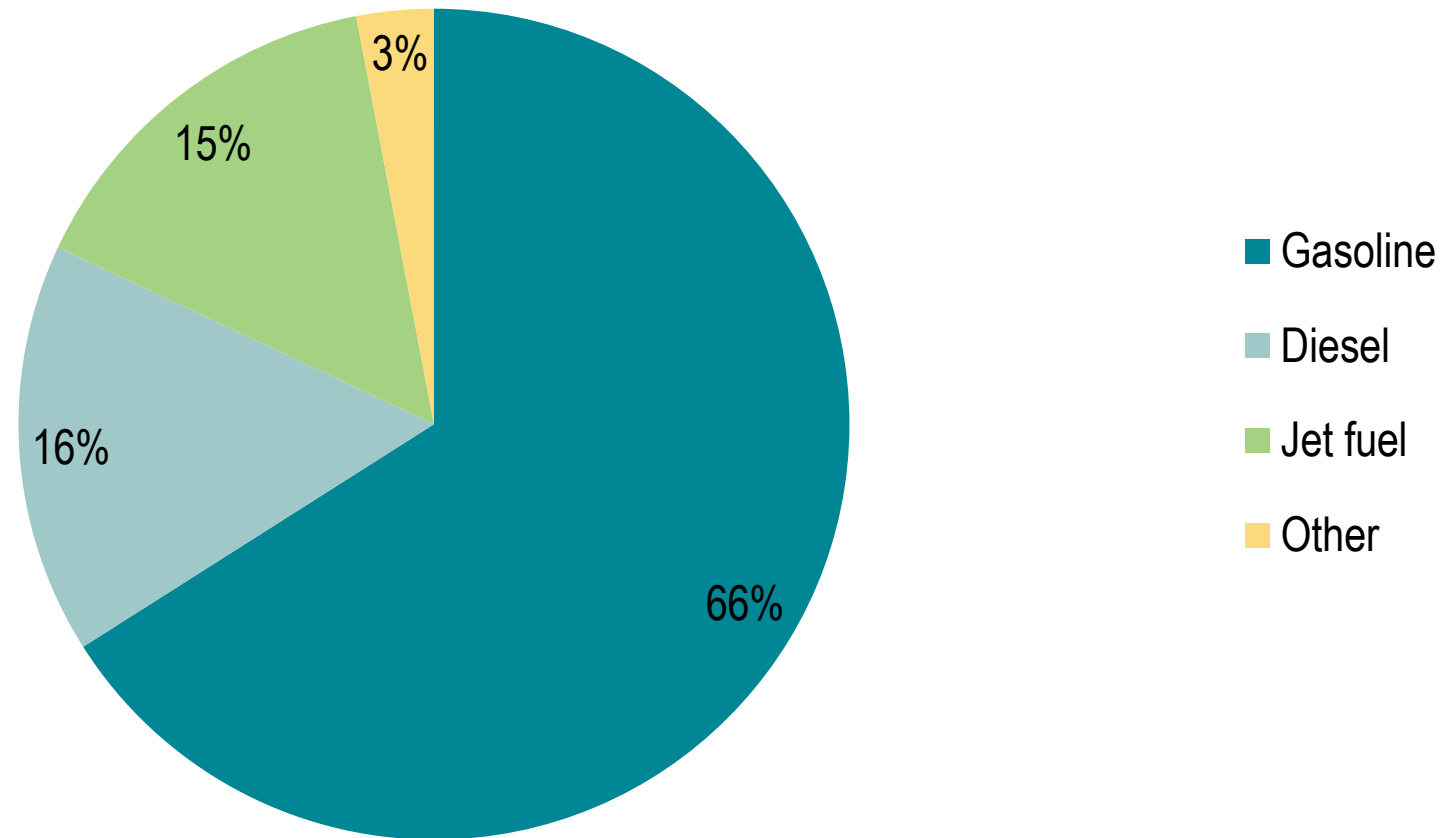
CO2 Emissions by Sector, United States, 1972-2003 (in million metric tons)



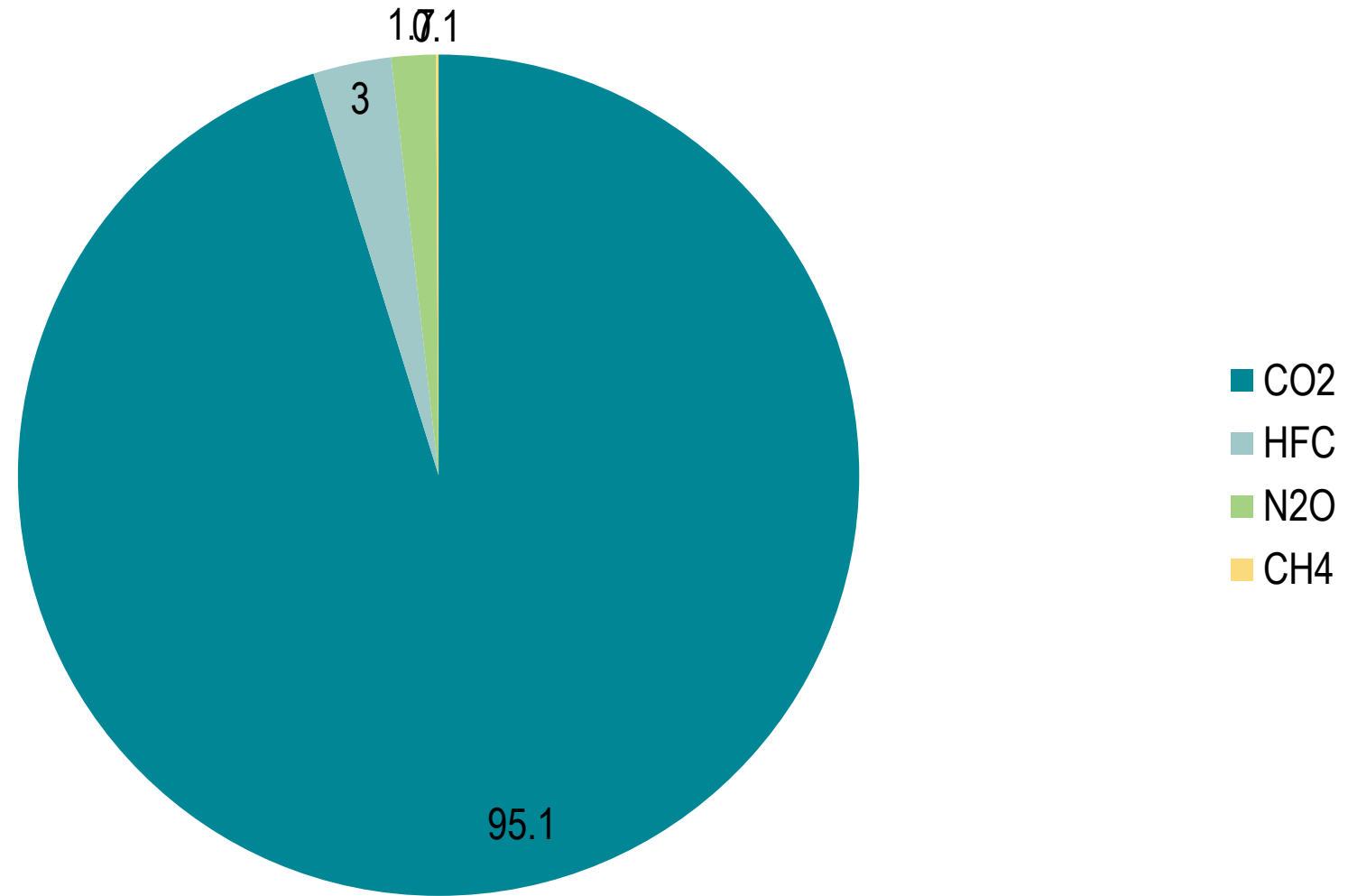
Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption by Sector, 1980-2001 (in million metric tons)



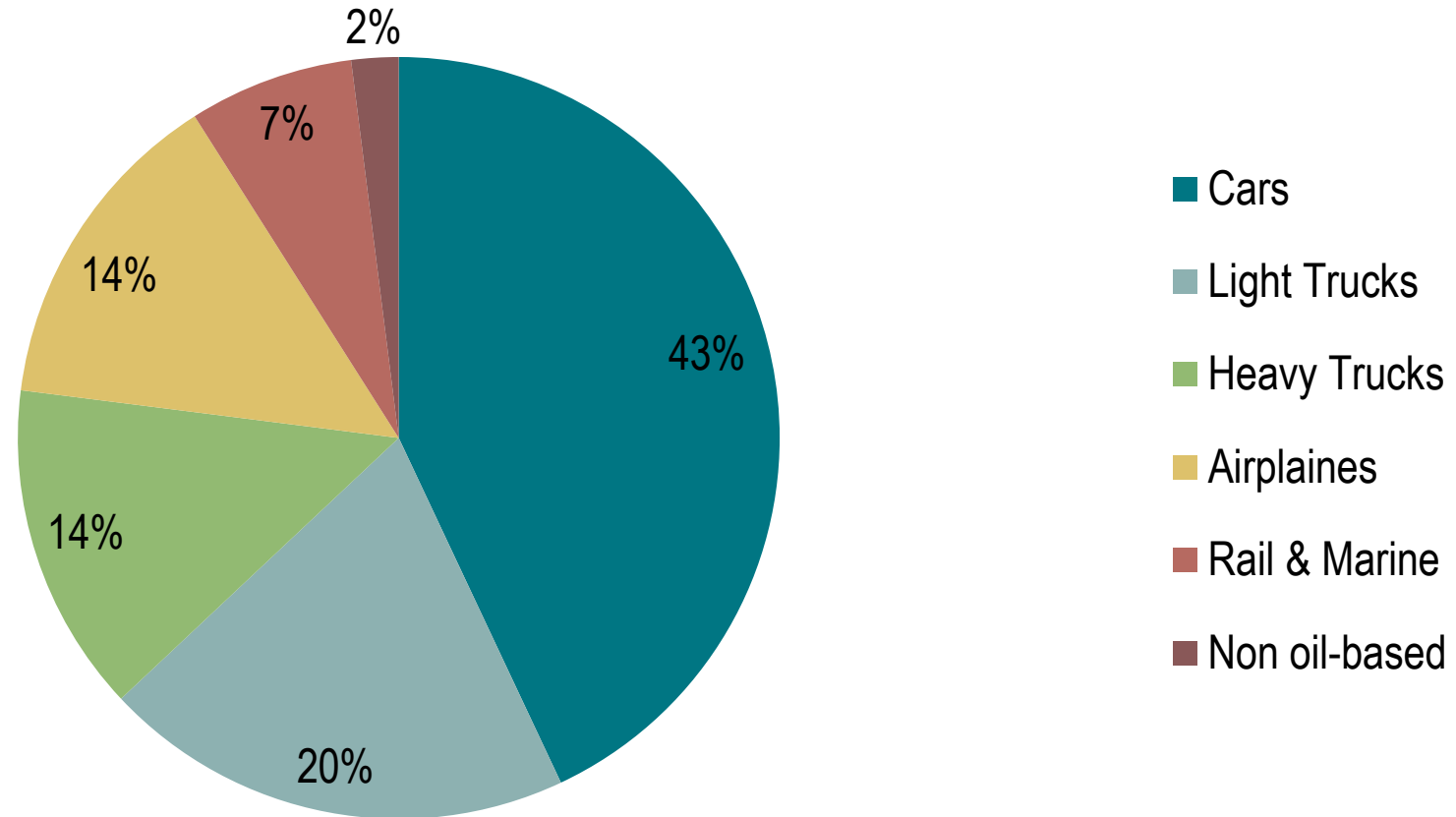
CO2 Emissions by Type of Fuel for the Transportation Sector in the United States, 1998



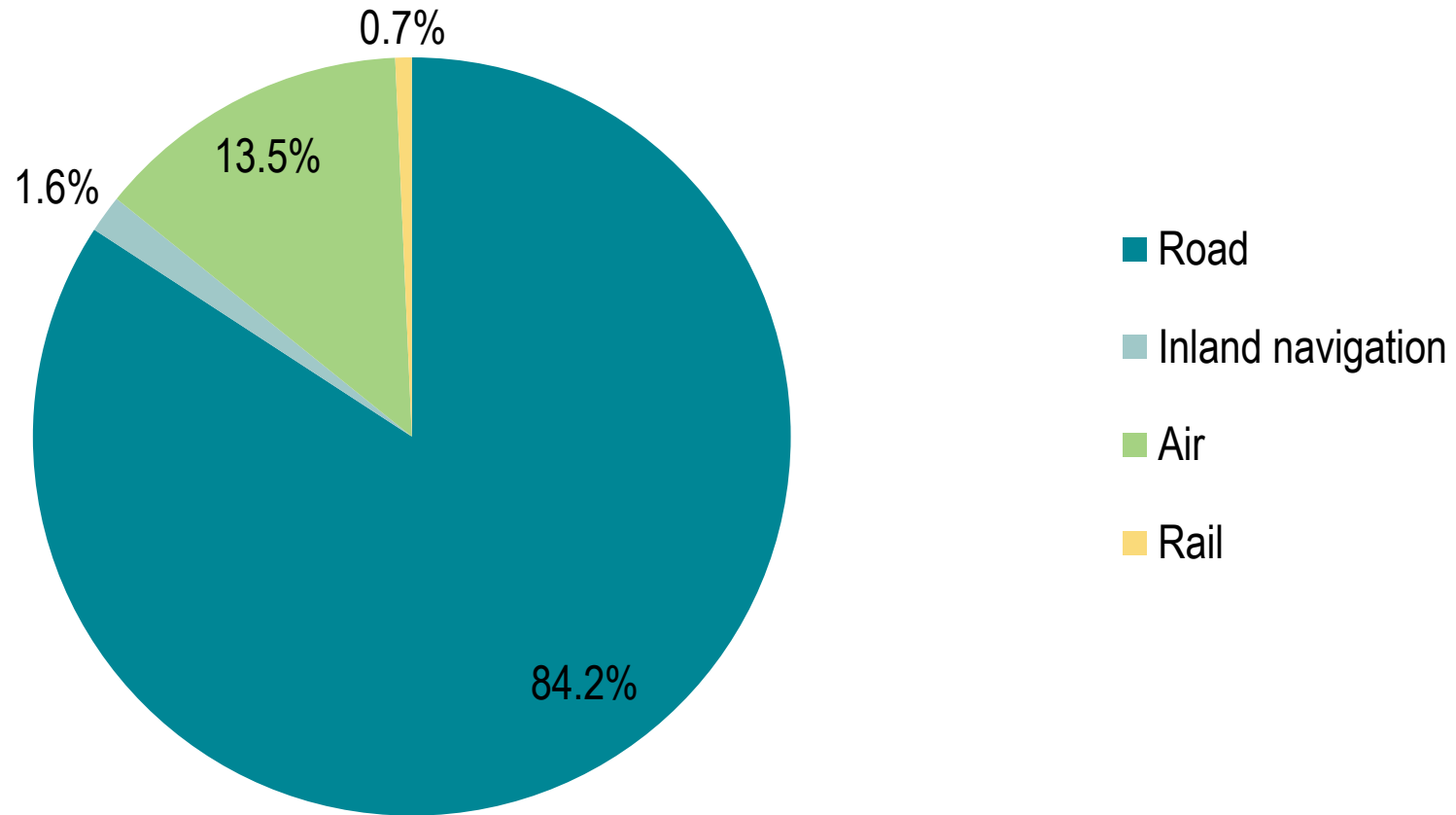
Greenhouse Gas Emissions for the Transportation Section, United States, 1990-2005



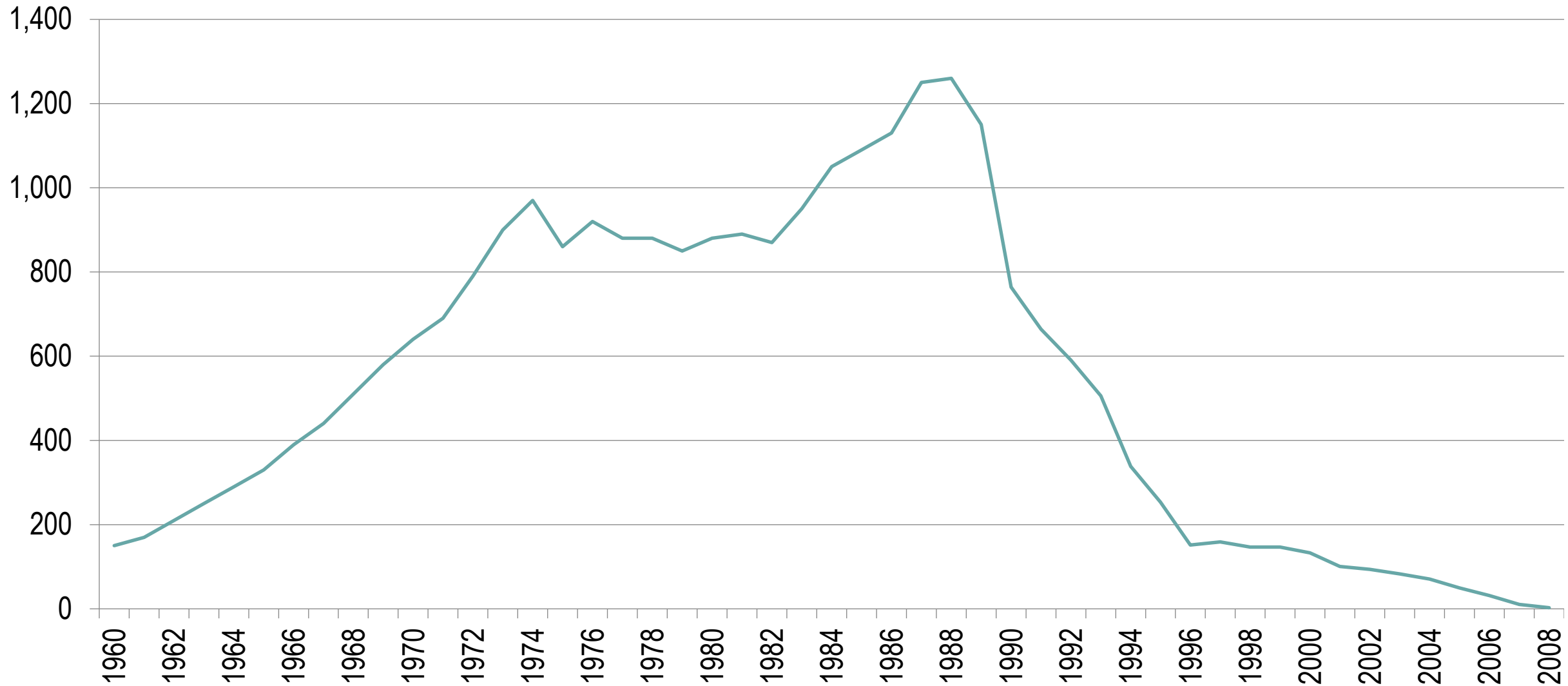
CO2 Emissions by Transportation Mode in the United States, 1998

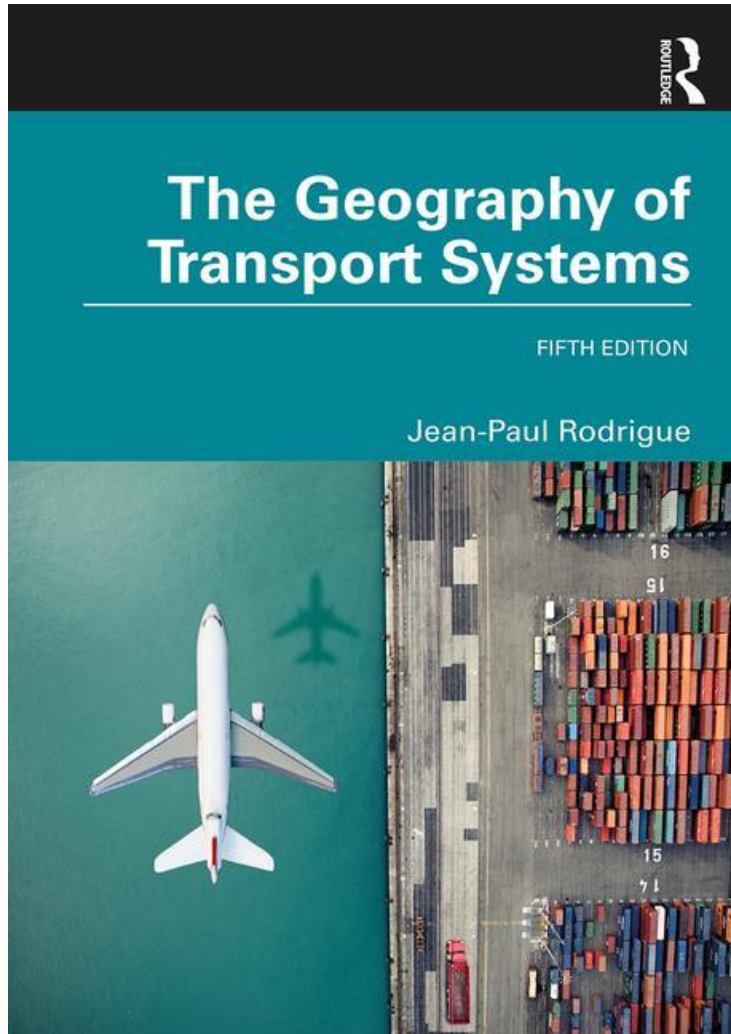


CO2 Emissions by Transportation Mode, EU-15, 2002



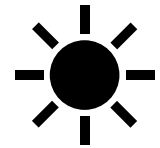
World Production of Ozone Depleting Substances, 1960-2008





Climate Change and the Adaptation of Transport Infrastructure

Climate Change and its Potential Impacts on Transportation



Heat waves



Rising sea levels



Intensity of precipitation



More frequent hurricanes



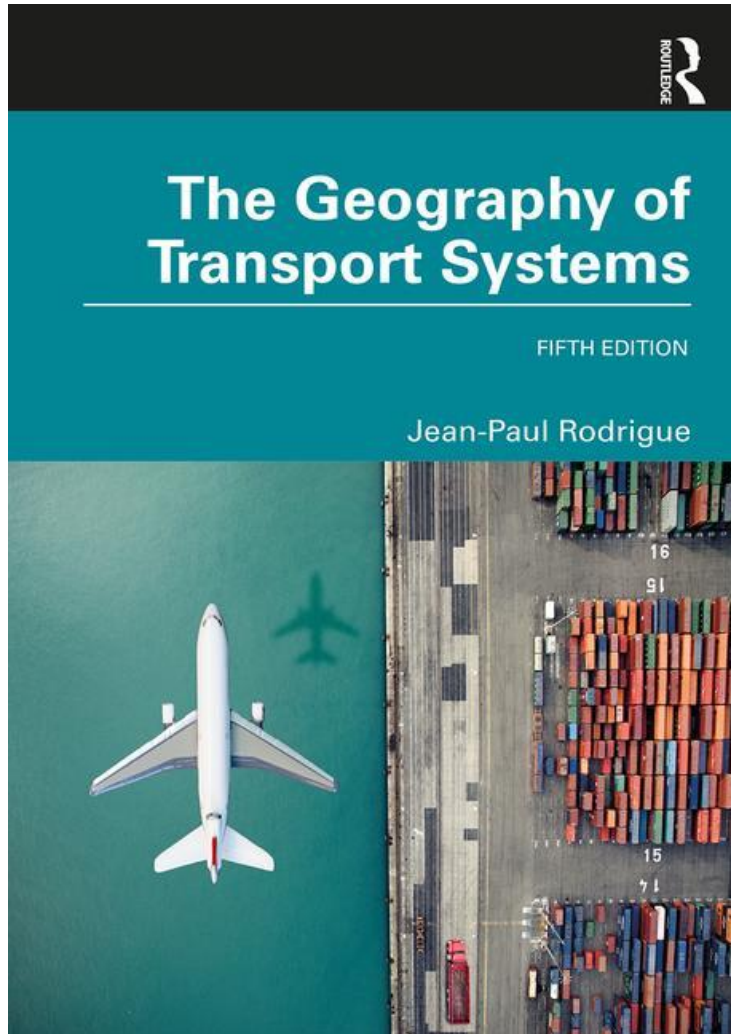
Increase in arctic temperatures

Operations

- Impacts of lift-off load limits on shorter runways.
- Limits on periods of construction activity.
- Frequent interruptions of coastal low lying road, rail and air traffic due to storm surges.
- Increase in weather related delays and disruptions, particularly road and air transport.
- Frequent interruptions of air services.
- Frequent and extensive evacuations of coastal areas.
- Debris on road and rail infrastructures.
- Longer shipping season.
- More ice-free ports in northern regions.
- Availability of trans-arctic shipping routes.

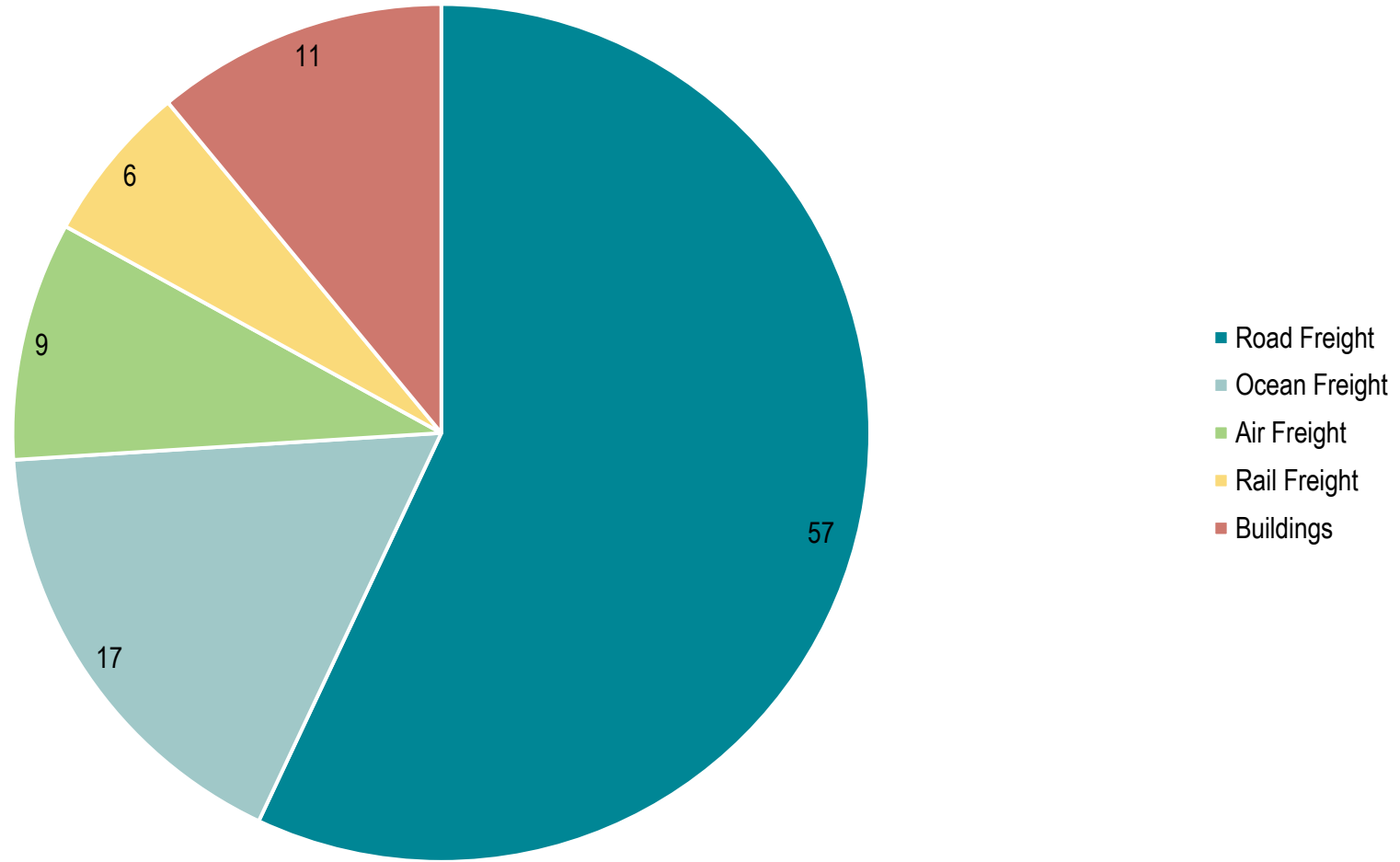
Infrastructures

- Thermal expansion of bridges.
- Pavement integrity and softening.
- Deformation of rail tracks.
- More frequent flooding of infrastructure (and potential damage) in low lying areas.
- Erosion of infrastructure support.
- Changes in harbor facilities to accommodate higher tides and surges.
- Greater probability of infrastructure failure.
- Greater damage to port infrastructures.
- Damage to infrastructure because of the thawing of the permafrost.
- Shorter season for ice-roads.

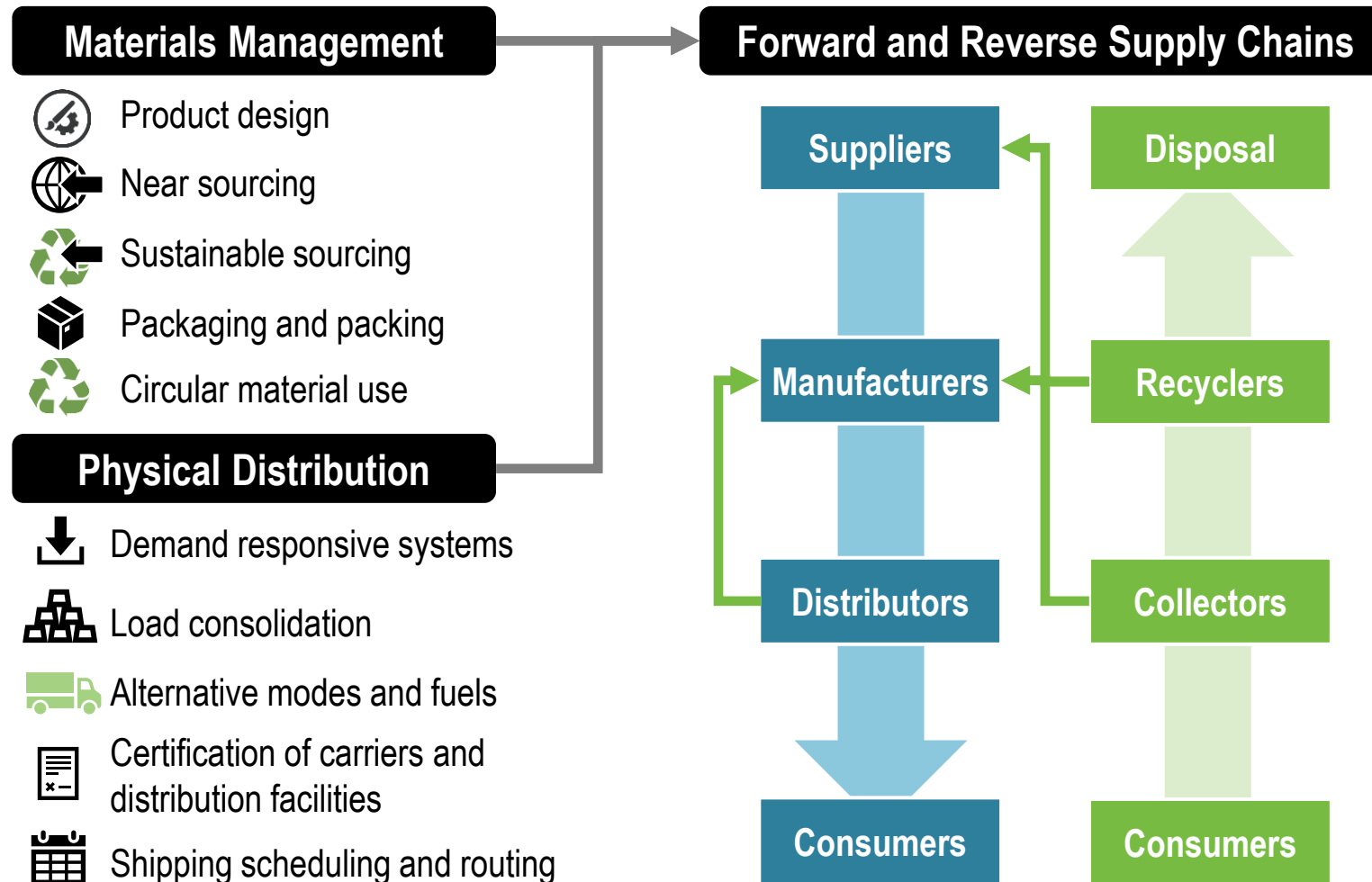


Green Logistics

Logistics-Related Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Activity



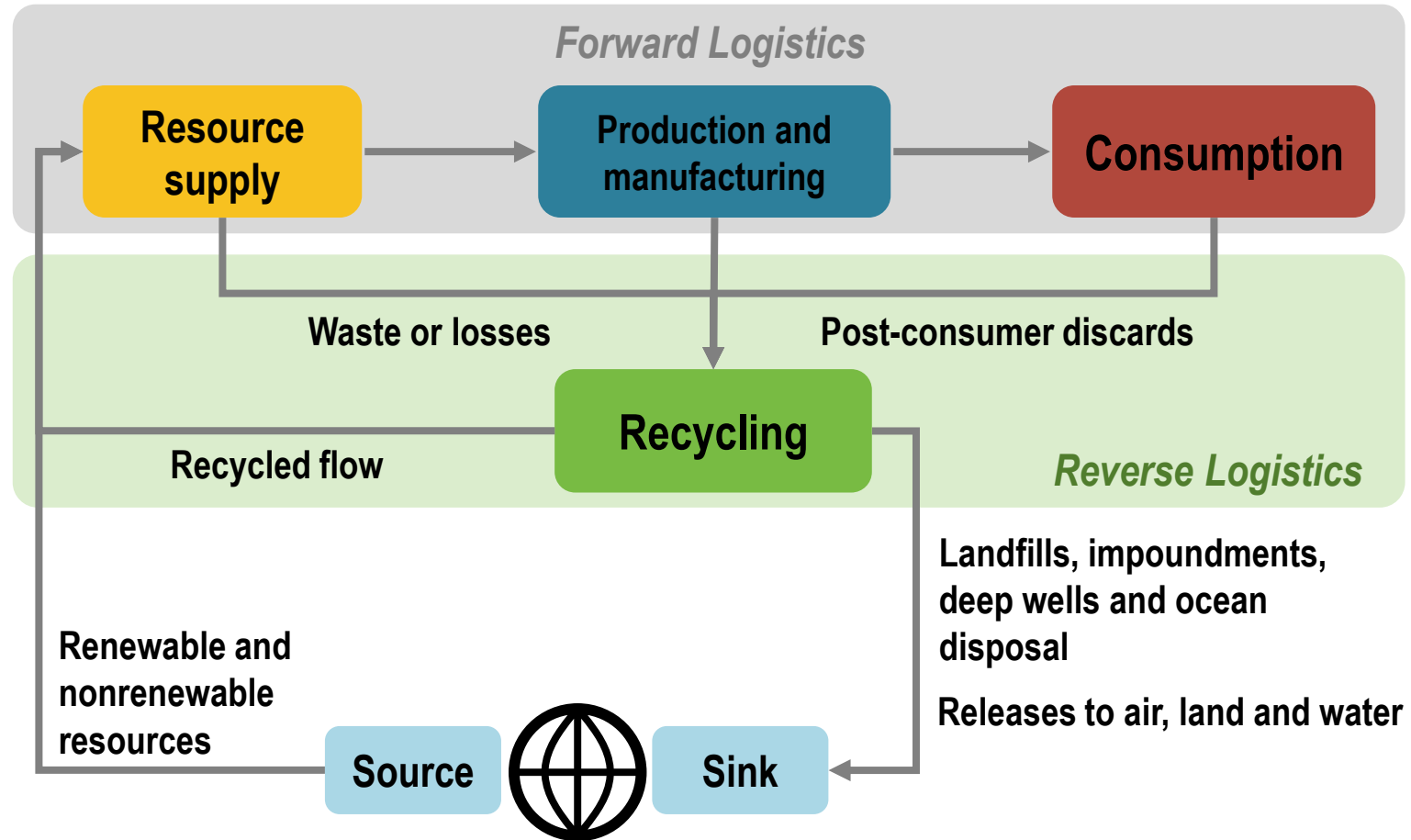
Logistic Activities and their Green Dimensions



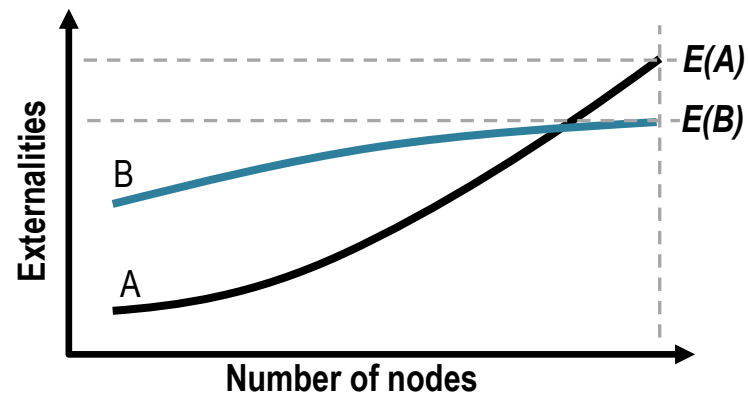
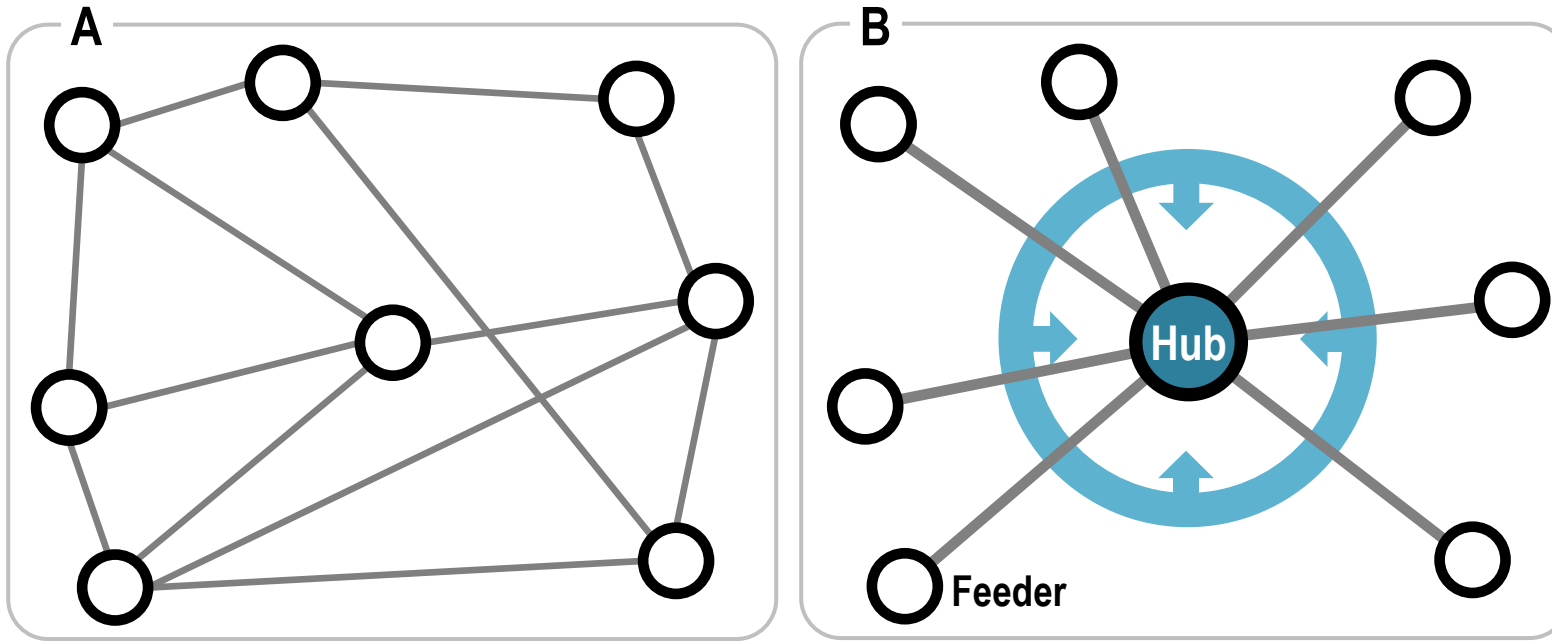
Logistical Strategies to Cope with Energy and Environmental Constraints

Objective	Strategy
Shipping less	Demand responsive systems. Reduce returns.
Changing sourcing	Reassessing sourcing both at the global and domestic levels.
Shipping scheduling	Allow greater shipping time and outside rush periods.
Efficient packaging	Reduce the shipment size (volume) of the same load.
Modal shift	For each segment, use a mode or a route that is more energy and environmentally efficient.

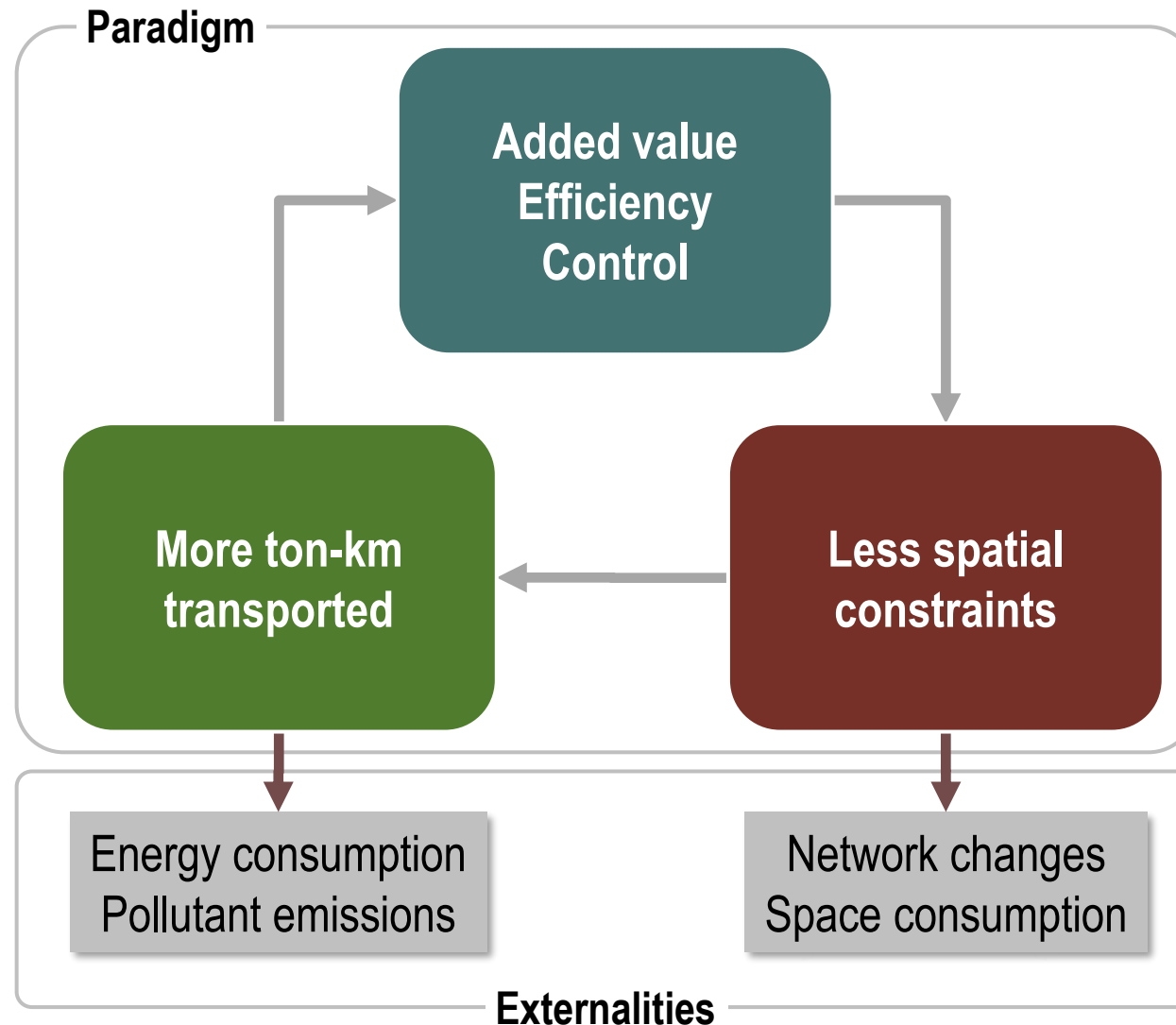
Material Flows Cycle



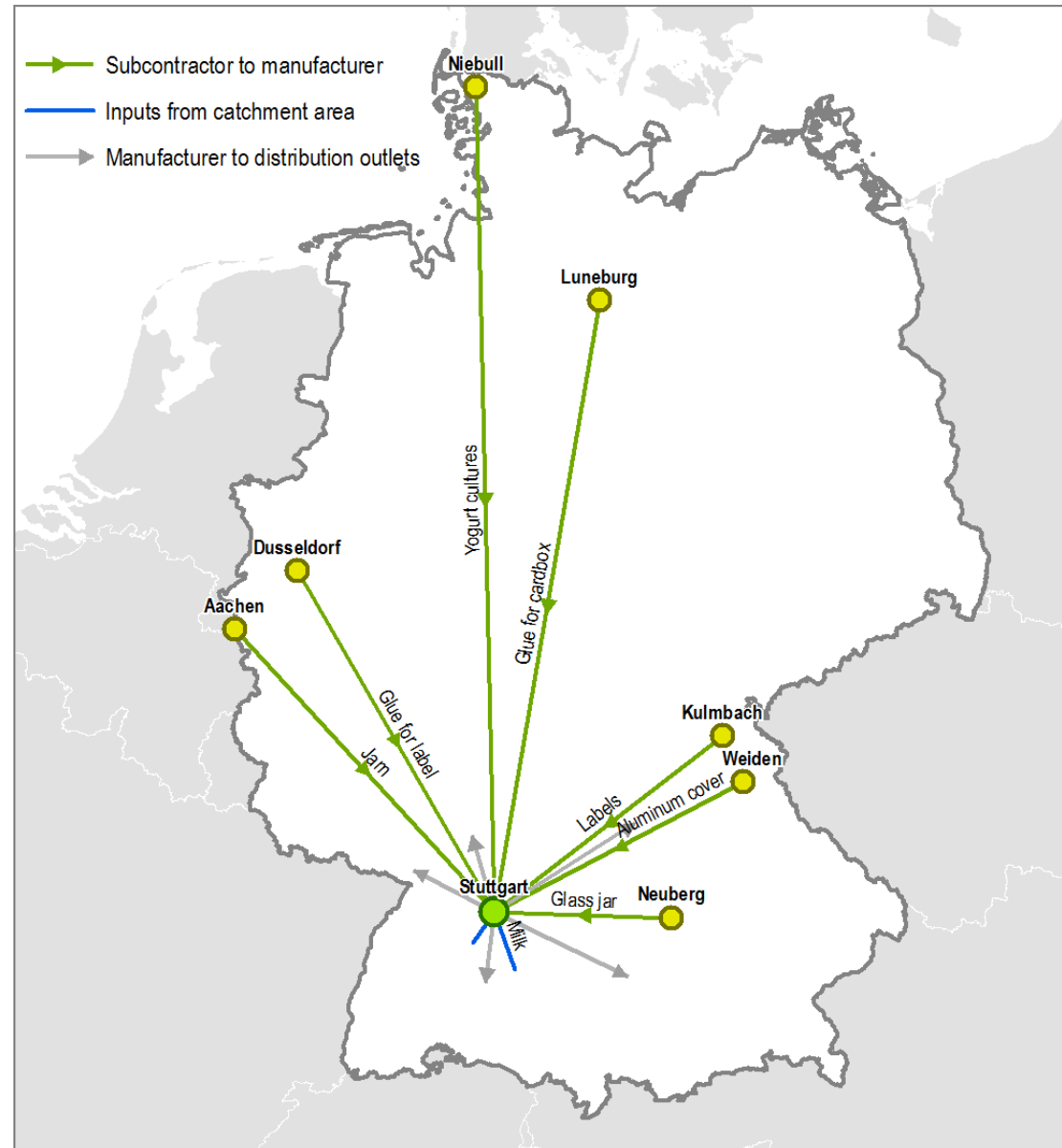
Hub-and-Spoke Network and Externalities



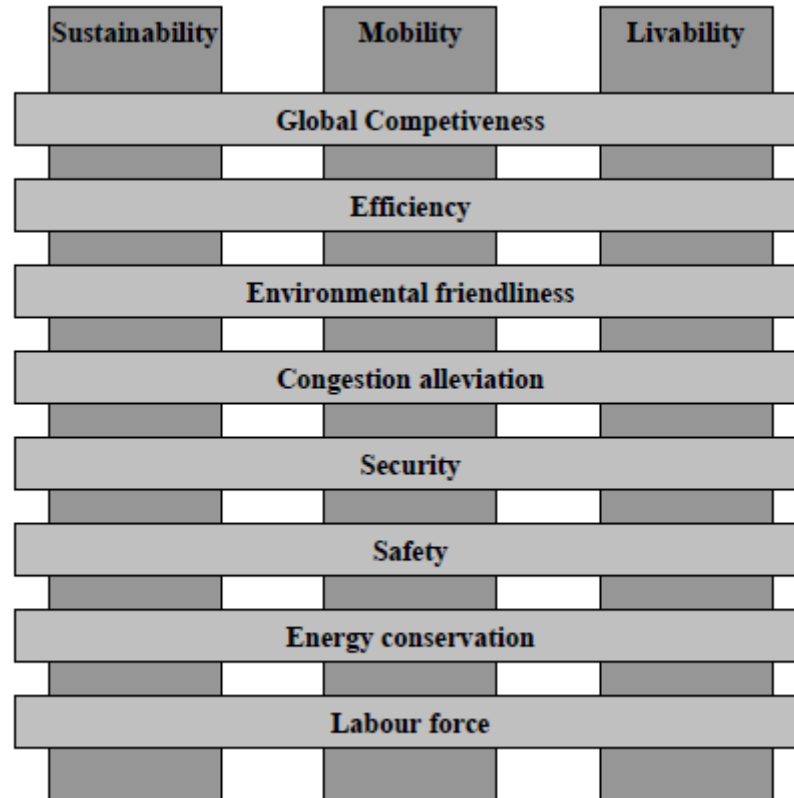
Environmental Vicious Circle of Logistics



The Food Mile: Yogurt Supply Chain, Germany



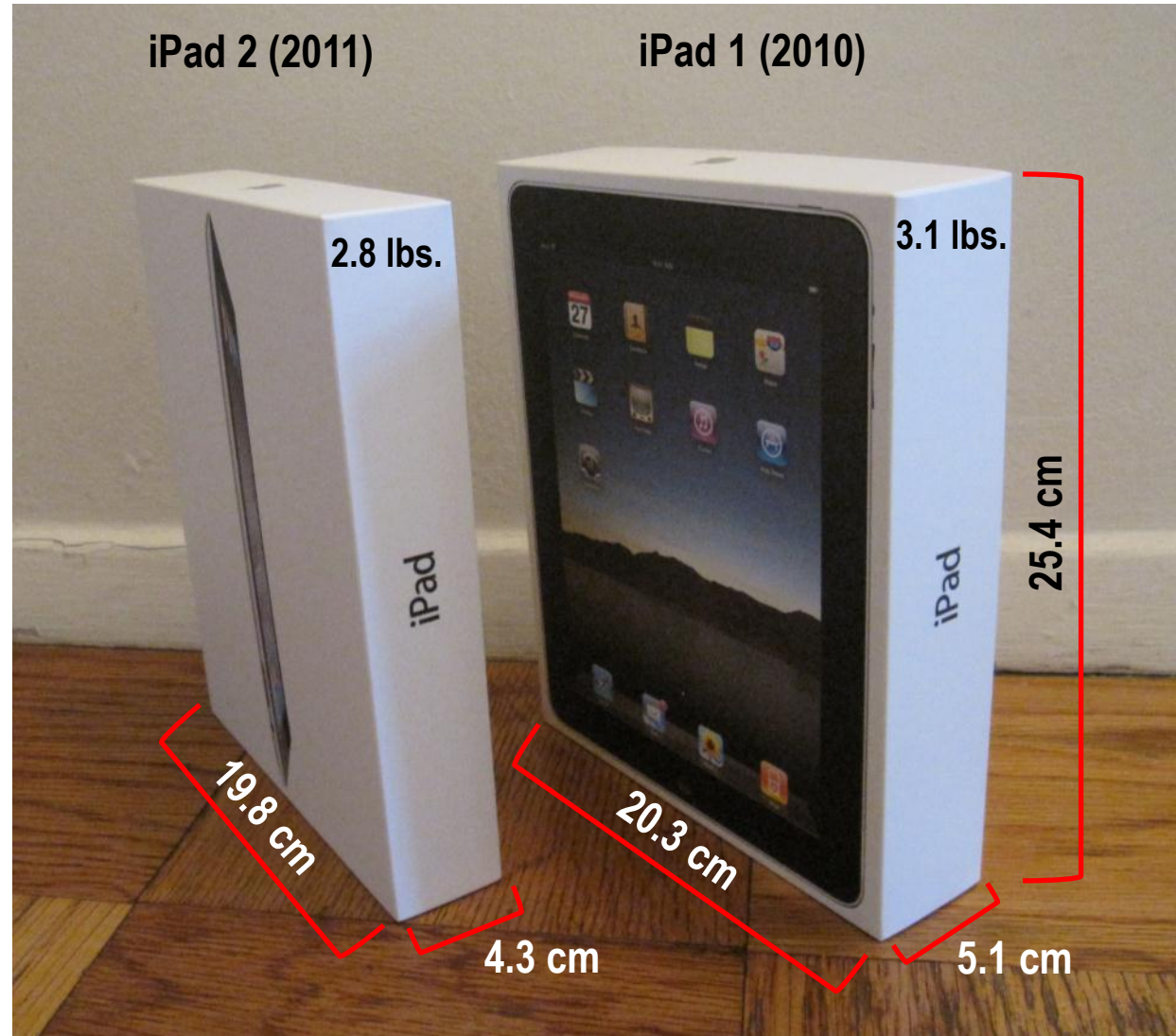
Main Dimensions of Green Logistics (under construction)

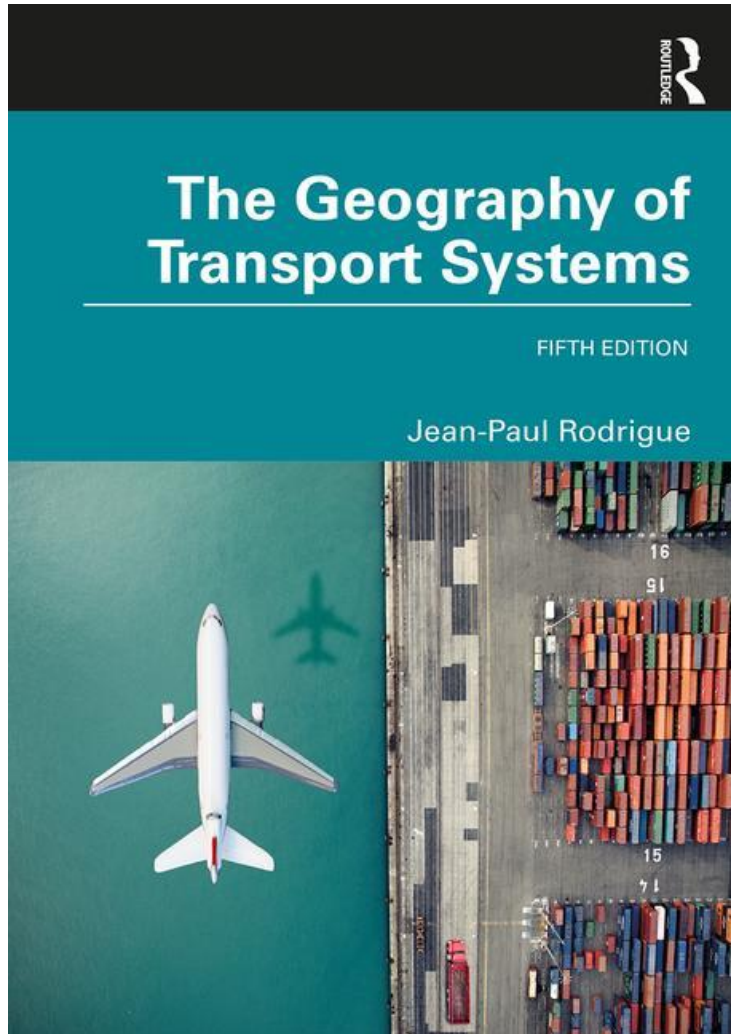


The Paradoxes of Green Logistics

Dimension	Outcome	Paradox
Costs	Reduction of costs through improvement in packaging and reduction of wastes. Benefits are derived by the distributors.	Environmental costs are often externalized.
Time / Flexibility	Integrated supply chains. JIT and DTD provide flexible and efficient physical distribution systems.	Extended production, distribution and retailing structures consuming more space, more energy and producing more emissions (CO ₂ , particulates, NO _x , etc.).
Network	Increasing system-wide efficiency of the distribution system through network changes (Hub-and-spoke structure).	Concentration of environmental impacts next to major hubs and along corridors. Pressure on local communities.
Reliability	Reliable and on-time distribution of freight and passengers.	Modes used, trucking and air transportation, are the least environmentally efficient.
Warehousing	Less warehousing per unit of freight. Inventory in circulation.	Inventory shifted in part to public roads (or in containers), contributing to congestion and space consumption.
E-commerce	Increased business opportunities and diversification of the supply chains.	Changes in physical distribution systems towards higher levels of energy consumption.

Weight and Packaging Improvements: iPad 1 versus iPad 2





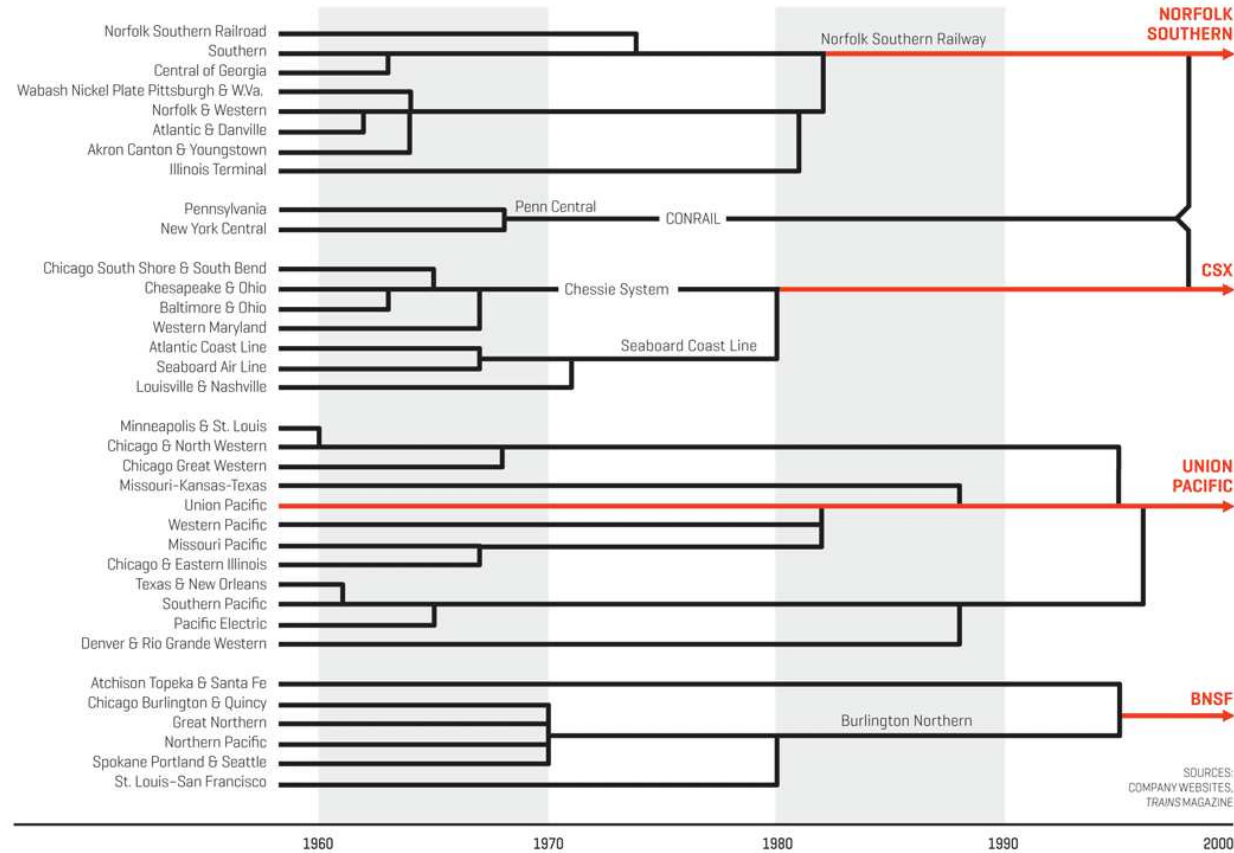
Rail Deregulation in the United States

Major North American Rail Mergers, 1980-2007

Year	Merger -> (Resulting Firm)
1980	Burlington Northern and St. Louis - San Francisco (Burlington Northern)
1980	Seaboard Coast Line, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Baltimore and Ohio (CSX)
1982	Louisville and Nashville and CSX (CSX)
1982	Union Pacific, Western Pacific, Missouri Pacific (Union Pacific)
1982	Southern Railway and Norfolk and Western (Norfolk Southern)
1985	Southern Pacific and St. Louis South-Western (Southern Pacific)
1985	Union Pacific and Missouri-Kansas and Texas (Union Pacific)
1991	Southern Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande (Southern Pacific)
1991	Canadian Pacific and Delaware and Hudson Railway (Canadian Pacific)
1995	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe (Burlington Northern Santa Fe)
1995	Union Pacific and Chicago and North-Western (Union Pacific)
1996	Southern Pacific and Union Pacific (Union Pacific)
1998	Norfolk Southern, 58% of CONRAIL (Norfolk Southern)
1998	CSX and 42% of CONRAIL (CSX Transportation)
1998	Canadian National and Illinois Central Railroad (Canadian National)
2001	Canadian National and Wisconsin Central (Canadian National)
2005	Kansas City Southern, Transportacion Ferrovial Mexicana (Kansas City Southern de Mexico)
2007	Canadian Pacific and Dakota, Minnesota and Eastern Railroad (Canadian Pacific)

MAKING THE BIG FOUR

A series of mergers over the past 50 years has led to the creation of four freight rail behemoths that now control 90% of all business. Below, some of the notable deals along the way.

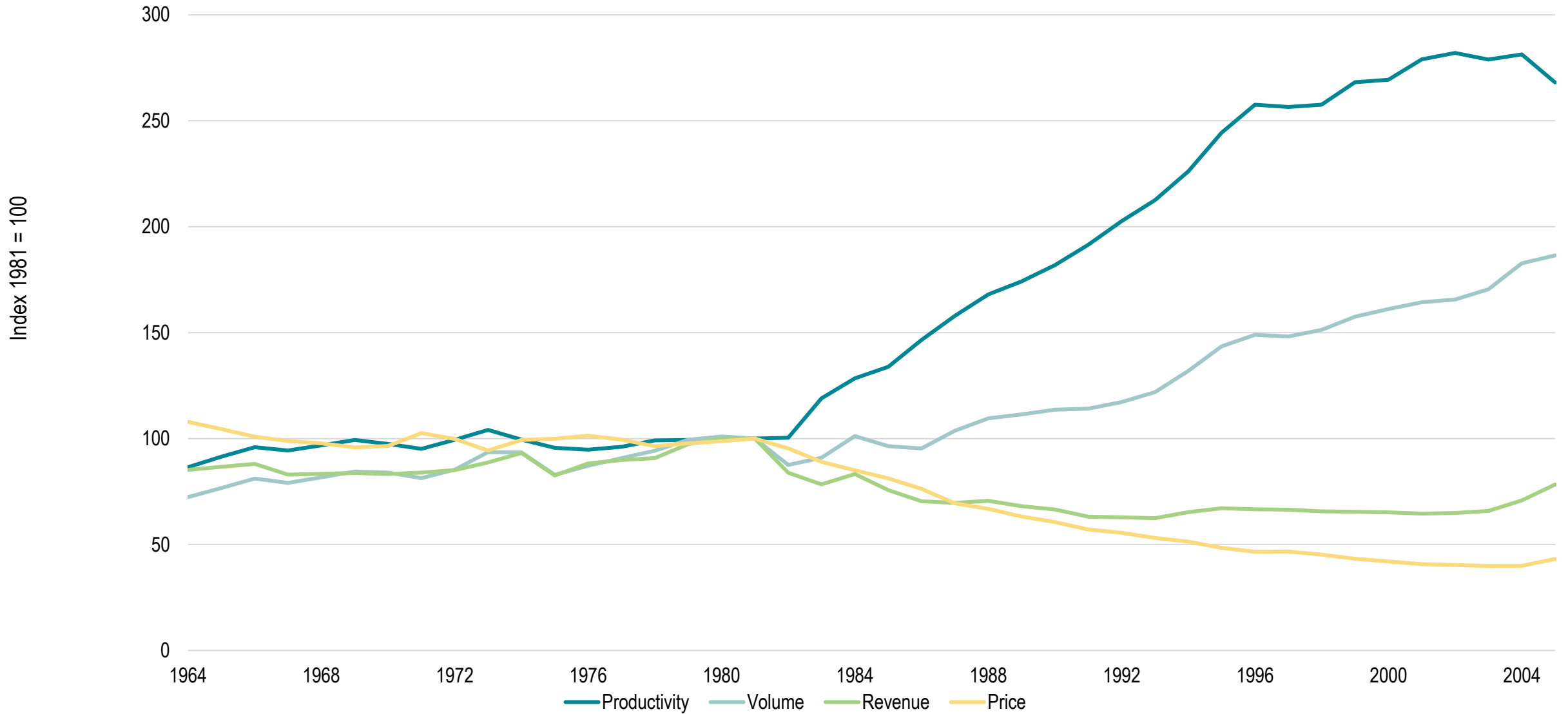


“The board works actively to help try to solve problems.”)

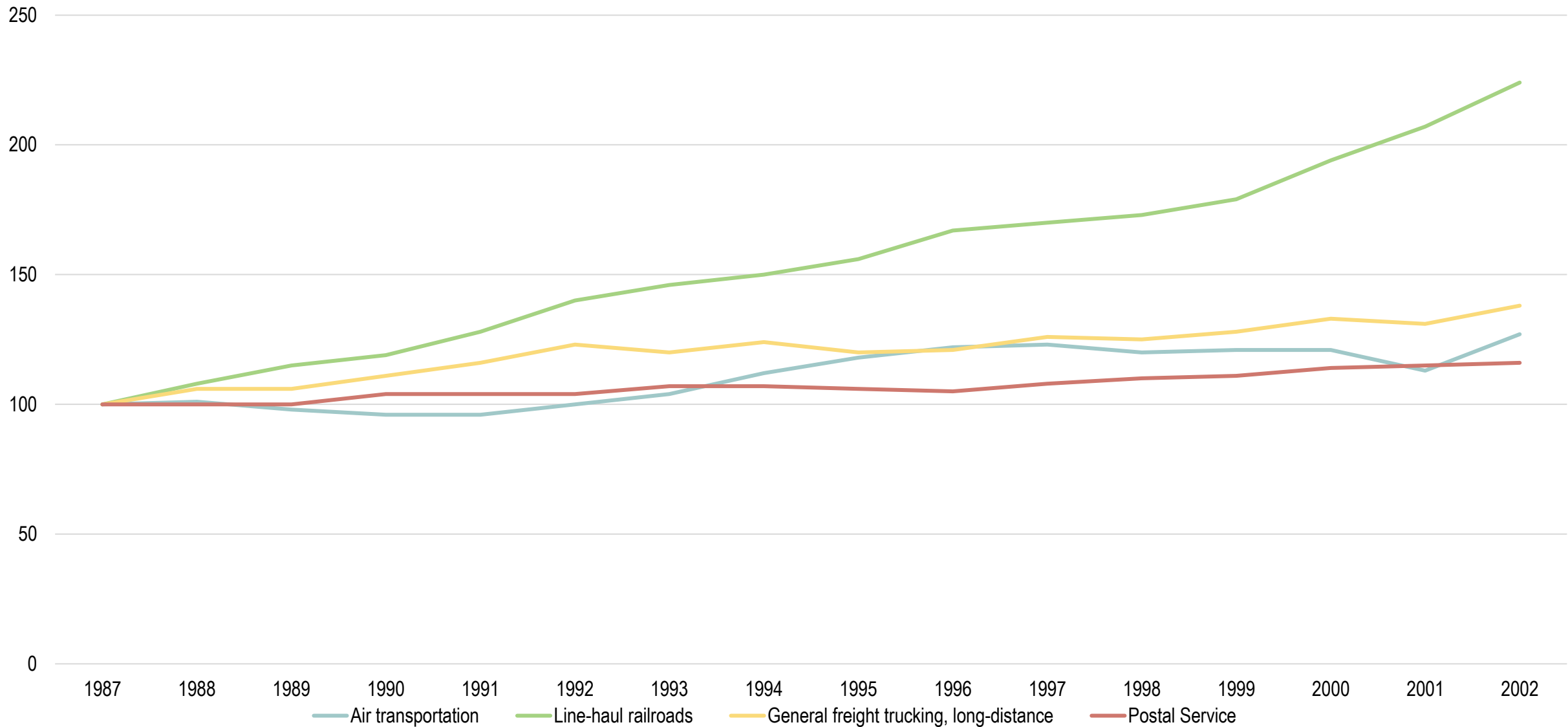
The rate relief process is expensive and notoriously complex. Some companies, such as those shipping iron, lumber, or cheese, aren’t even allowed to appeal. The STB has excluded customers in those industries from the relief

But the STB is essentially the only option for shippers, since other government agencies are mostly shut out. The Federal Trade Commission has no ability to intervene; neither does the Justice Department, which can only offer advice on mergers. The DoJ issued a stern warning against

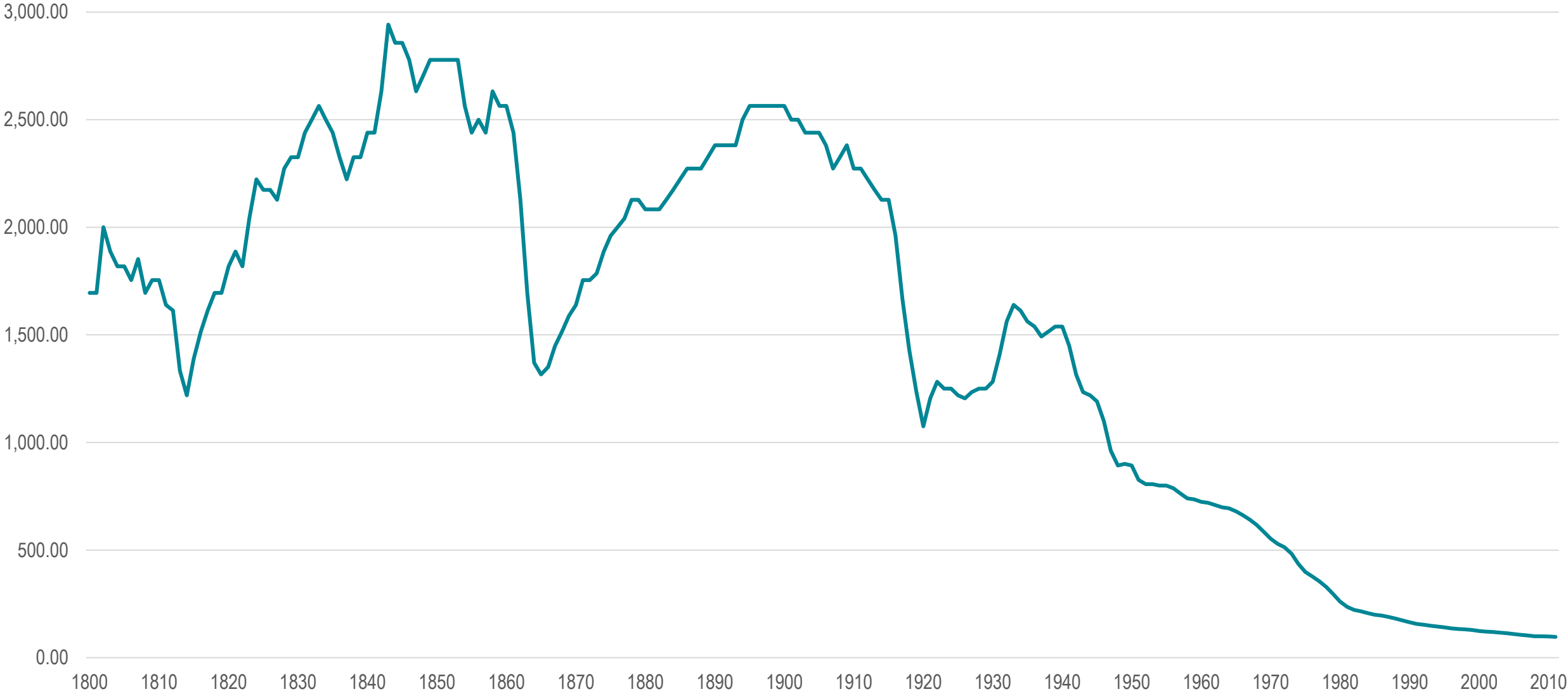
Performance of Class I Railroads, 1964-2005

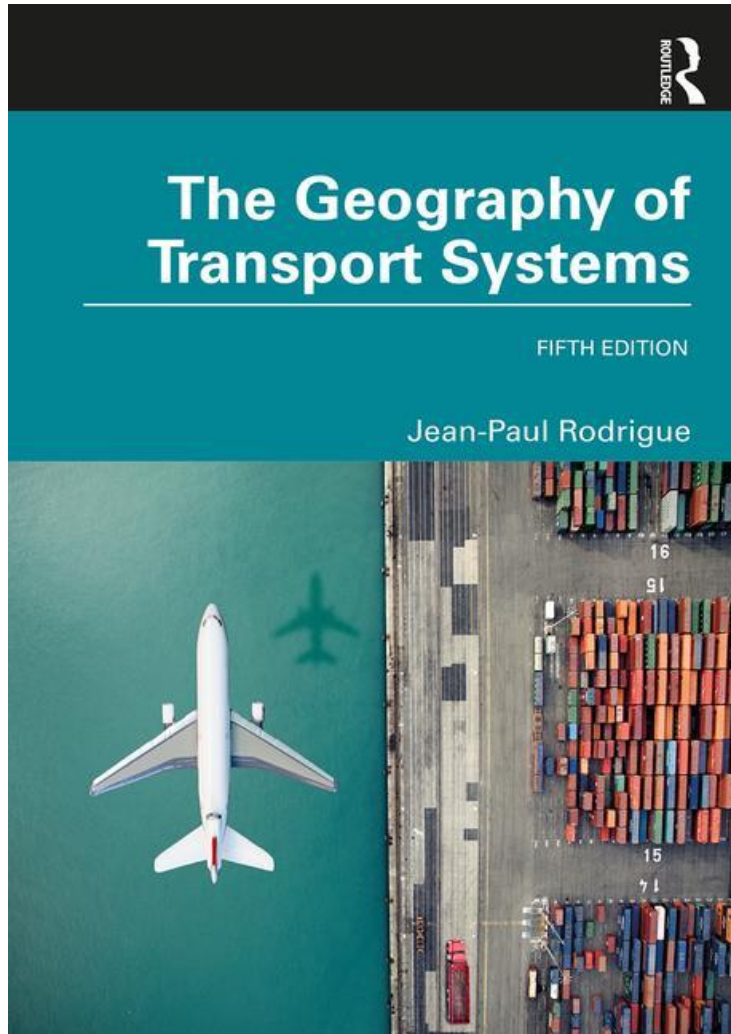


Productivity in Selected Transportation Industries: 1987-2002 (Output per Employee, Index, 1987 = 100)



Value of a 2009 \$100 Dollar, 1800 - 2011





Transportation and Pandemics

Main Factors behind the Global Spread of Diseases



Global Travel

- Air connectivity.
- People as vectors (e.g. Flu, West Nile Virus, SARS, COVID-19).



Global Trade

- Animals and insects.
- Cargo as the vector (e.g. Mad Cow Disease).



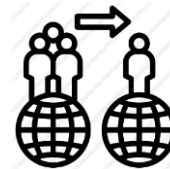
Poverty

- Overcrowding and malnutrition.
- Lack of healthcare and unsanitary conditions.



Wars and conflicts

- Destruction / damaging of healthcare systems and public utilities (aqueduct / sewage).
- Displacement of populations (refugees).



Migration

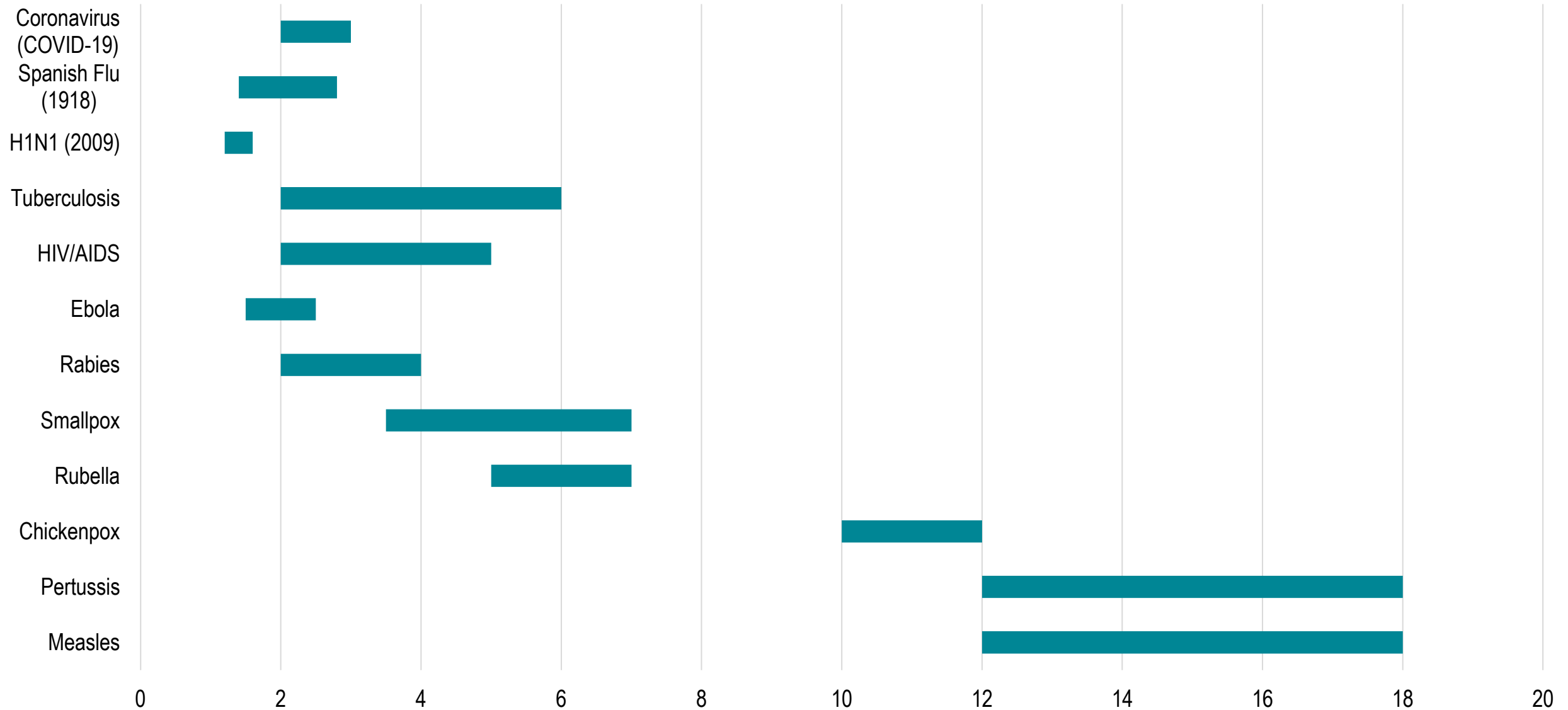
- Migrants bring endemic diseases in developed countries (e.g. tuberculosis).
- Creation of disease clusters.



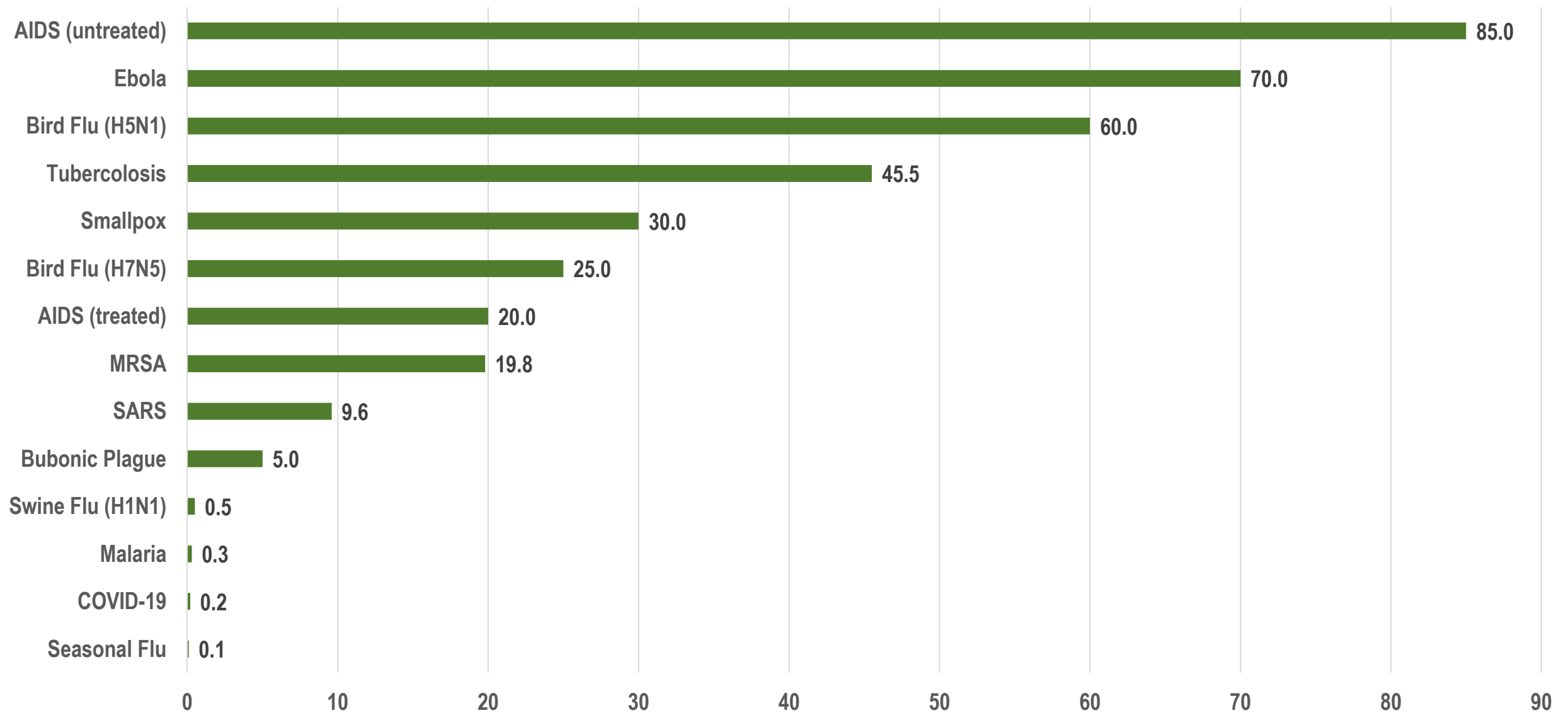
Medical practices

- Pathogenic natural selection.
- More virulent and resistant diseases.

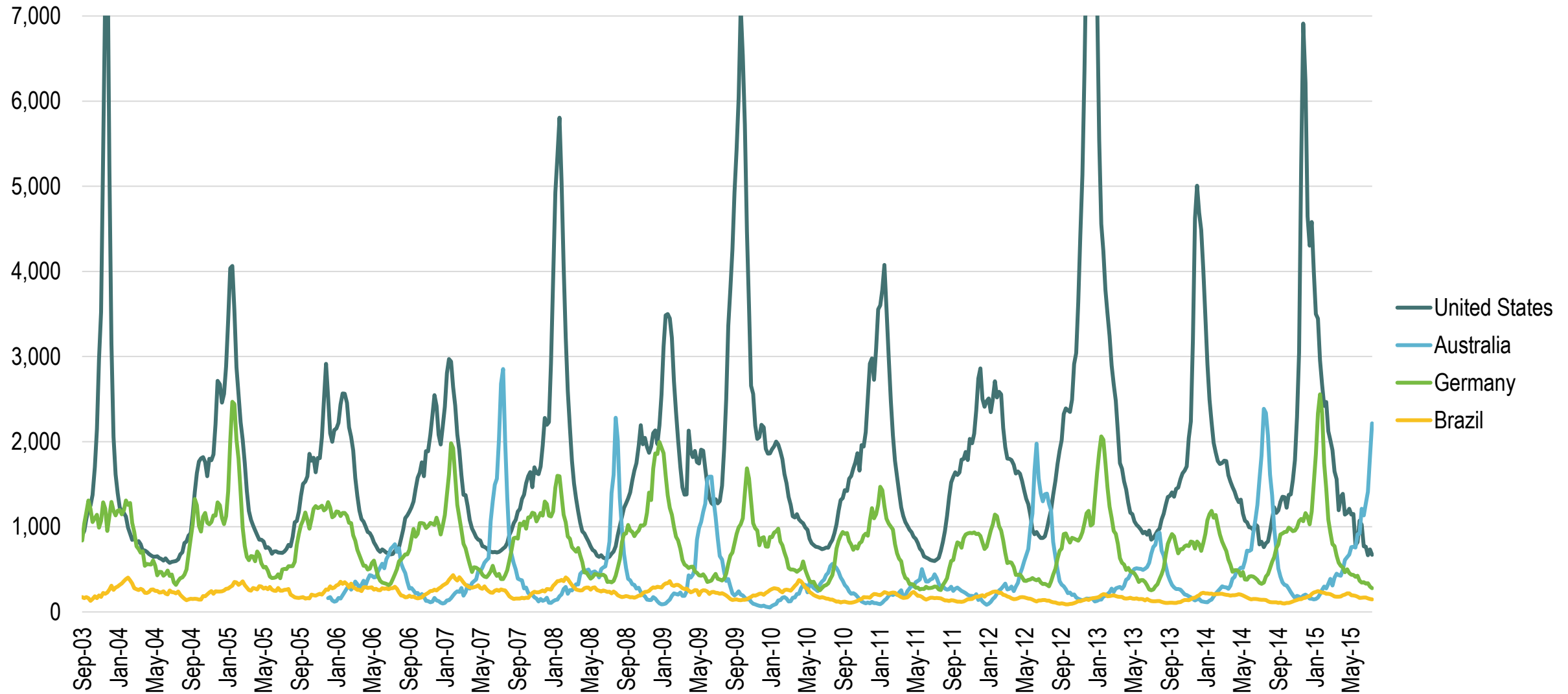
Basic Reproduction Number (R0) of Major Infectious Diseases



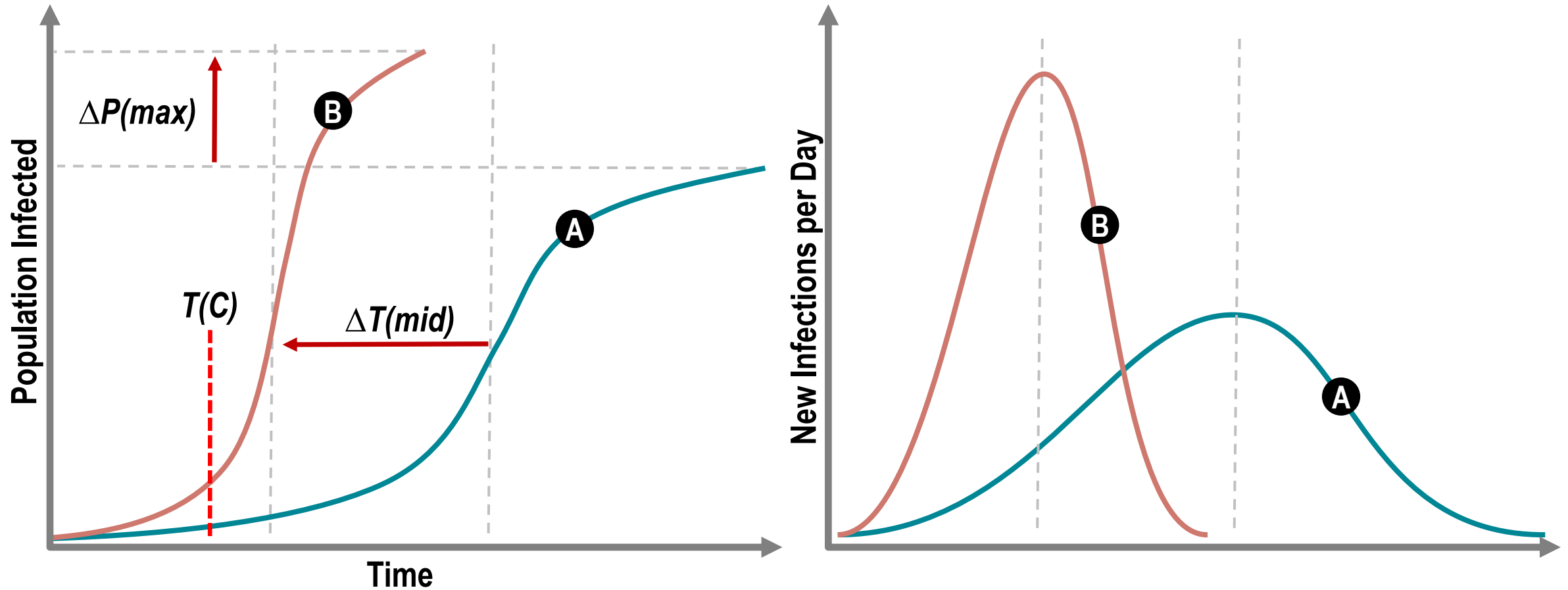
Case Fatality Rates per Type of Disease (per 100)



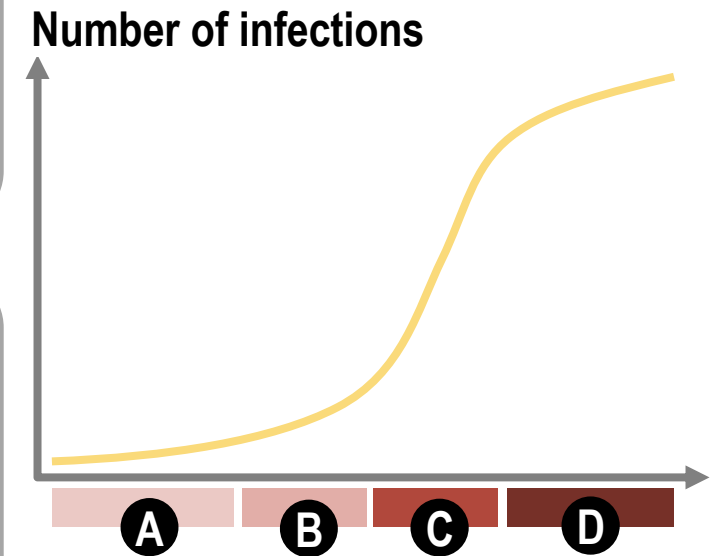
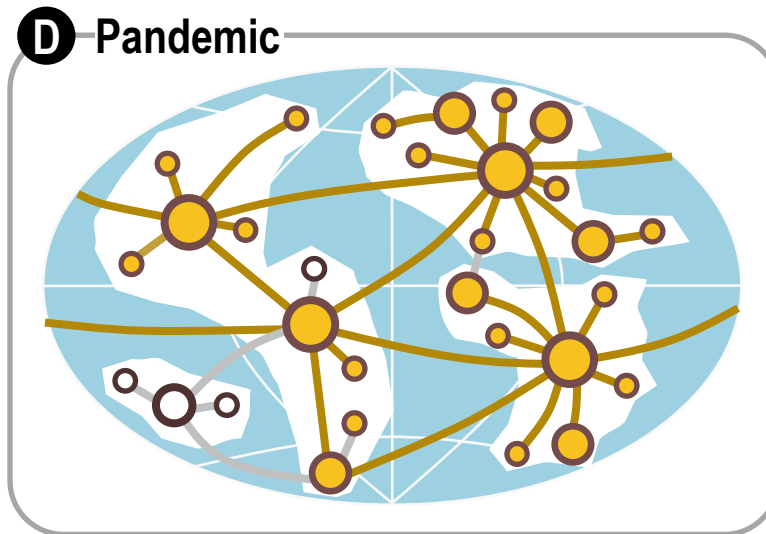
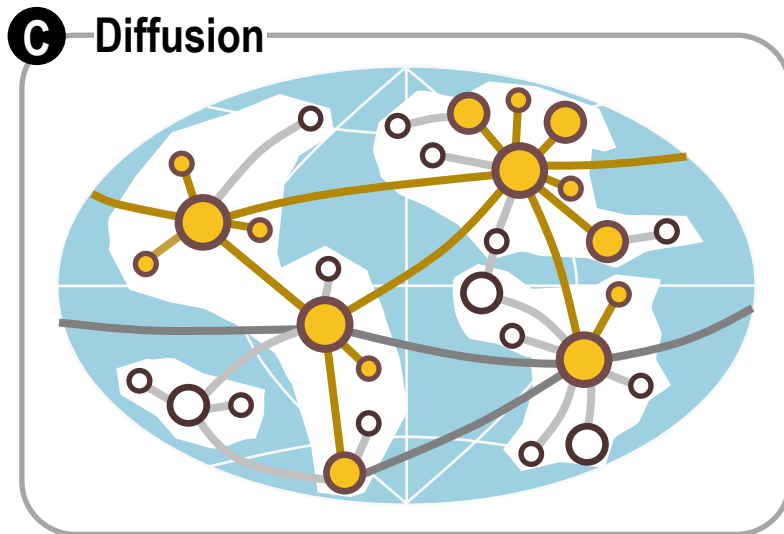
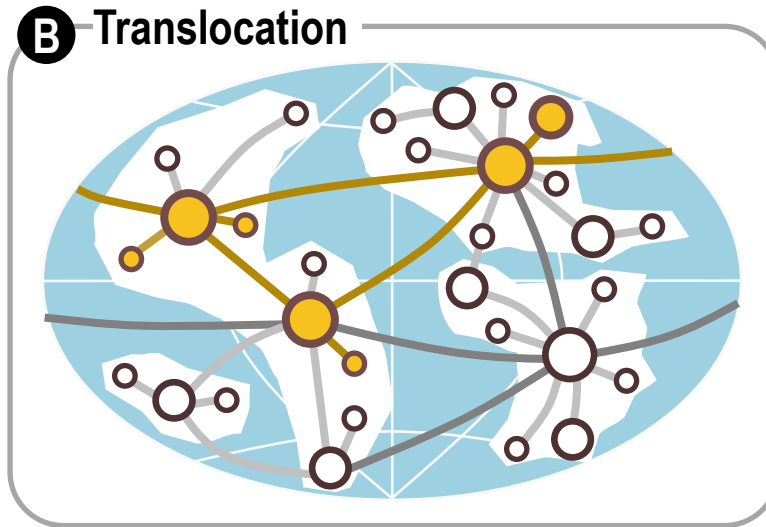
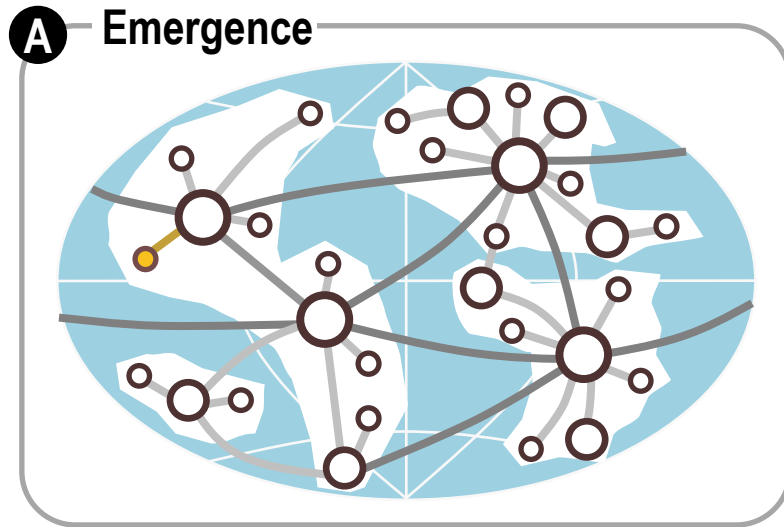
Influenza-Like Illnesses per 100,000 Population, Selected Countries, 2003-2015



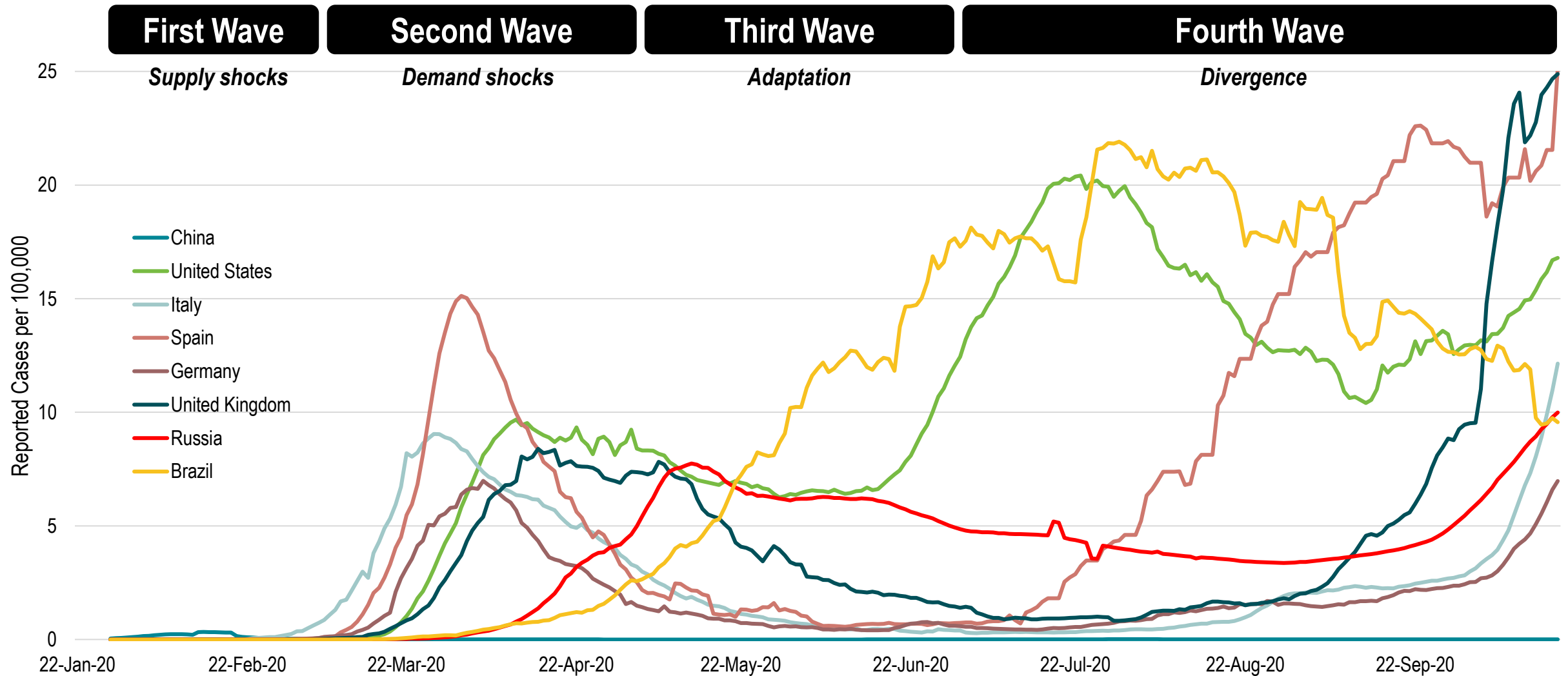
Impacts of Transportation on the Velocity and Extent of a Pandemic



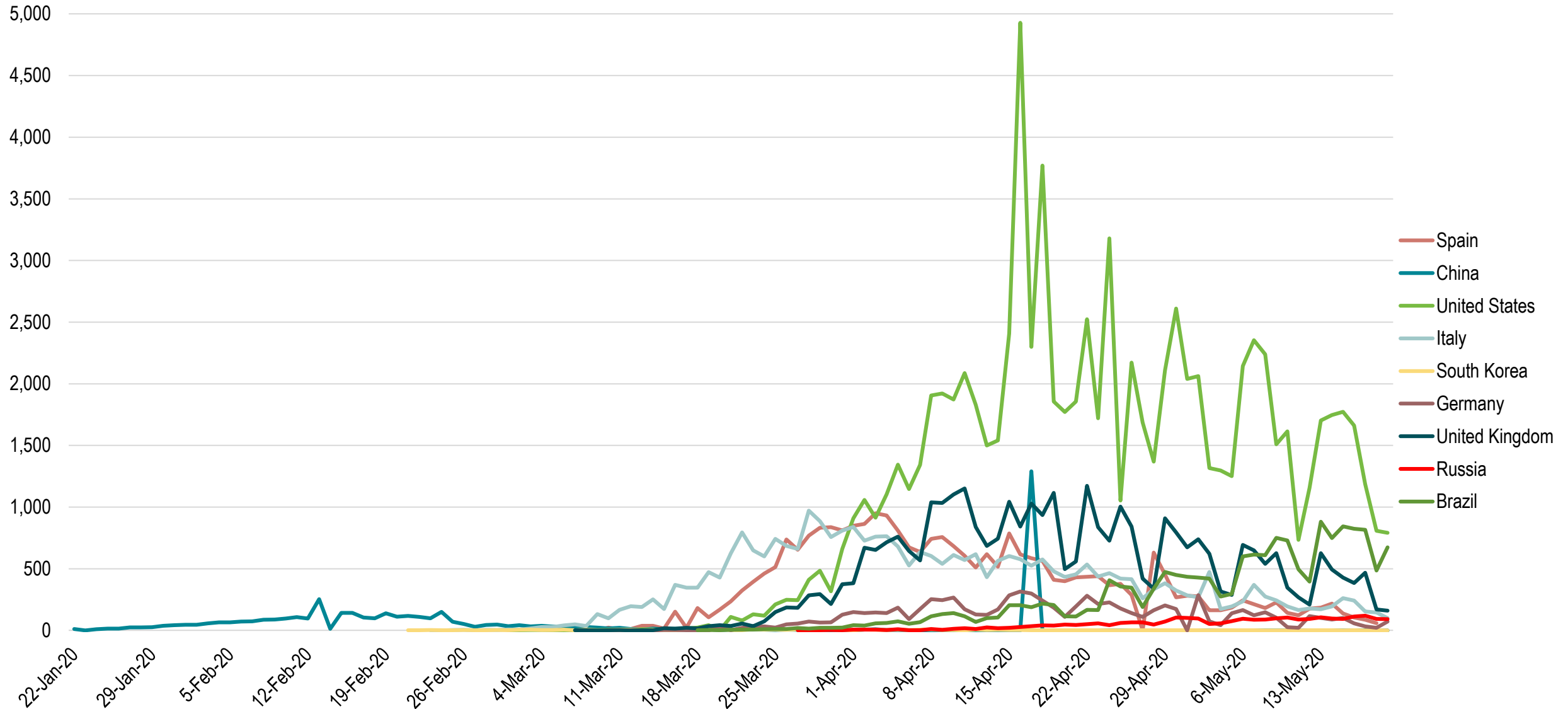
Diffusion of a Pandemic through a Global Transportation Network



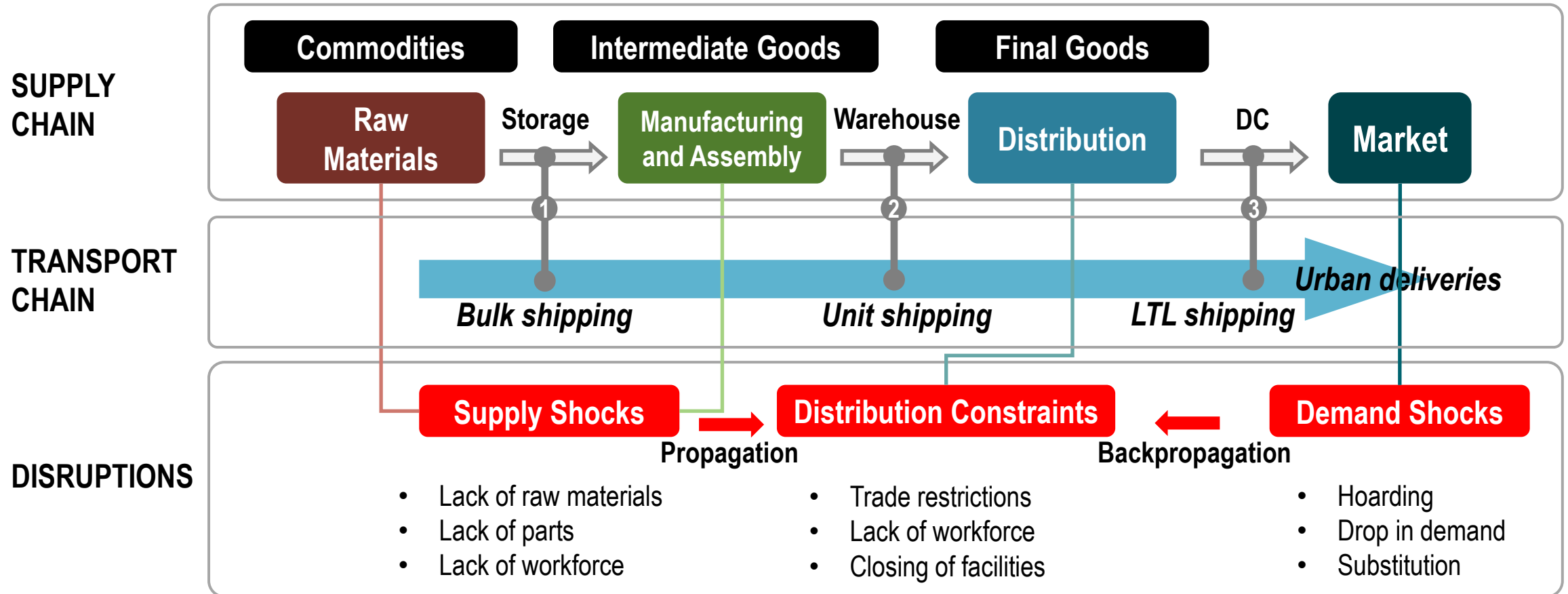
Coronavirus (COVID-19) Reported Daily New Cases, 2020



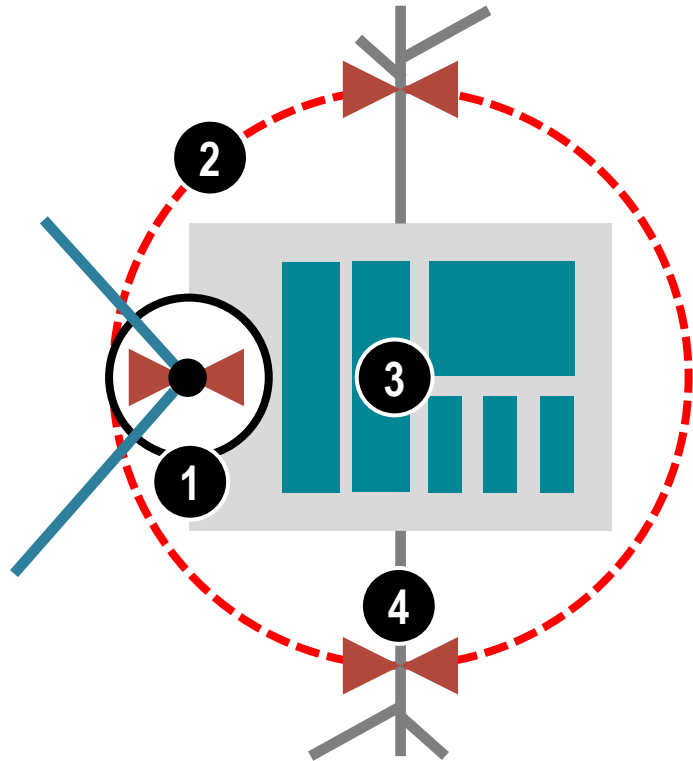
Coronavirus (COVID-19) Reported Daily Deaths, 2020



Impacts of Pandemics on Supply Chains



The Logistics Stronghold Concept



1 Strategic Asset

- Port, airport, inland terminal, distribution cluster, energy generation facility.
- Access to global/national resources and markets.

2 Secure Facility Area

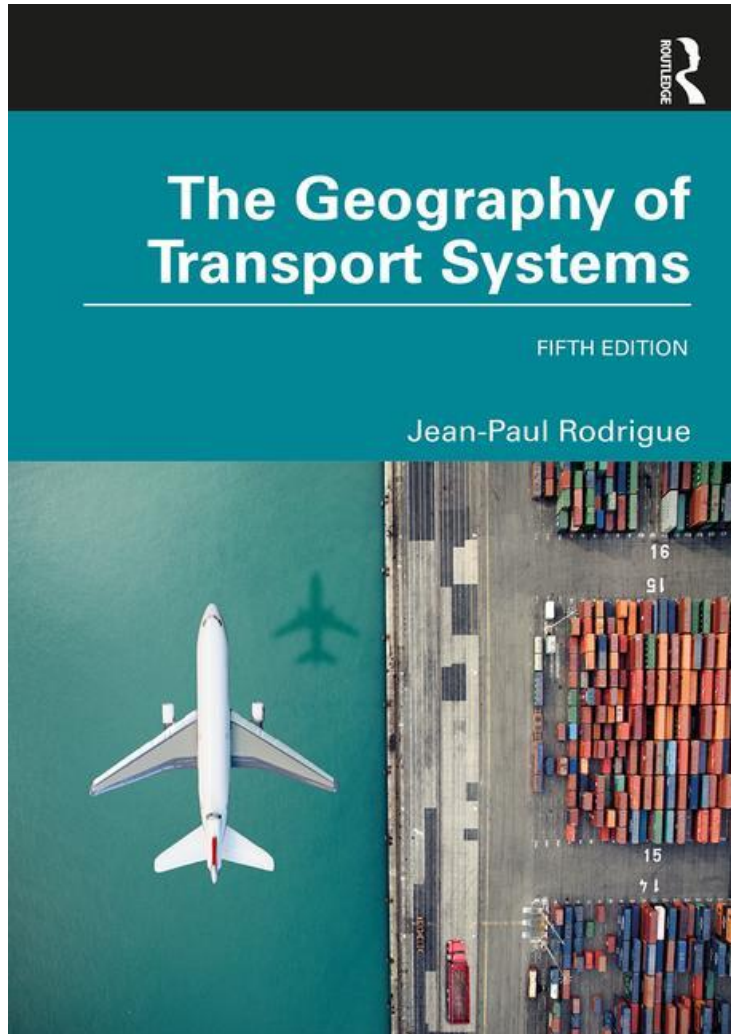
- Secure area (fences).
- Access restriction (checkpoints).
- Maintenance of basic operations.
- Key personnel on site continuously.

3 Inventory Management

- Procurement, storage and distribution of key resources.
- Energy, goods and parts, food, medical supplies.
- Support facilities (maintenance).

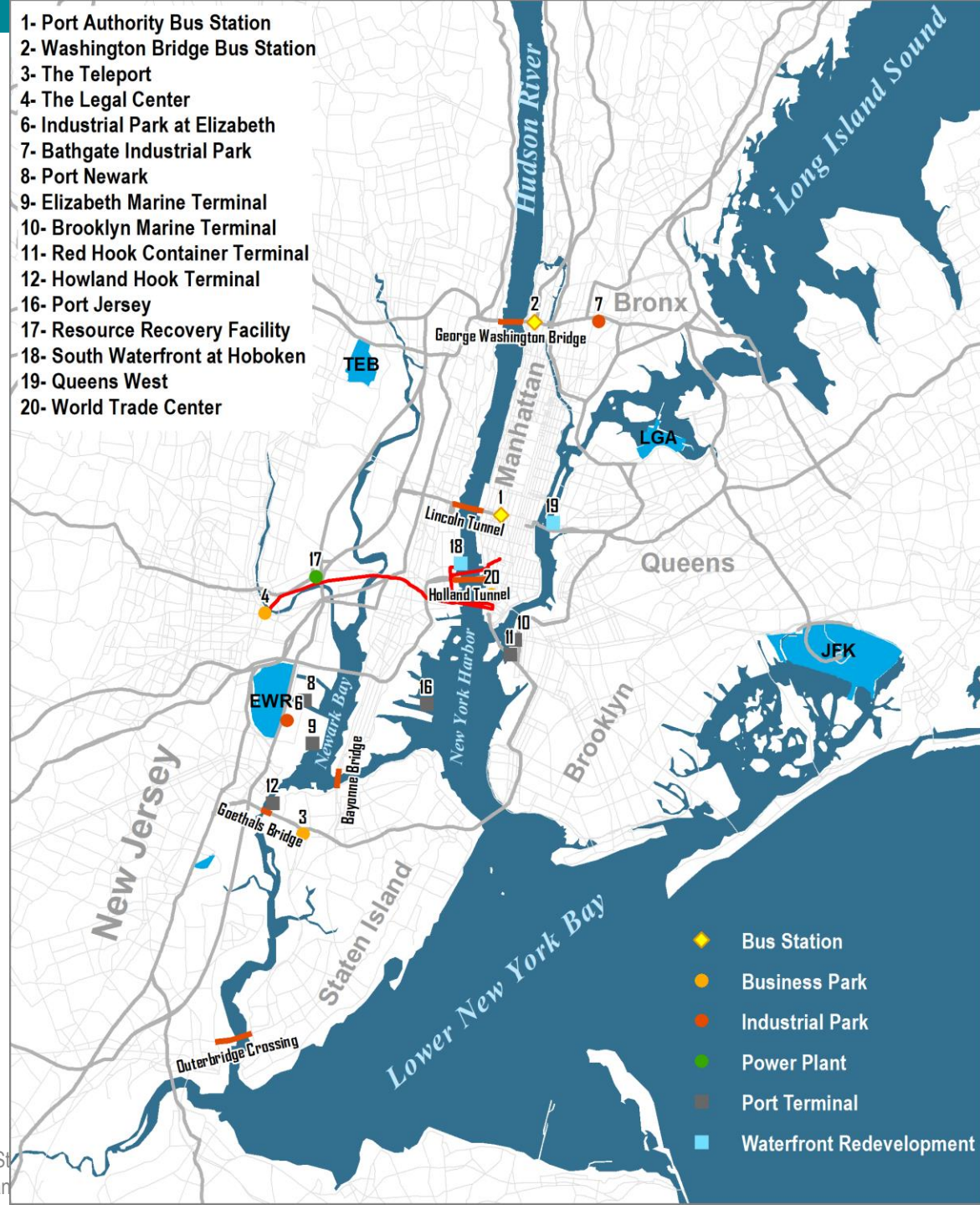
4 Secure Corridors

- Access to local/regional distribution.
- Setting of secure convoys.



The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey

- 1- Port Authority Bus Station
- 2- Washington Bridge Bus Station
- 3- The Teleport
- 4- The Legal Center
- 6- Industrial Park at Elizabeth
- 7- Bathgate Industrial Park
- 8- Port Newark
- 9- Elizabeth Marine Terminal
- 10- Brooklyn Marine Terminal
- 11- Red Hook Container Terminal
- 12- Howland Hook Terminal
- 16- Port Jersey
- 17- Resource Recovery Facility
- 18- South Waterfront at Hoboken
- 19- Queens West
- 20- World Trade Center



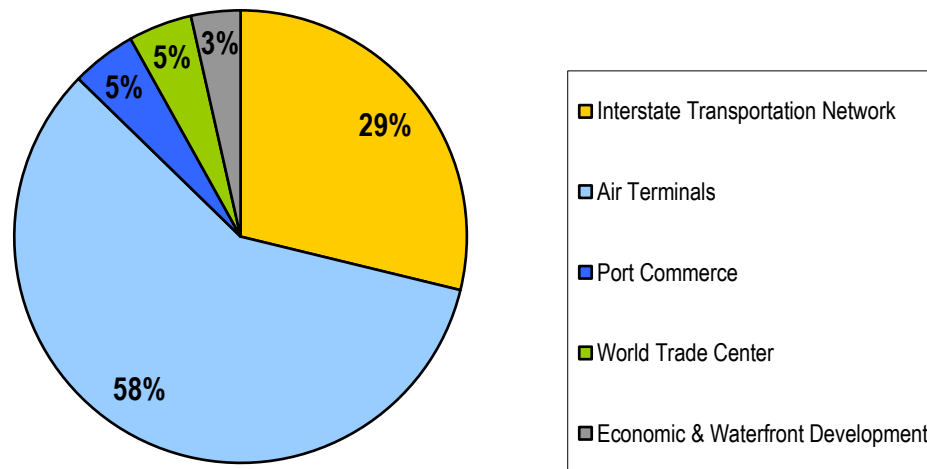
- ◆ Bus Station
- Business Park
- Industrial Park
- Power Plant
- Port Terminal
- Waterfront Redevelopment

Major Planning Agencies Involved in the New York Metropolitan Area

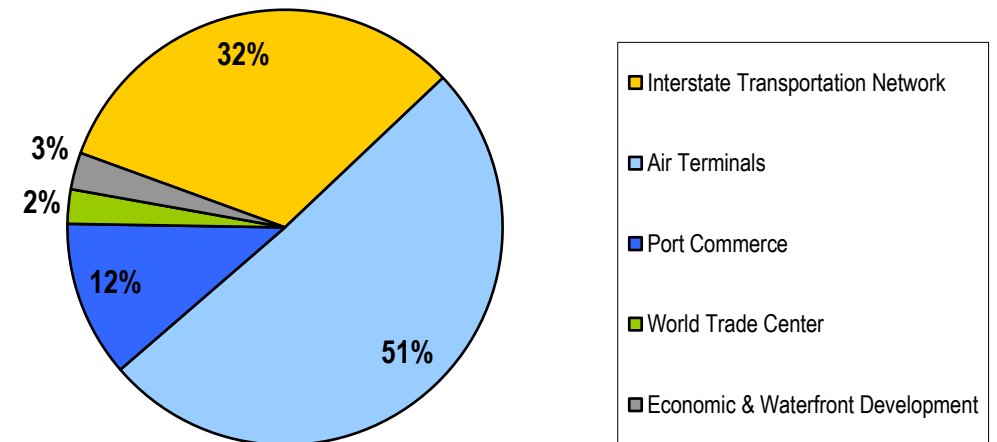
Agency	Jurisdiction	Modes	Type	Functions
New York Metropolitan Transportation Council	New York City and 5 counties in NY		MPO	Plan, coordinate
North Jersey Transportation Planning Authority	13 counties in New Jersey		MPO	Plan, coordinate
New York State Department of Transportation	State of New York	State highways and traffic control systems	DOT	Plan, build, maintain
New Jersey Department of Transportation	State of New Jersey	State highways and traffic control systems	DOT	Plan, build, maintain
New York City Department of Transportation	City of New York	Local streets, arterials, traffic control systems	DOT	Plan, build, maintain
Port Authority of New York and New Jersey	Port district in NY and NJ	Marine terminals, bridges, tunnels, airports, transit system	Special purpose	Plan, build, operate, maintain, issue debt, toll, collect rent
Metropolitan Transportation Authority	New York City and 7 counties in NY	Buses, subways, commuter lines, bridges, tunnels	Special purpose	Plan, build, operate, maintain, issue debt, toll, collect rent
New York City Economic Development Corporation	New York City	Marine terminals	Special purpose	Plan, operate, maintain
Federal Agencies: USDOT, FHWA, FTA	United States			Oversight, regulate

Financial Profile of the New York – New Jersey Port Authority, 2003

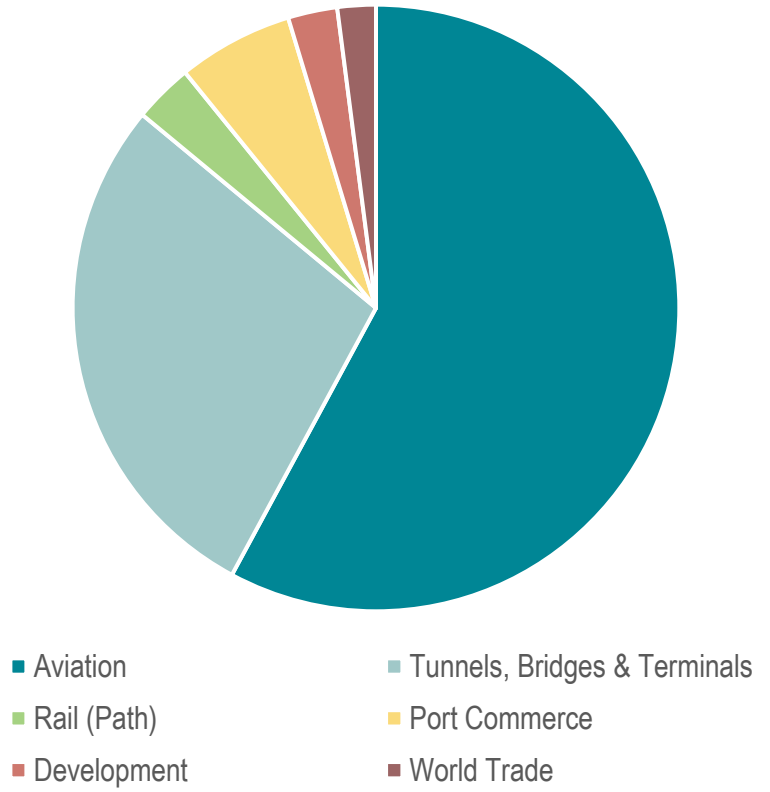
Gross Operating Revenues (\$2.76 billion)



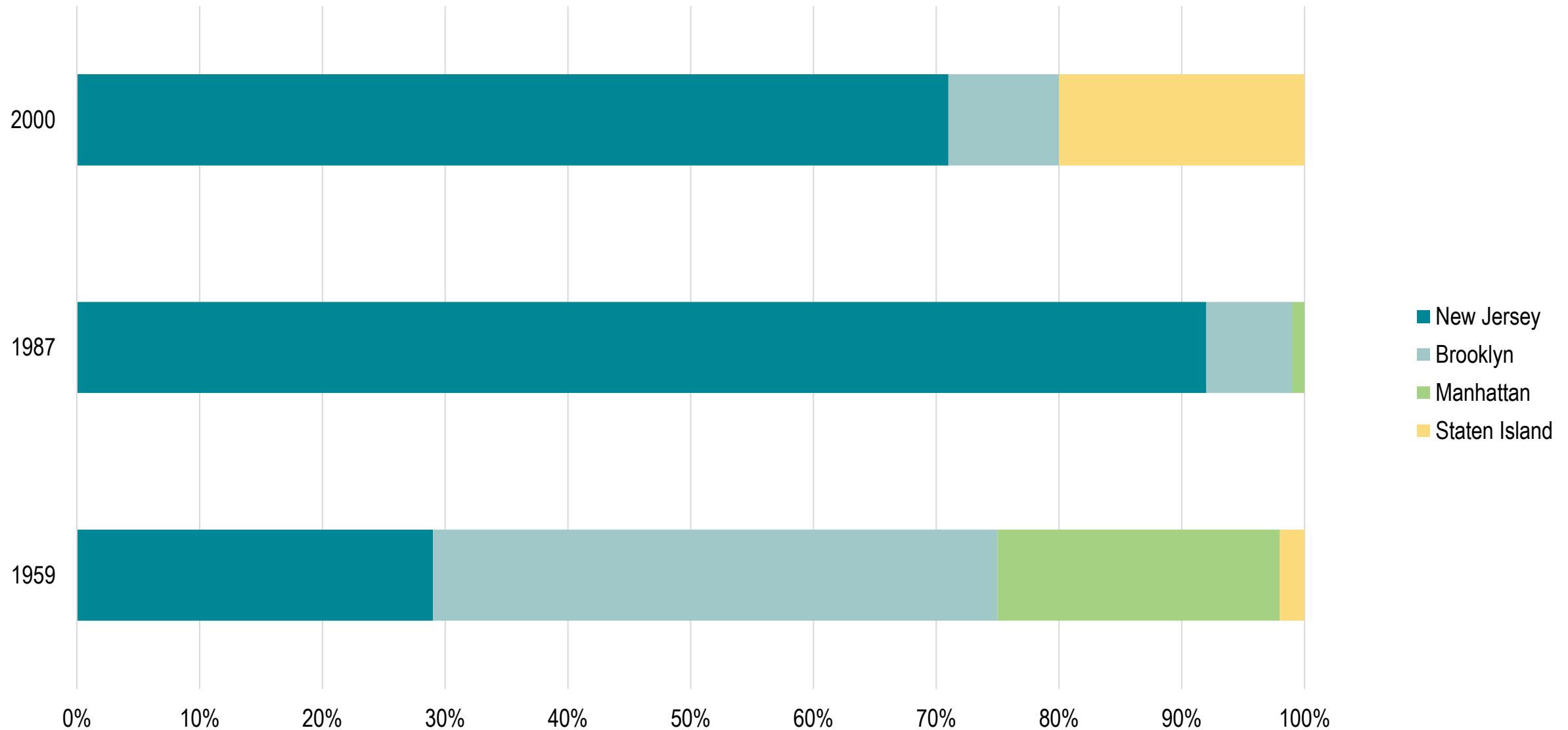
Assets (\$11.4 billion)



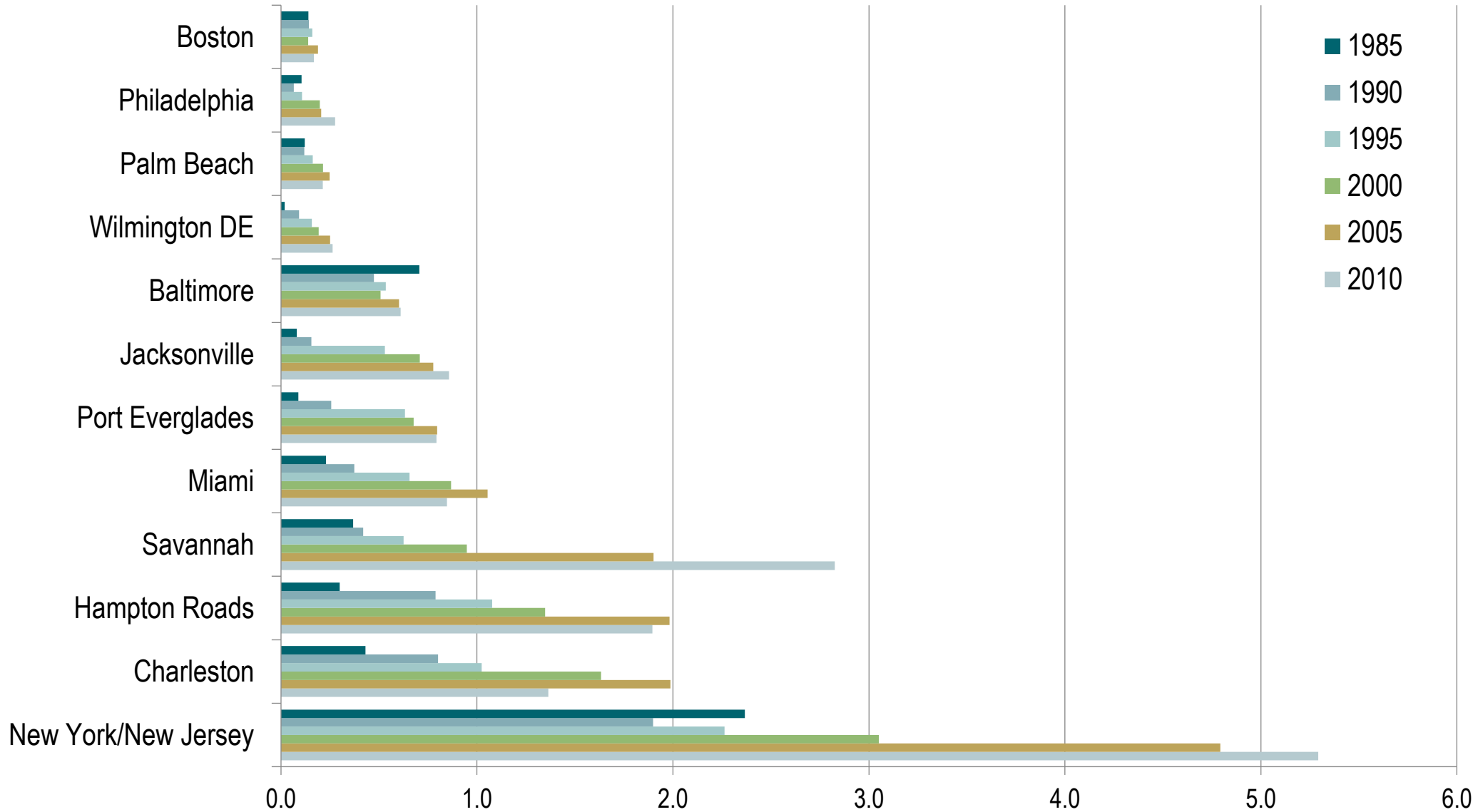
Gross Operating Revenues (\$3.837 billion)



Distribution of General Cargo Operations, Port of New York, 1959, 1987 and 2000



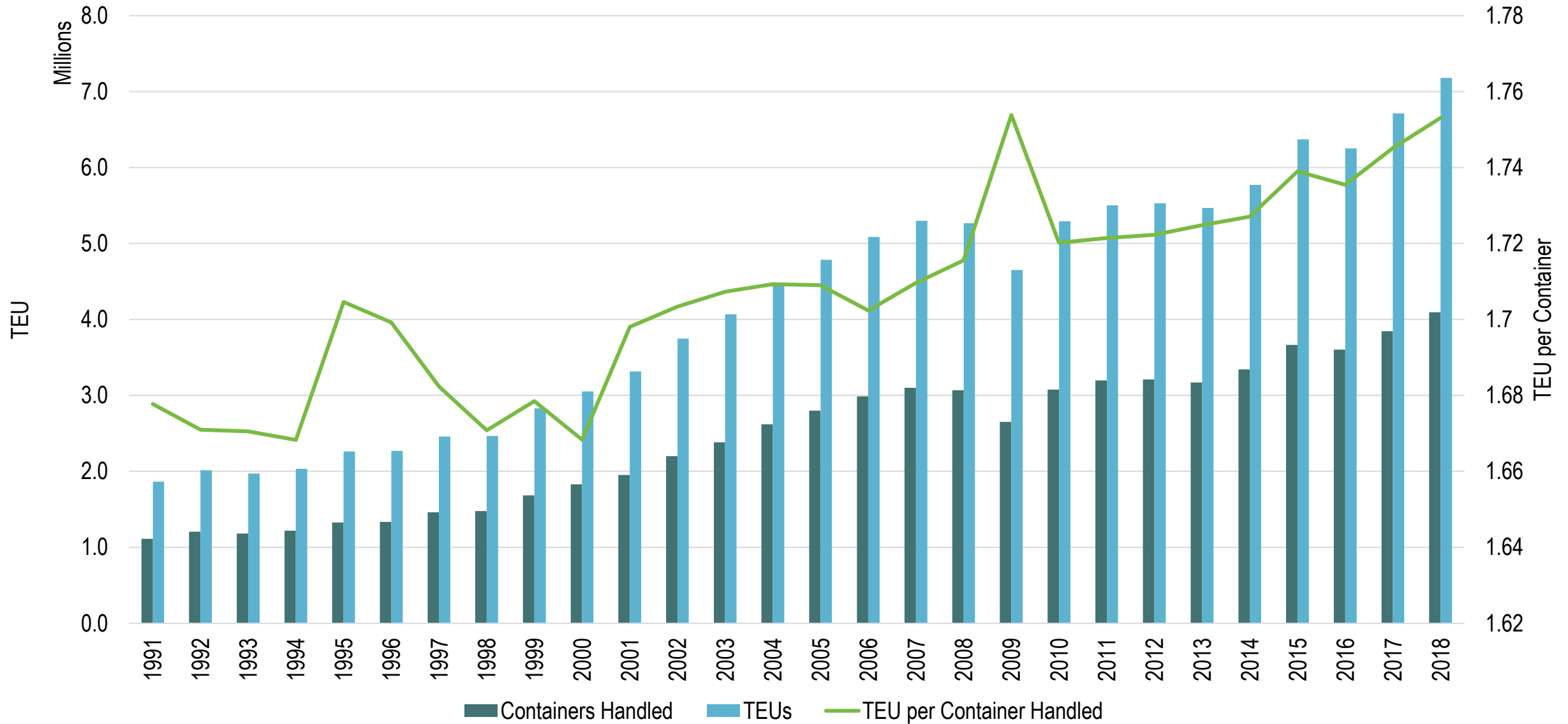
Main Container Ports of the American East Coast, 1985-2010 (TEUs)



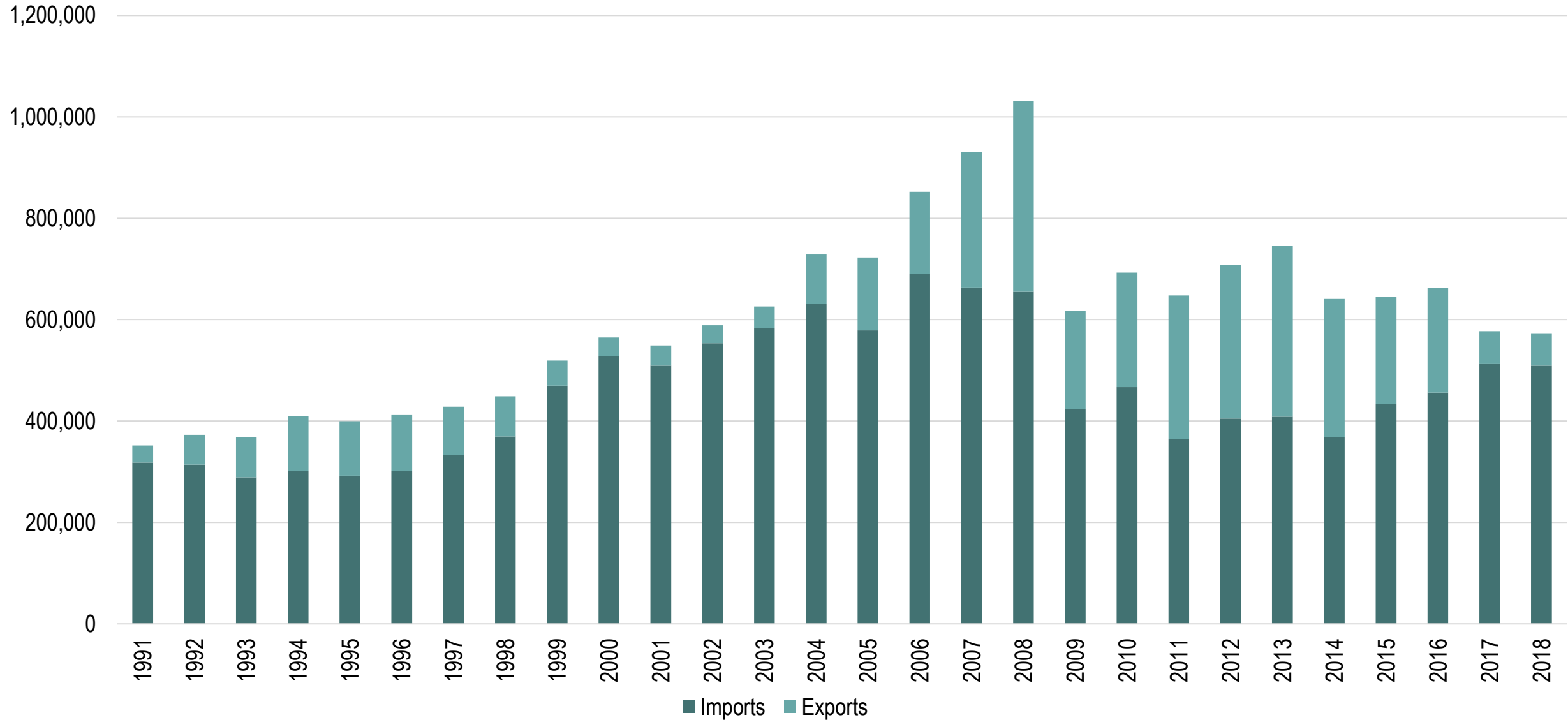
Cargo Handled by the Port of New York, 1991-2016 (metric tons)



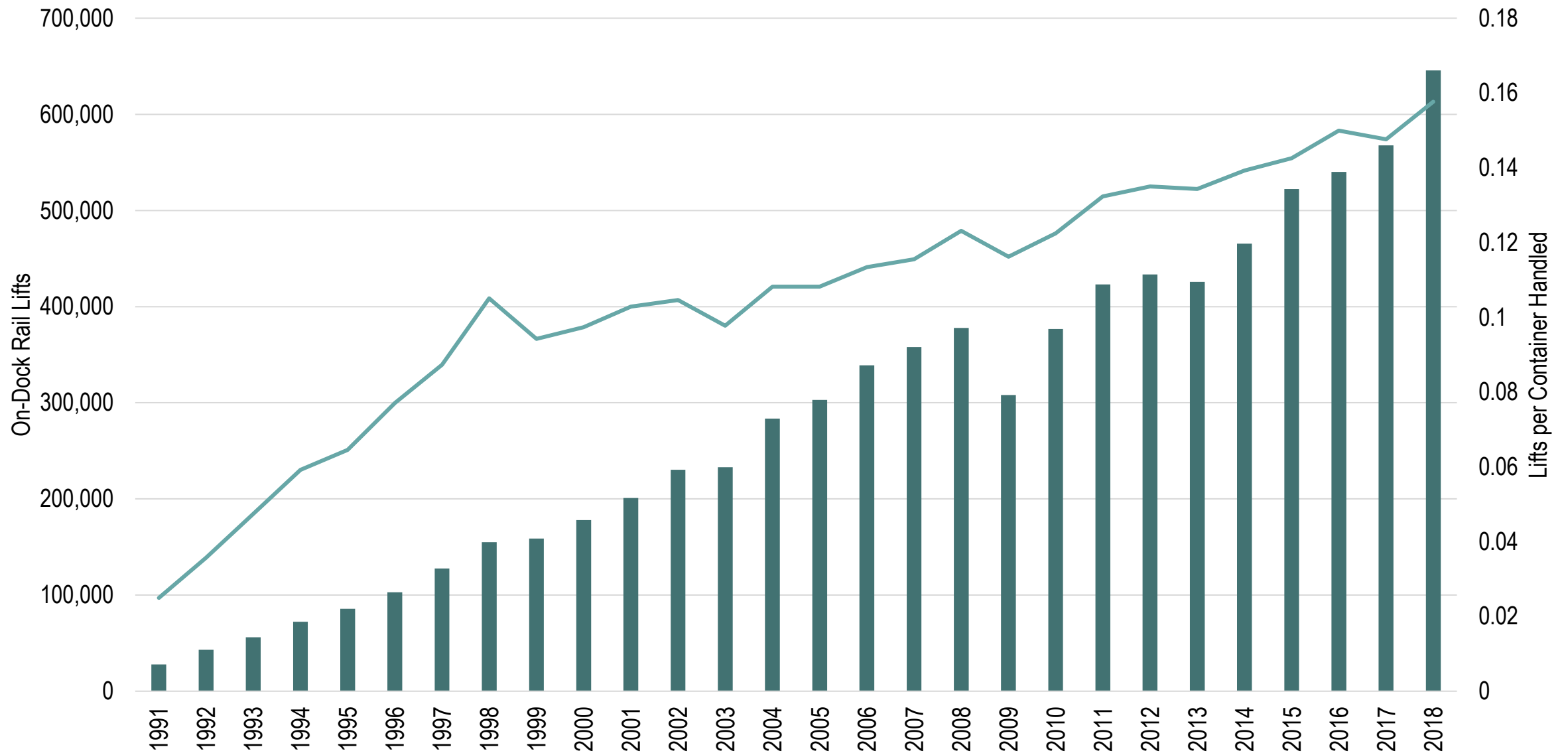
Container Traffic Handled by the Port of New York, 1991-2018



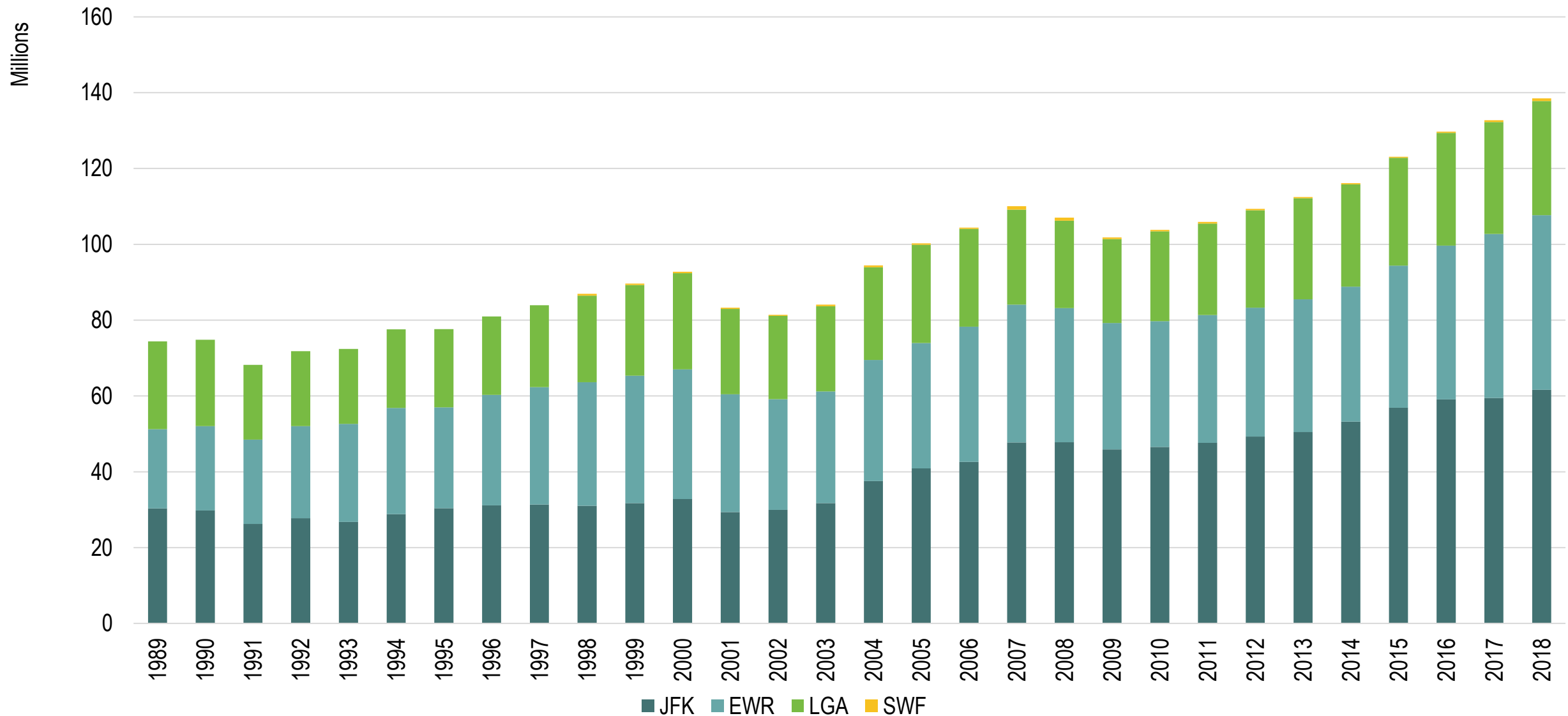
Motor Vehicles Handled by the Port of New York, 1991-2018



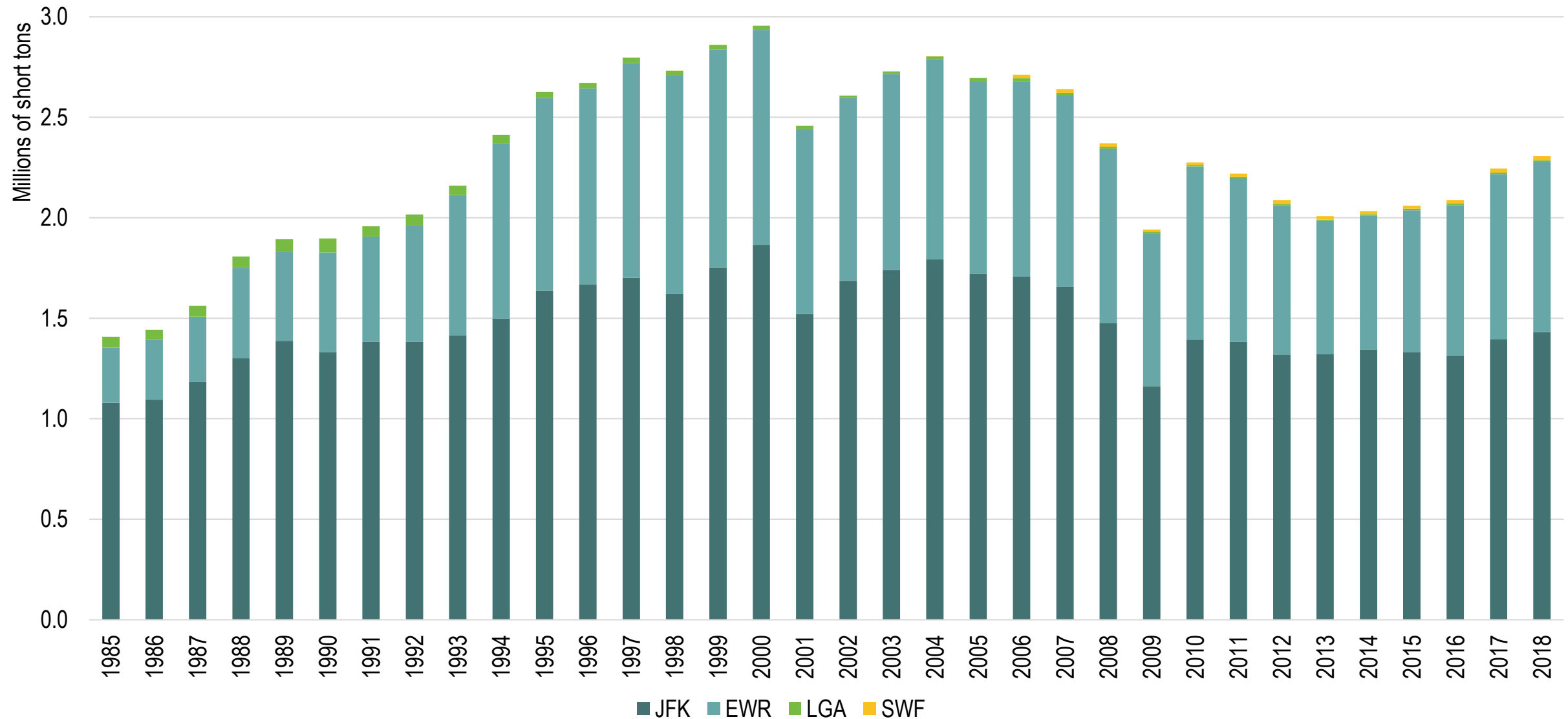
On-Dock Rail Lifts, 1991-2018



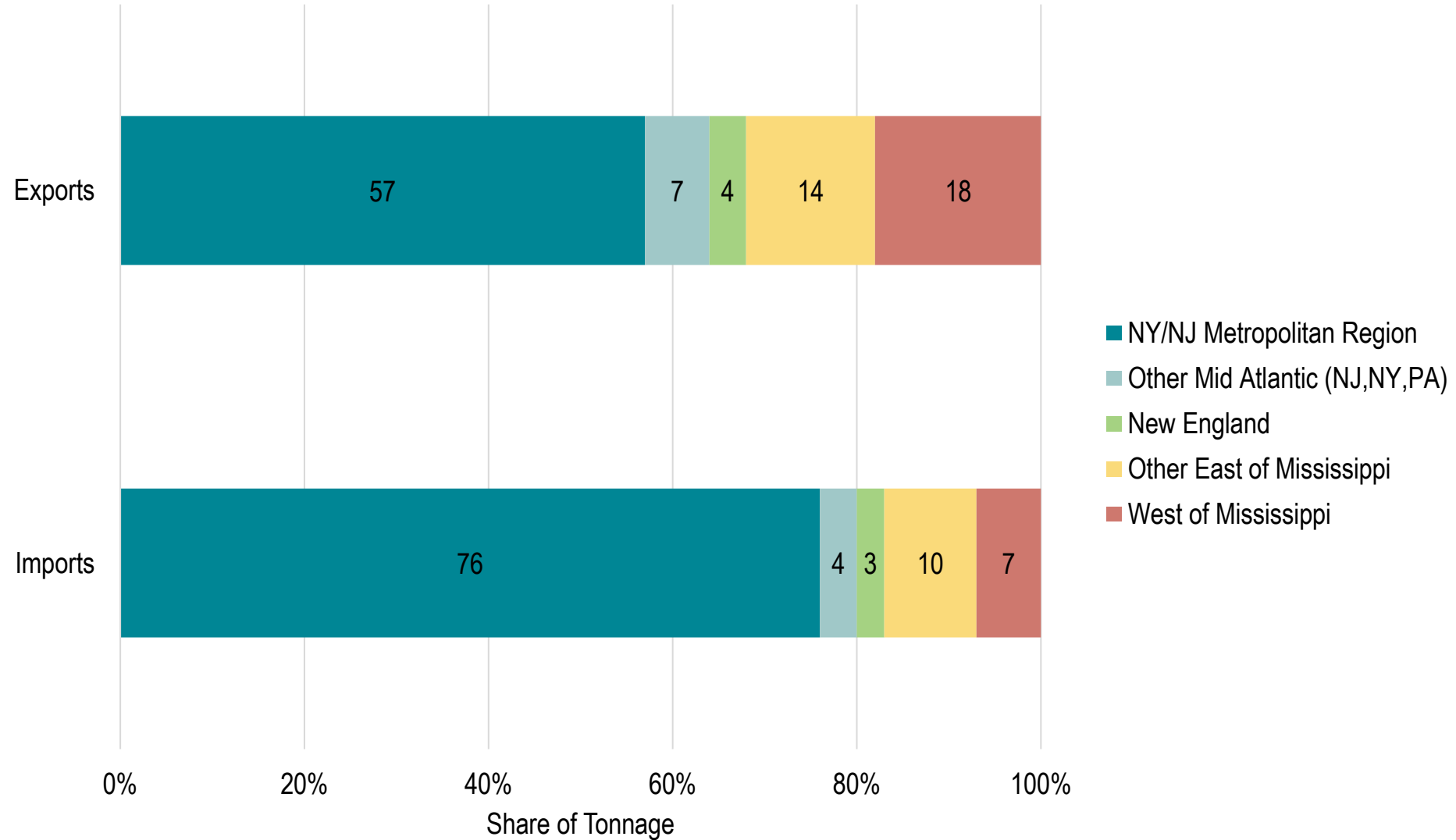
Passengers Handled at New York's Major Airports, 1989-2018



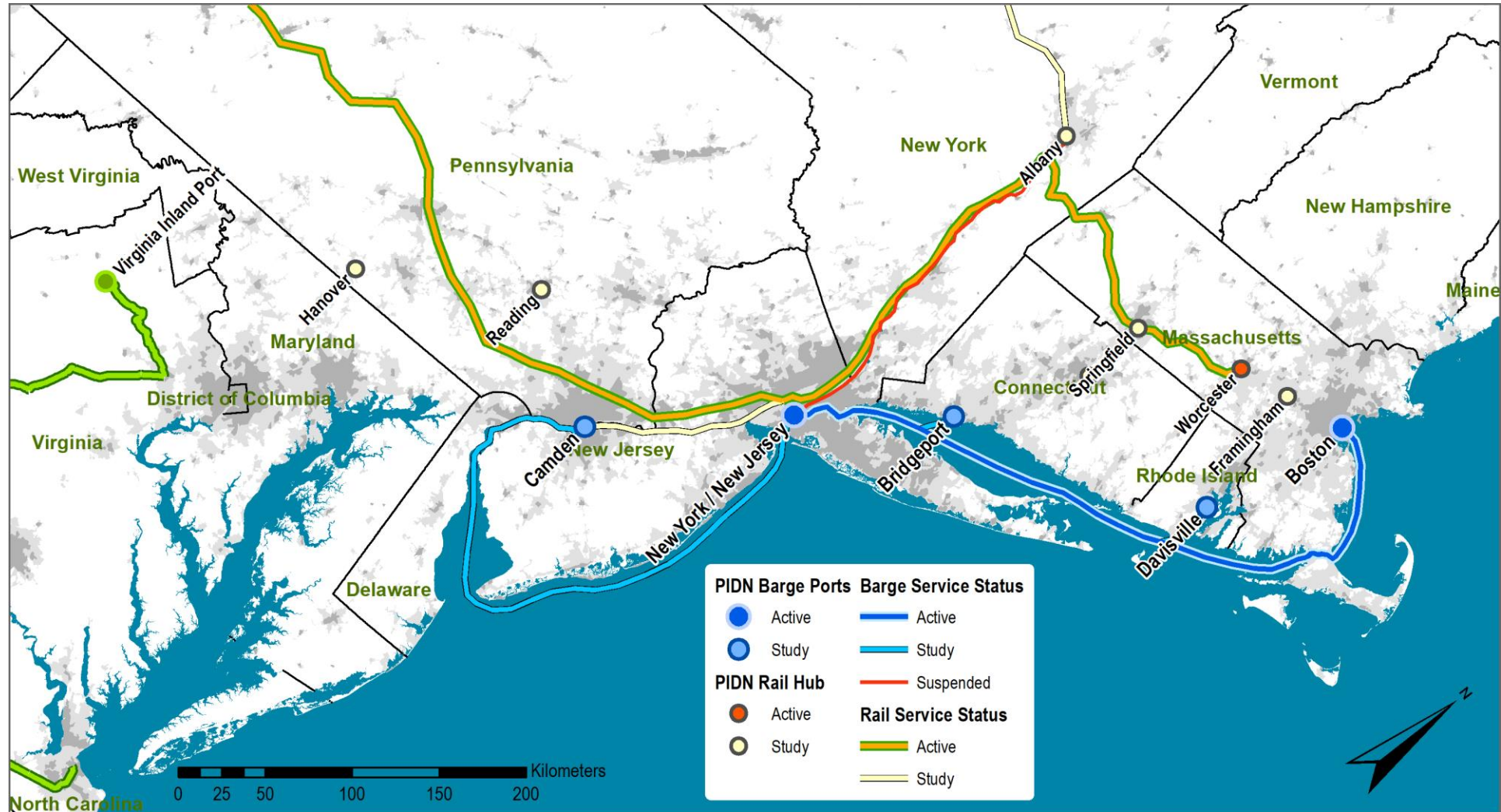
Freight Handled at New York's Major Airports, 1985-2018

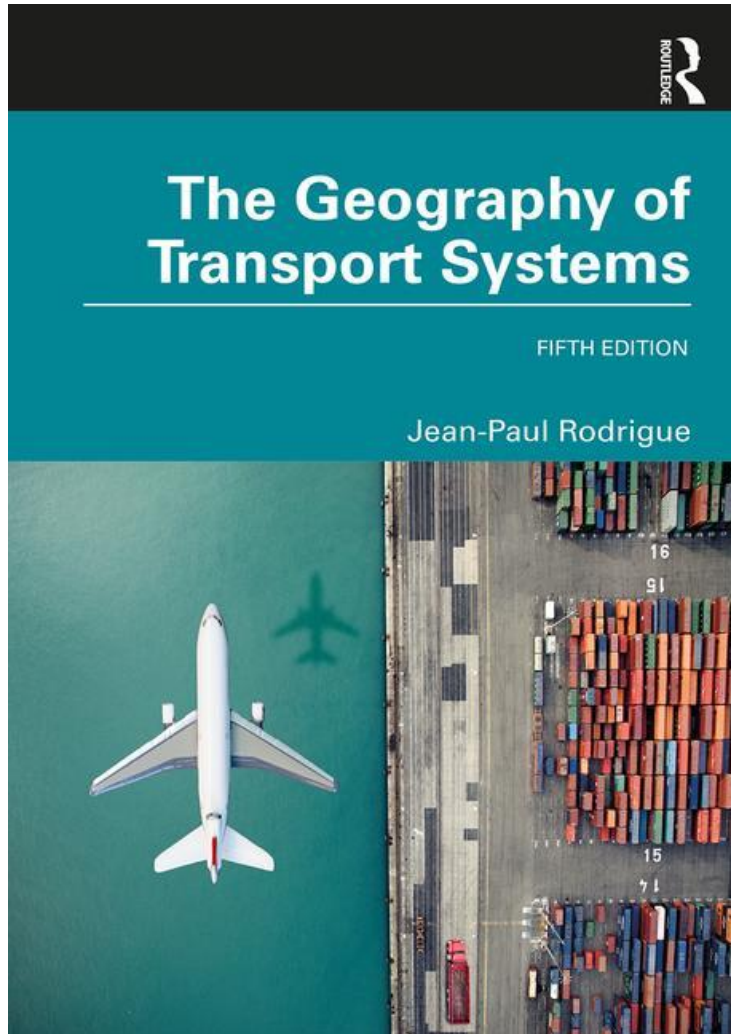


Inland Flows, Port of New York c2010



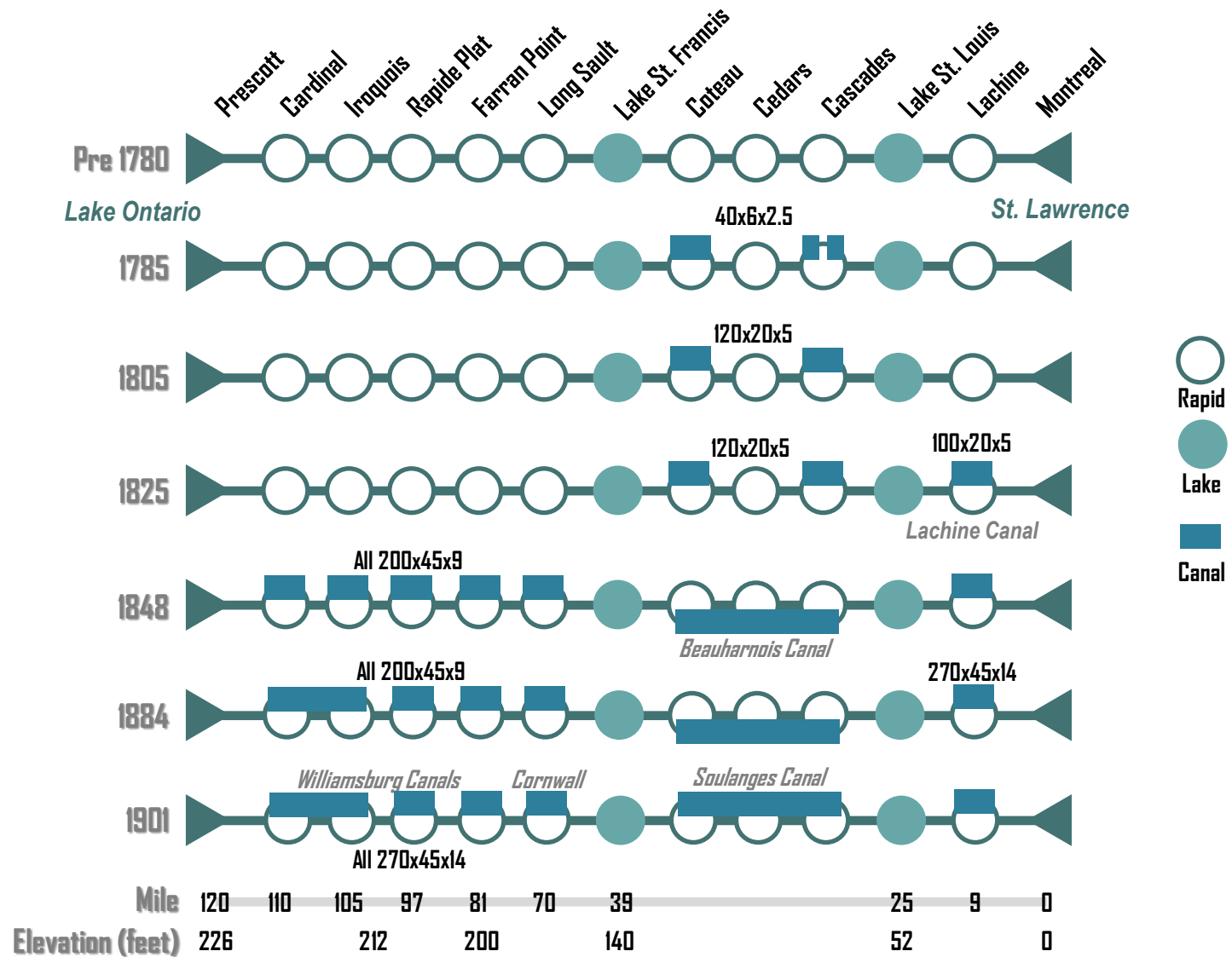
Port Inland Distribution Network of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey



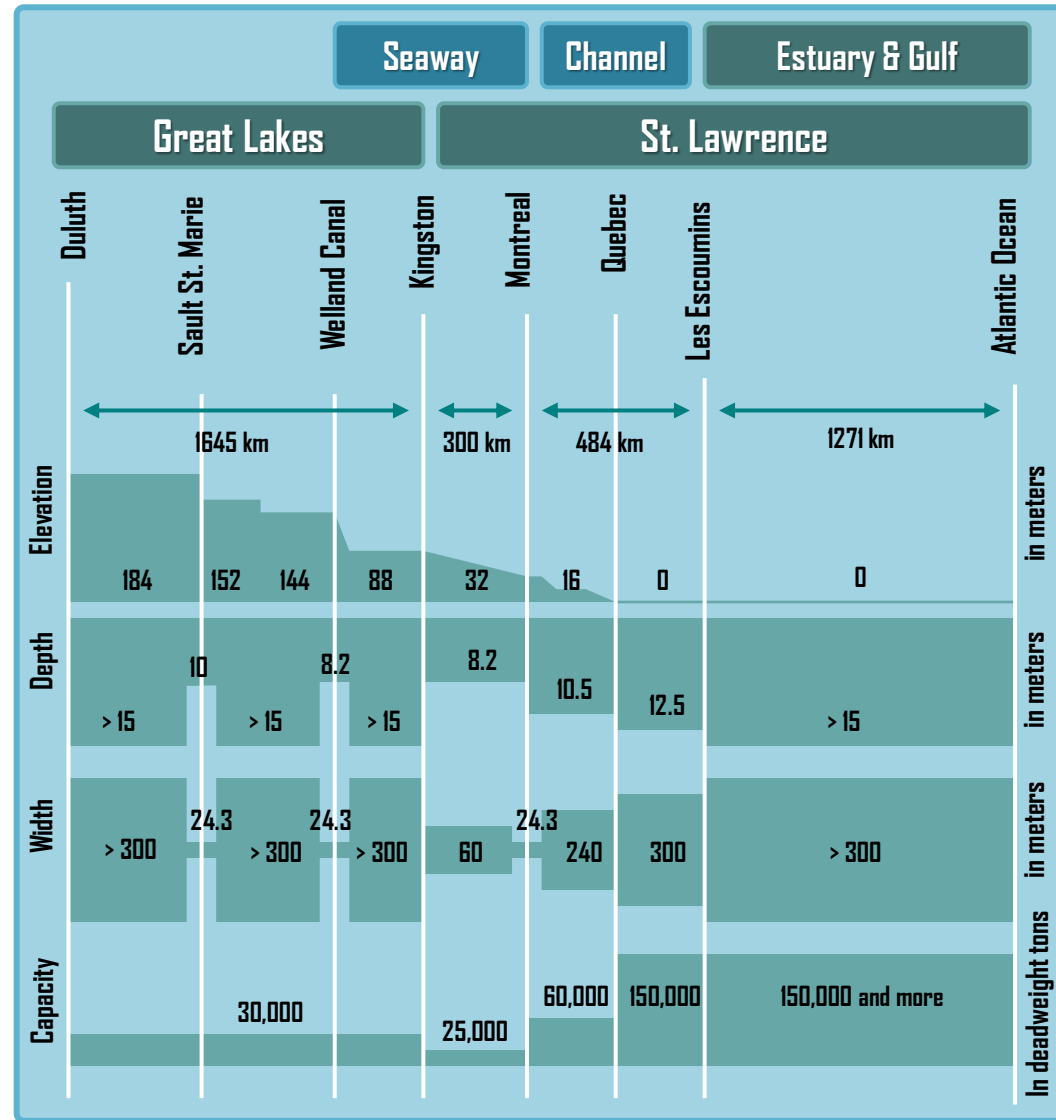


The St. Lawrence Seaway and Regional Development

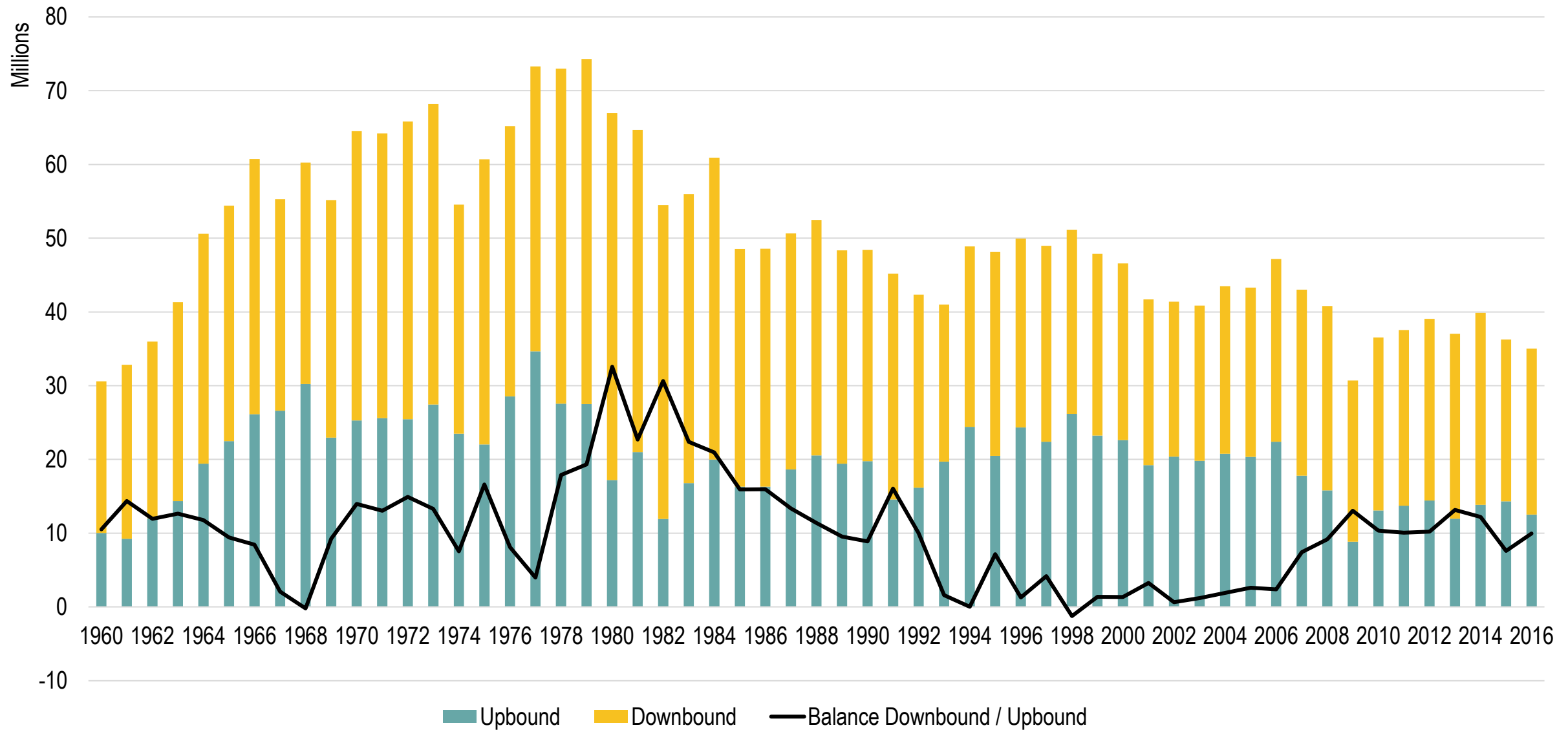
Locks of the Montreal – Lake Ontario Section of the Seaway prior to 1901



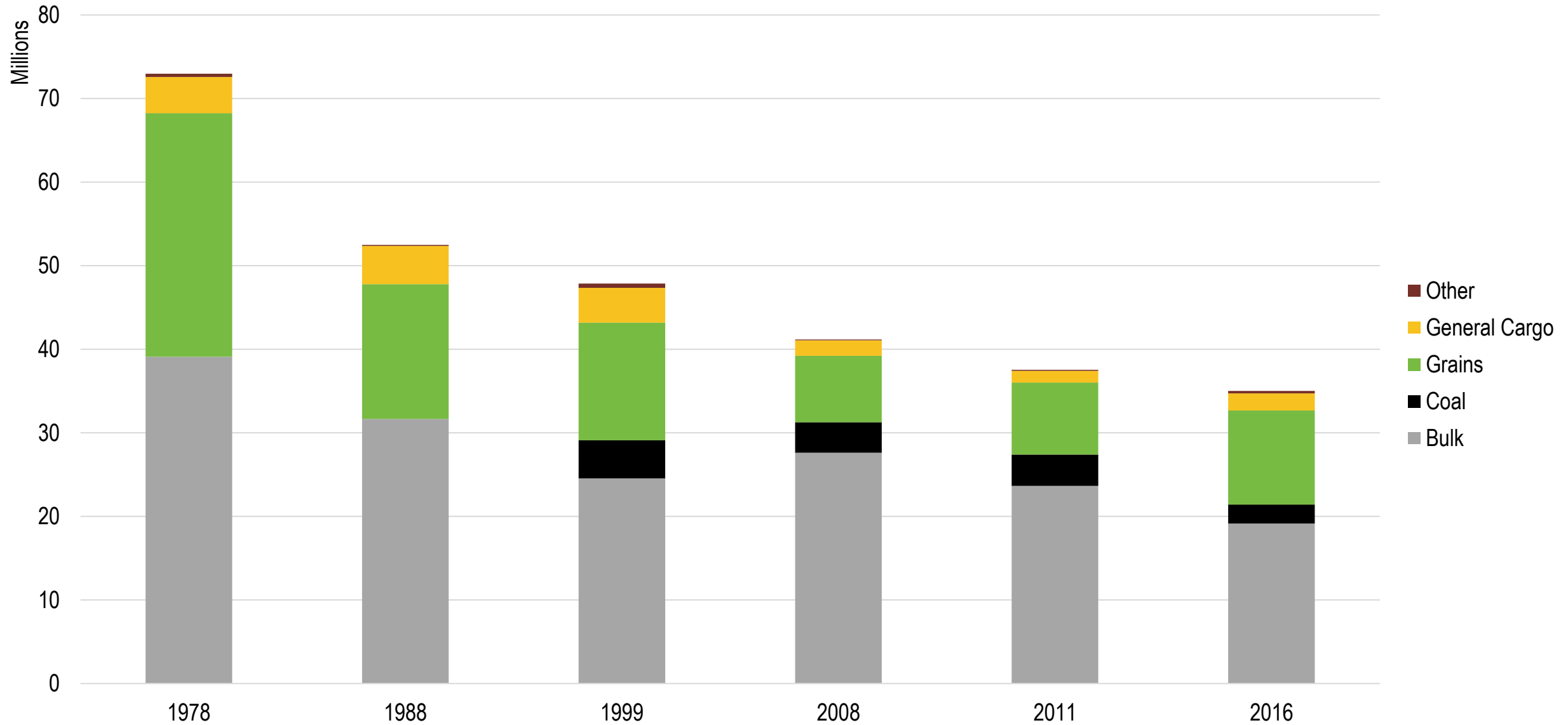
Technical Characteristics of the St. Lawrence Seaway and the Great Lakes System



Tonnage Transiting Through the St. Lawrence Seaway, 1960-2016



Composition of the Traffic Transiting Through the St. Lawrence Seaway, 1978-2016

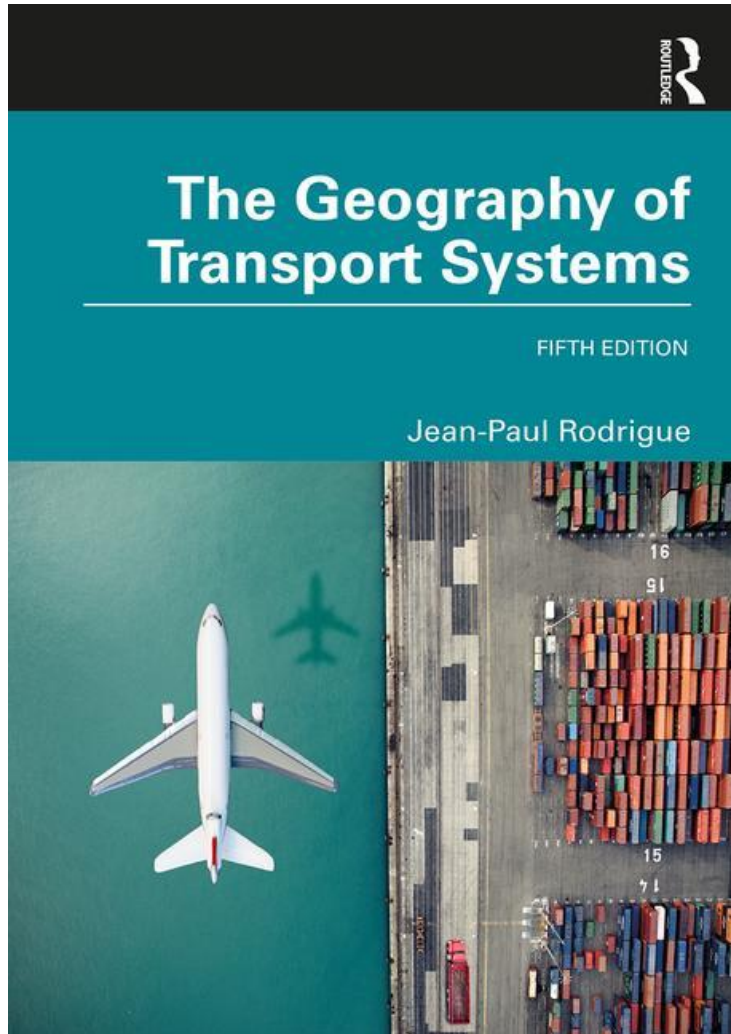


Transit Time on Sections of the St. Lawrence Seaway

	Average Transit (hours)	90% of Transits within (hours)	95% of Transits within (hours)
Welland Canal	11	9-13	7-15
Montreal / Lake Ontario			
Inland Up	24	22-26	20-28
Inland Down	22	20-24	18-26
Ocean Up	23	21-25	19-27
Ocean Down	22	20-24	18-26

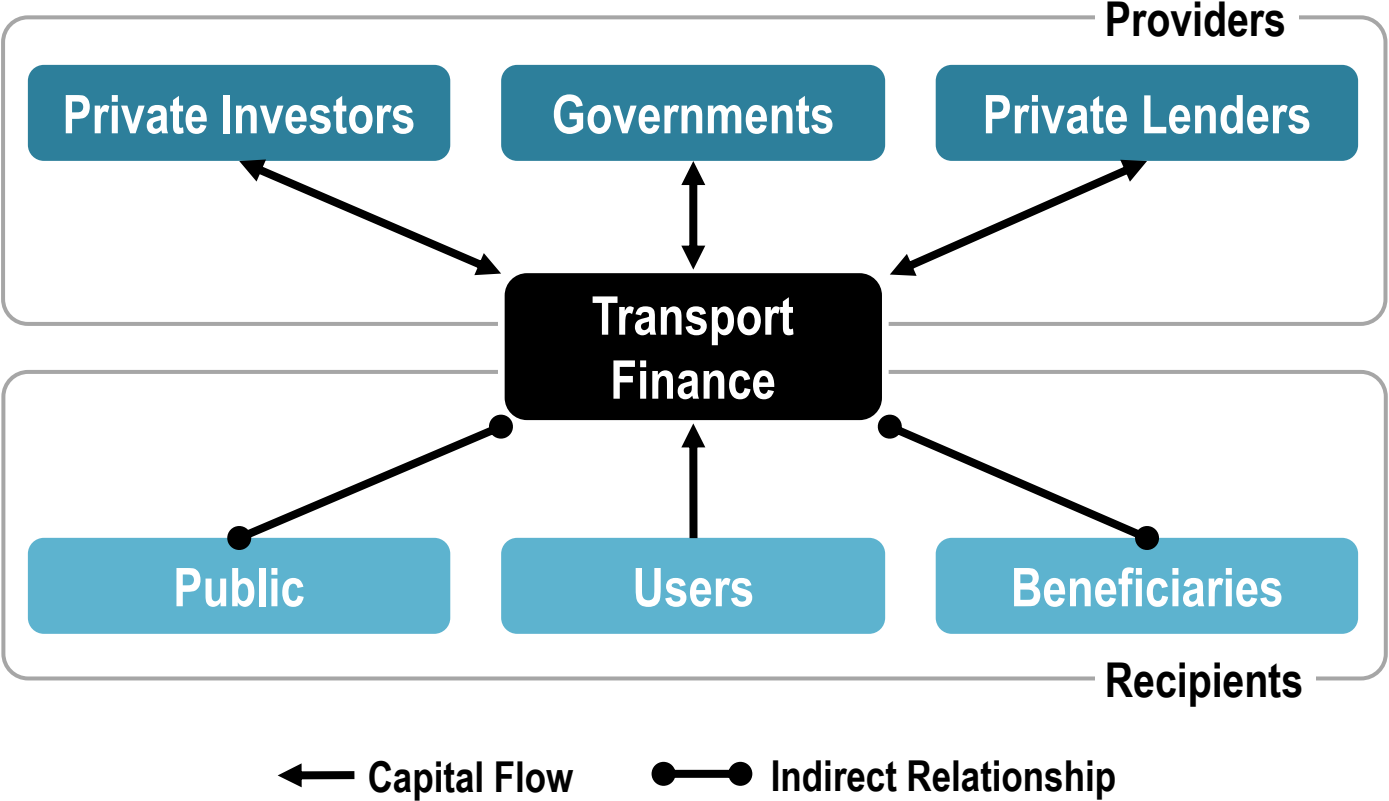
The St. Lawrence Seaway



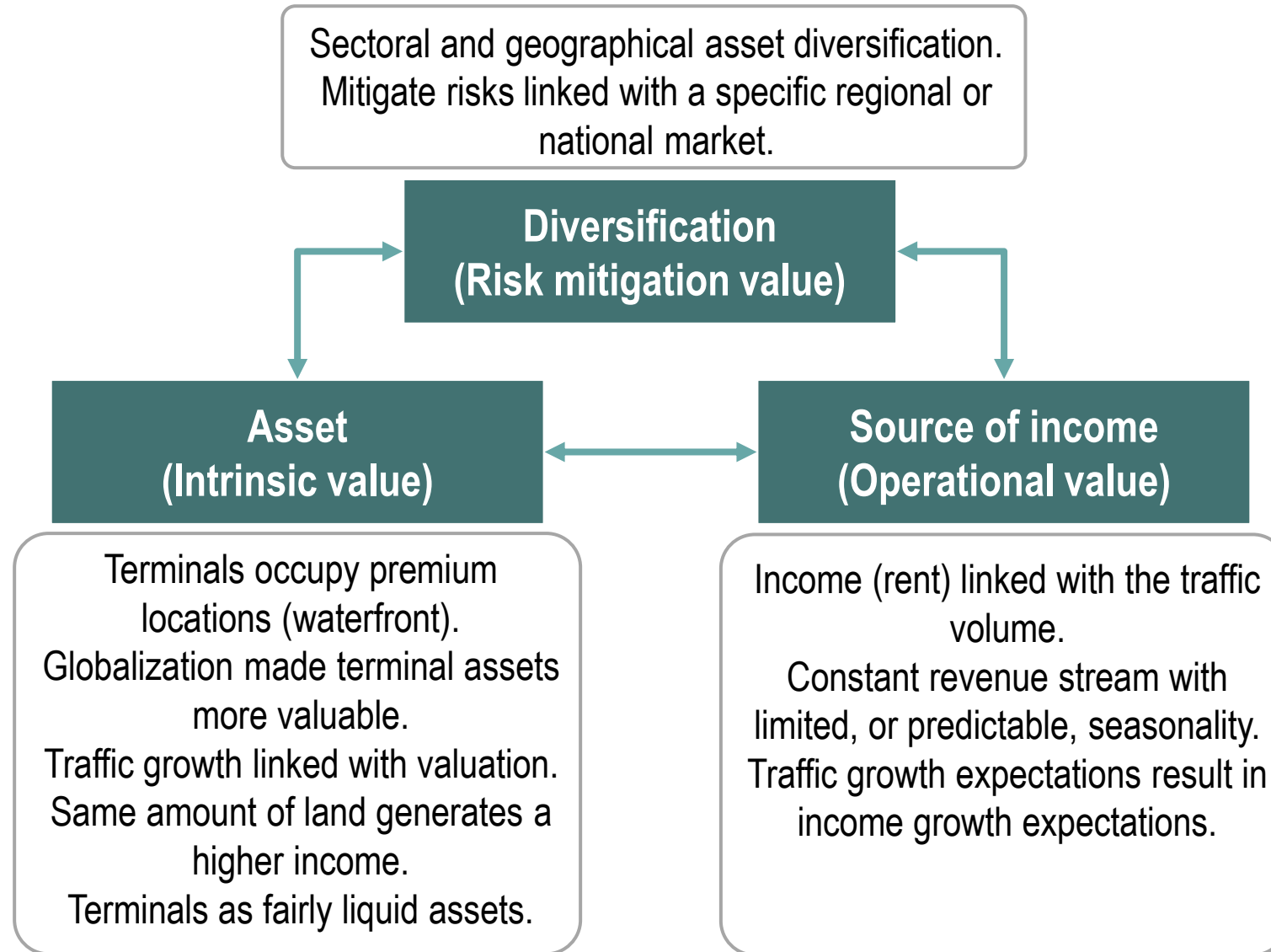


The Financing of Transportation Infrastructure

Actors in Transport Finance



Value Propositions behind the Interest of Equity Firms in Transport Terminals



Examples of Highway Public / Private Partnerships in the United States

	Chicago Skyway	Indiana Toll Road
Year	2005	2006
Infrastructure	7.8 miles (12.5 km) of toll urban highway with a bridge	156.9 mi (252.5 km) of toll intercity highway
Leaser	City of Chicago	State of Indiana
Lessee	Skyway Concession Company	Cintra and Macquarie consortium
Lease duration	99 years	75 years
Amount	\$1.85 billion	\$3.85 billion

Table 4: Top Ten Sovereign Wealth Funds (SWFs) by Assets ¹				
Country	SWF Name	Assets (U.S. \$ billions)	Inception	Origin
Norway	Government Pension Fund - Global	1,035.2	1990	Oil
China	China Investment Corporation	900.0	2007	Non-commodity
UAE – Abu Dhabi	Abu Dhabi Investment Authority	828.0	1976	Oil
Kuwait	Kuwait Investment Authority	524.0	1953	Oil
Saudi-Arabia	SAMA Foreign Holdings	494.0	1952	Oil
China-Hong Kong	Hong Kong Monetary Authority Investment Portfolio	456.6	1993	Non-commodity
China	SAFE Investment Company	441.0	1997	Non-commodity
Singapore	Government of Singapore Investment Corporation	390.0	1981	Non-commodity
Singapore	Temasek Holdings	320.8	1974	Non-Commodity
Qatar	Qatar Investment Authority	320.0	2005	Oil & gas
Total top ten SWFs		5,709.6		
Other SWFs		2,131.8		
Total All SWFs		7,841.4		

¹ Data compiled from Sovereign Wealth Fund Institute (April 2018). Of the more than \$7.8 trillion held by SWFs, over \$4.3 trillion was derived from oil and gas revenues and the rest (\$3.5 trillion) from other sources.