



Freight Mobility Strategic Investment Board

A targeted approach to remain competitive

Talking Freight July 20, 2011



What is the Freight Mobility Strategic Investment Board?

How the FMSIB process works

Select examples



What is the Freight Mobility Strategic Investment Board?

- 1 Public Member, Chair
- 1 Trucking Representative
- 1 Rail Representative
- 1 Maritime Representative
- 2 Port Representatives
- 2 County Representatives
- 2 City Representatives
- 1 DOT Secretary
- 1 Governor Representative



Guide the agency's strategic plan

Evaluates & scores project applications

Advocates for funding

Unbiased broker



Competitively neutral

Develops agreements & funding shares

Advises of freight trends & concerns



Jurisdictional partners submit projects for evaluation

Must principally benefit freight mobility

On a state or regional plan





Must have multiple financial partners

Strategic Freight Corridor

Rail - 5 M tons annually

Road – 4 M tons annually

Waterway – 2.5 M tons annually

- Six year project readiness for construction
 - Less than 6 years difficult to get to construction
 - More than 6 years difficult to hold partnerships
- State, city, county and port may submit
- Competitively neutral jurisdictions & modes
- Partnerships required statutorily





- Projects evaluated by board & tech team
- 198 point criteria evaluation
 - Quantitative analysis
- Teams confer after scoring
- High scoring projects meet with teams
 - qualitative analysis



Freight Mobility Strategic Investment Program

Summary of Eva	<u>luation Criteria:</u>	<u>Weight</u>

Freight Mobility for the Project Area	35 Maximum
Freight Mobility for the Region, State, & Nation	35 Maximum
General Mobility	25 Maximum
Safety	20 Maximum
Freight & Economic Value	15 Maximum
Environment	20 Maximum
Partnership	25 Maximum
Consistency with Regional & State Plans	5 Maximum
Cost	10 Maximum
Special Issues	8 Maximum
	198 points



Final recommendations developed

Adoption of projects in open meeting

- Dollar value and percentage assigned
 - FMSIB cannot increase participation
 - If project costs go up dollar value used
 - If project costs go down percentage used



- Agency works with partners
 - Developing & nurturing partnerships
 - Permitting
 - ROW acquisition
 - Brokering agreements
- Legislature kept current on status

Funding approval for construction



12 months to enter construction

Quarterly reporting required

Projects removed if not advancing





- Unique approaches encouraged to save \$\$
- Groundbreakings/ribbon cuttings
- Cash flow flexibility
- Cash flow accountability
- Nimble response





Example 1 – Edgar Martinez, Way/I-90 Royal Brougham Way/I-90

Limited East/West connection between the Port of Seattle, BNSF rail yard, UP rail yard, I-90 and I-5. Solution: double one-way BNSF grade separation on either side of Safeco Field.

Original agreement/alignment not honored

Secondary alignment flawed design

Final alignment negotiated with all partners and allies

Partners: WSDOT

FMSIB

Port of Seattle

BNSF Railway

City of Seattle

Seattle Mariners

Seattle Seahawks

Fed Funding programs

Additional Allies: ILWU

Washington Trucking Associations

Waterfront Coalition

Seattle Chamber of Commerce

Manufacturing Industrial Coalition





Example 2: Wine Country Road

- Principal route through Prosser Washington with inadequate truck clearance under railroad bridge, redesigned corner to allow truck turns, functionally obsolete river bridge.
- Partners:
- City of Prosser
- Chukker Cherries
- Hogue Winery
- Washington Frontier Juice
- Milne Fruit
- Kenyon Zero Storage
- Denchel Ford
- Dleyhl Farm Service
- Regency Development
- Federal Funding
- Transportation Investment Board

Tree Top

Hall Chevrolet

Les Schwab Tires

Benton County

Port of Benton

WSDOT





Example 3: S. 228th Street

- New corridor between the Kent industrial area, I-5 and ultimately to SR 509 route to the Port of Seattle
- Construct extension of S. 228th to I-5, grade separations of the BNSF and UP mainline tracks
- Partners:
- City of Kent
- BNSF Railway
- UP Railroad
- Warehouse Owners
- FAST
- Port of Seattle
- Port of Tacoma





Greater willingness to participate when directly involved in decision making

Consensus building decision making

Funding Flexibility

What have been the key success factors? Lessons learned

Private sector support for new revenue if part directed to freight

Freight mobility improvement more successful when led by private sector

Easier coordination between private and jurisdictional partners

What have been the key success factors? Lessons learned

Direct private sector involvement

Project selection by unbiased Board

Ability to bring partners & funds together

Leveraging funds





Website: www.fmsib.wa.gov

Email: Schmidk@fmsib.wa.gov