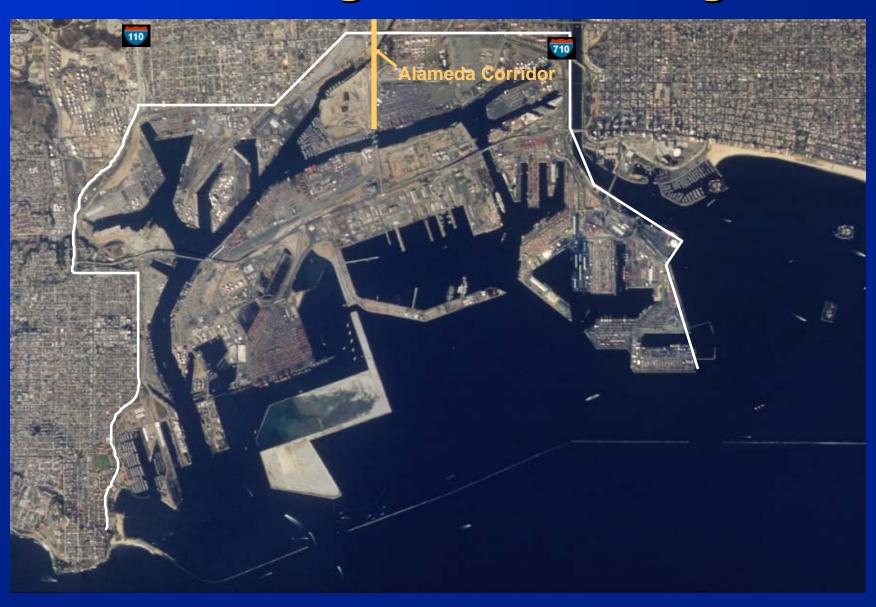
Port Operations

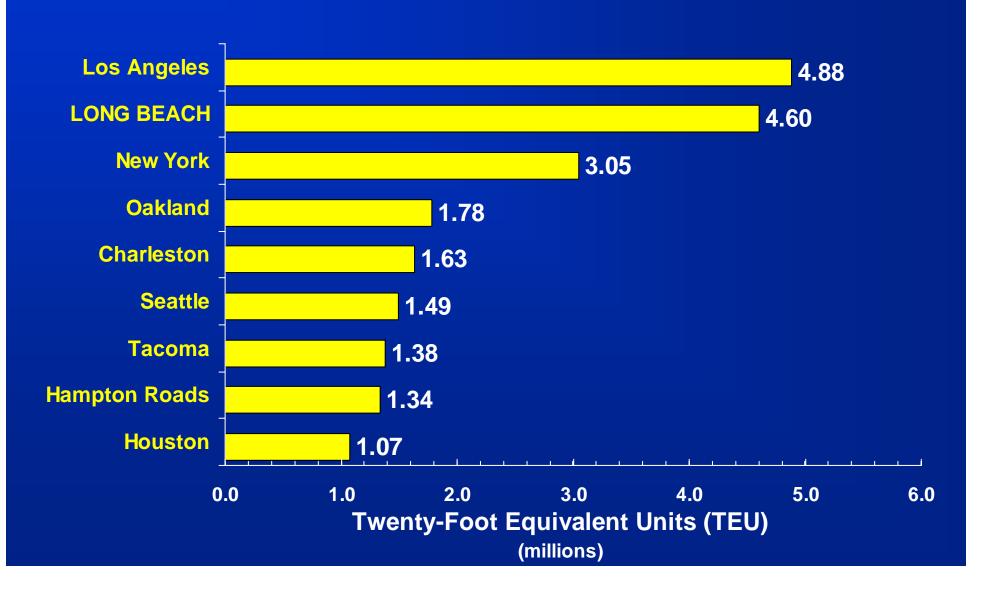
- Harbor Commissioners appointed by mayor; confirmed by City Council
- Commissioners set policy/Exec. Director administers
- Council approval required <u>only</u> for bonded indebtedness; annual budget.
- Port follows provisions of State tidelands law
- Landlord port
- Receive no tax revenue; revenue <u>only</u> from commerce, navigation, marine fisheries and marine recreation
- Spend money <u>only</u> on the same.

Ports of Long Beach/Los Angeles

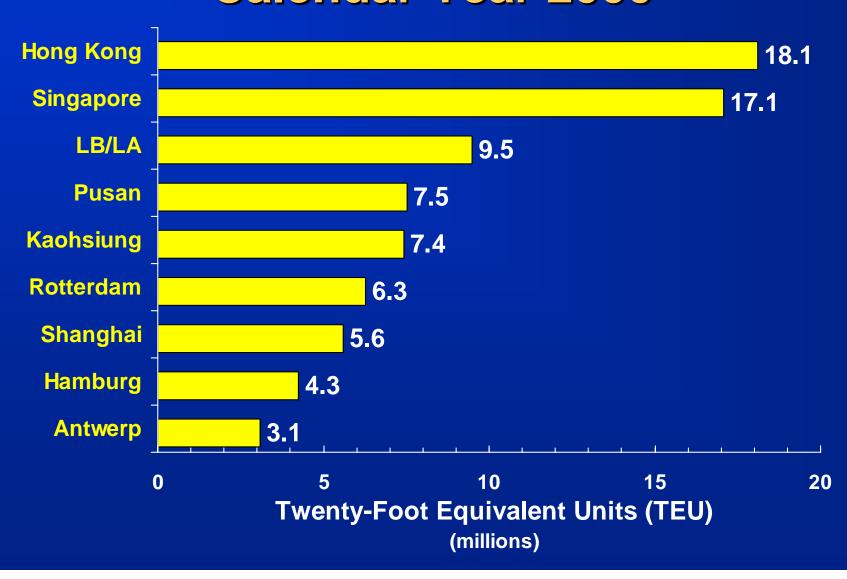


Top U.S. Containerports

Calendar Year 2000



Top World Containerports Calendar Year 2000



Ports of Long Beach/Los Angeles National Benefits

Employment

Customs Revenue

Fed. Income & Bus. Taxes

State & Local Taxes

2.5 Million

\$4 Billion

\$14.2 Billion

\$5.4 Billion

500,000 regional jobs linked to Ports of LB/LA

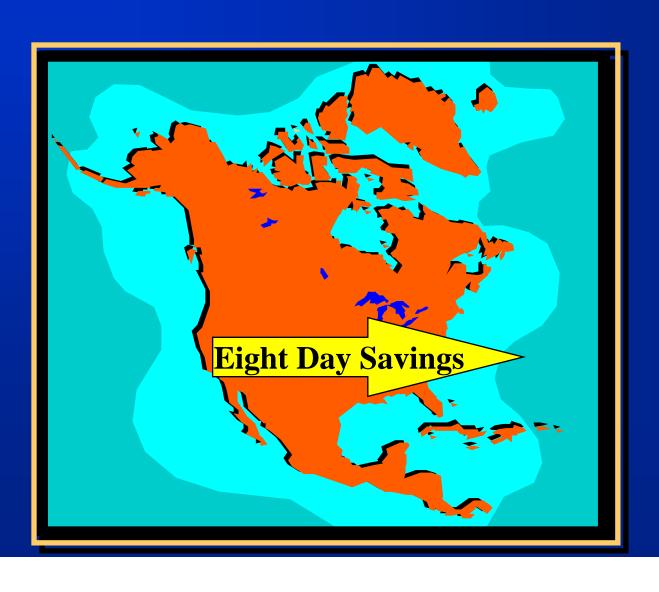
Value of Foreign Trade by U.S. Port (2000)



National Significance of POLB/POLA

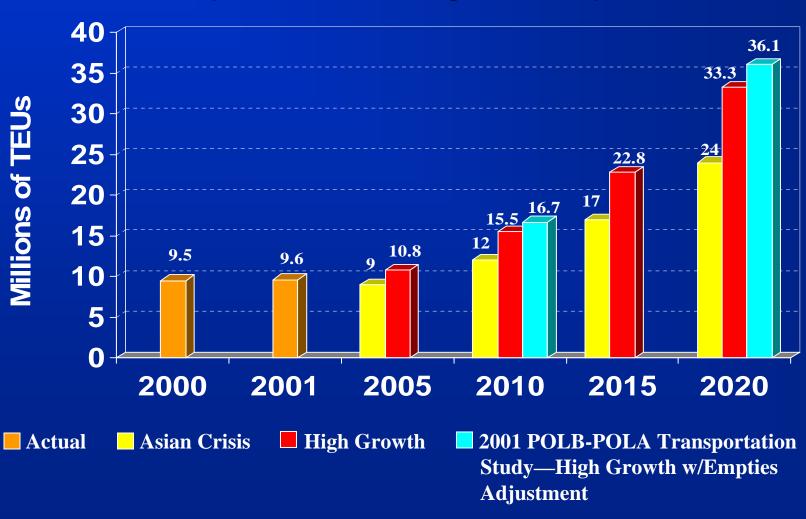


The Intermodal Advantage



Future Growth Port of Long Beach – Los Angeles Container Forecast

(1998 Mercer Management/DRI)



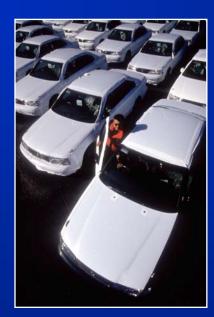
Non-Container Terminal Trips (10% of total truck trips)



liquid bulk



lumber



autos

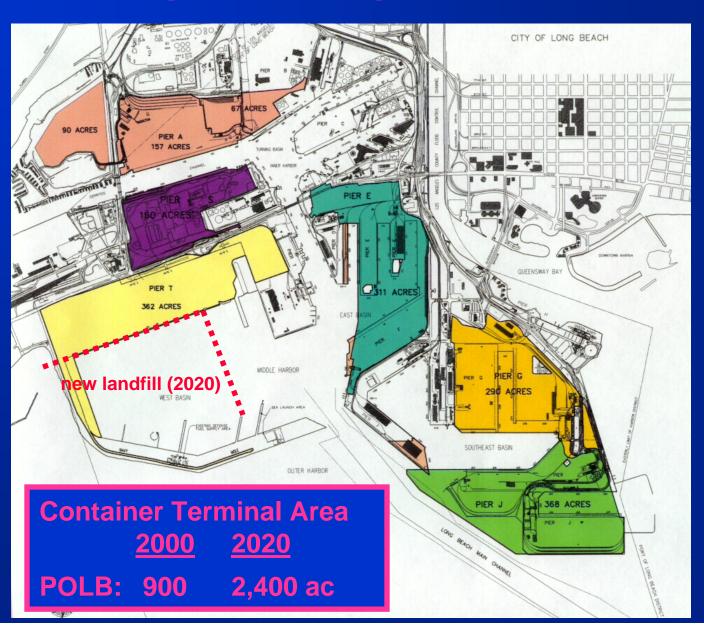


dry bulk



steel

Accommodating Growth- Terminal Infrastructure Port of Long Beach Mega-Terminal Plan



Accommodating Growth- Terminal Infrastructure Proposed Port of Los Angeles Growth



Accommodating Growth- Terminal Infrastructure Cargo Growth-Carrier Needs

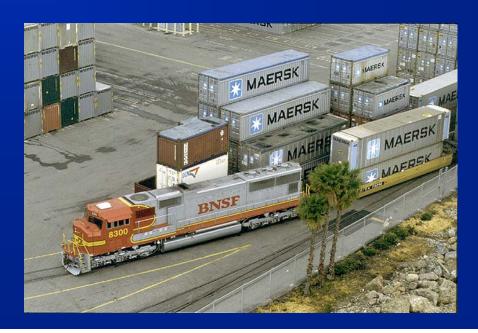


Accommodating Growth- Terminal Infrastructure \$\$\$\$\$\$

- landfill requires wetland mitigation (\$150k/ac); finite area
- Construction cost: \$1.5-\$2.0M/ac
- \$1.1B for capital projects 1994 2000 (current debt)
- \$3 B (current \$) for needed expansion (excludes off-terminal roadway/rail needs)
- \$1.5 Billion in construction spending between 1998 and 2002
- Average daily construction costs exceeds \$1 million at Long Beach

Accommodating Growth Transportation System



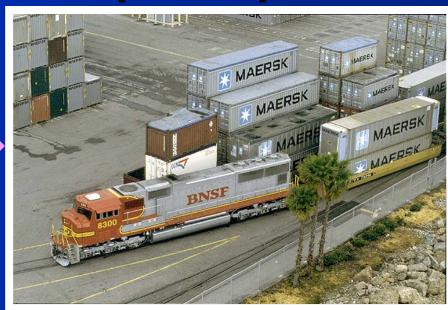


Intermodalism (2002)

Rail (50%)

On-Dock: 15% - 20%

Off-Dock: 30%- 35%





Truck (80%-85%)

Off-Dock: 30%-35%

Local: 50%





Intermodalism (2020)

Rail (50%)

On-Dock: 30% - 35% (capacity)

Off-Dock: 15%- 20%

Currently only 12% capacity







Truck (65%- 70%)

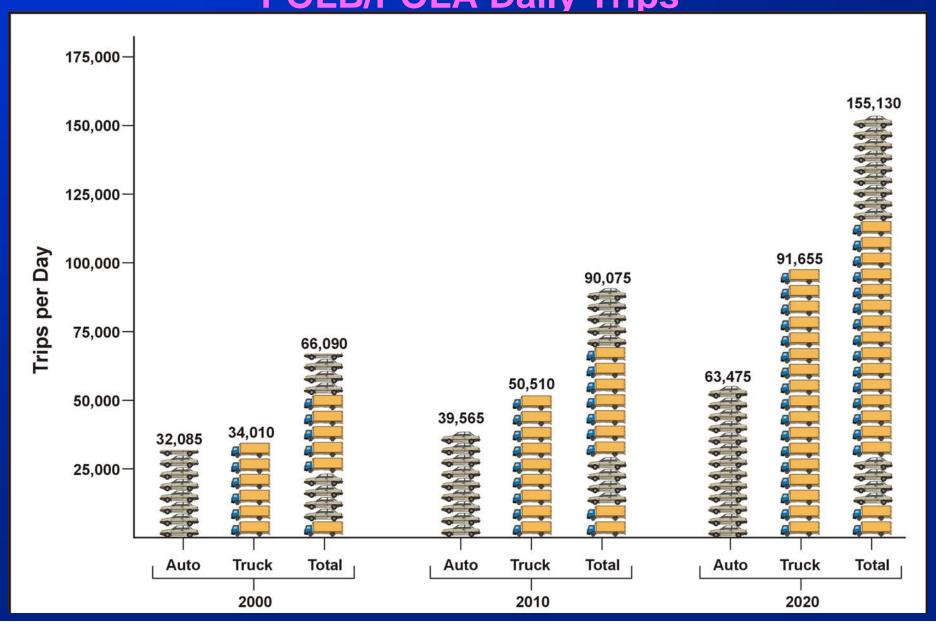
Off-dock: 15%-20%

Local: 50%

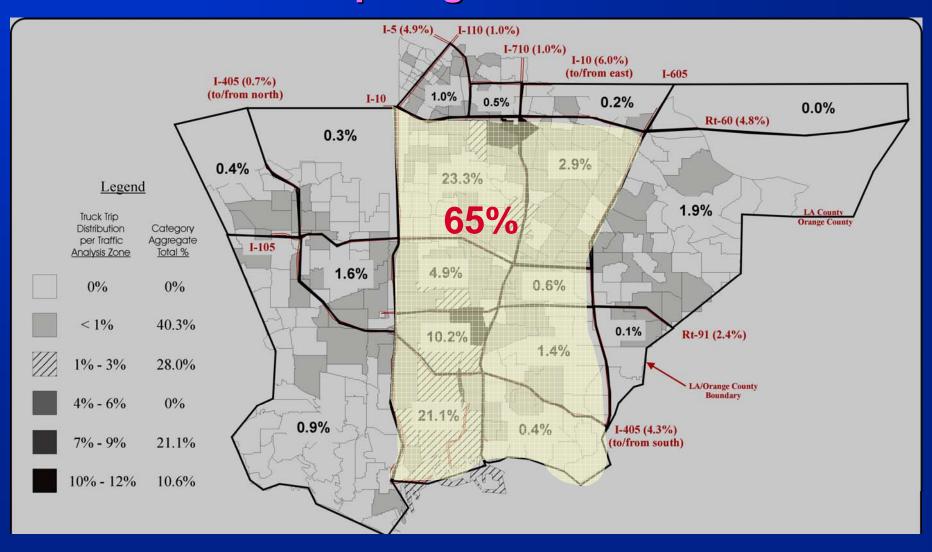




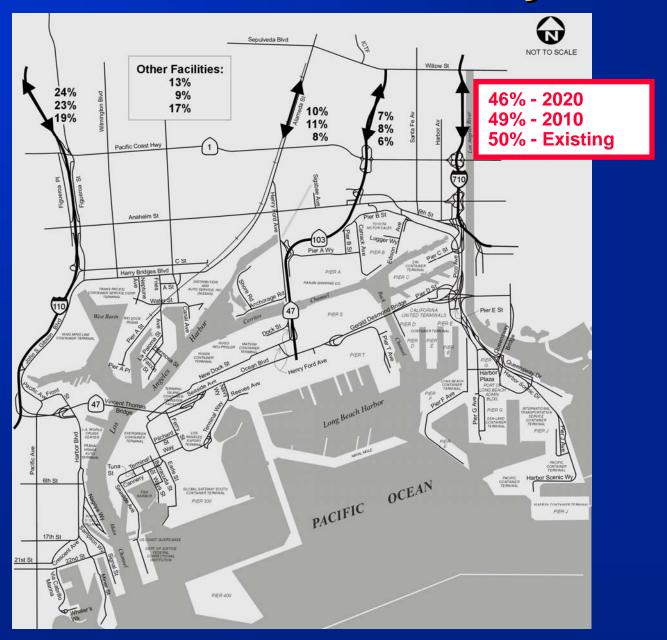
Accommodating Growth POLB/POLA Daily Trips



Accommodating Growth Truck Trip Origin/Destinations

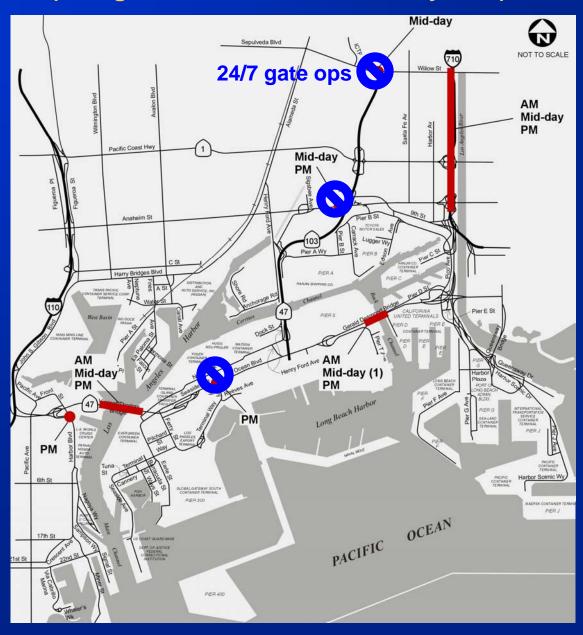


Ports Truck Distribution – Key Routes



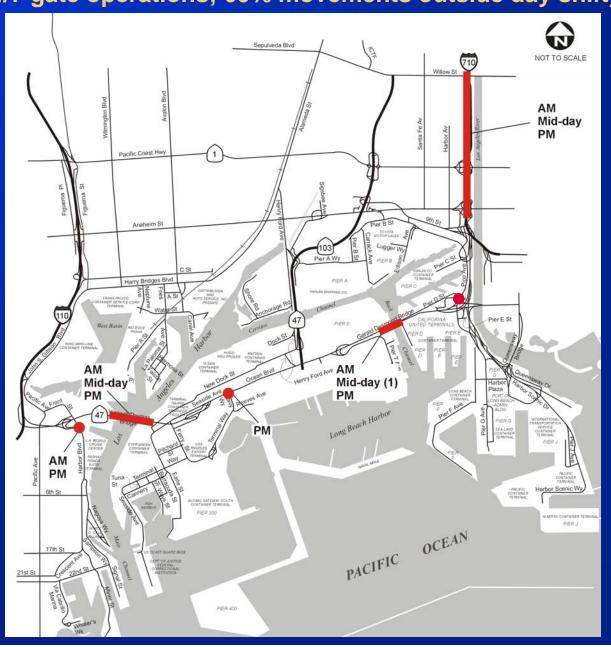
YR 2010 Transportation System Deficiencies

(20% gate movements outside day shift)



YR 2020 Transportation System Deficiencies

(24/7 gate operations; 60% movements outside day shift)



Accommodating Growth Transportation Solutions

1. Trip Reduction Measures

- increased on-dock rail (Ports/Industry)
- more near/off-dock rail capacity (UP/BNSF)
- empty container management (industry)

2. Transportation System Management

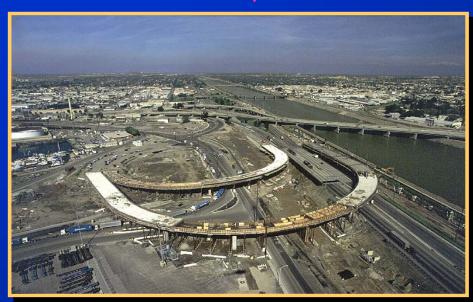
- Intelligent Transportation Systems (Ports/Industry)
- internet app't system (Industry)
- hrs of operation of warehouses, terminals, etc.; requires cooperation of entire supply chain

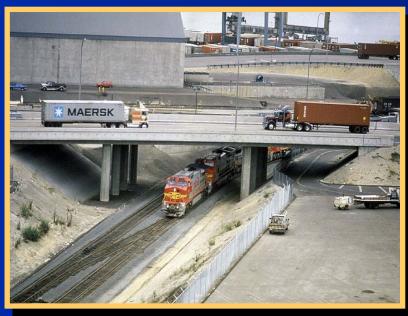
3. Physical Capacity Improvements

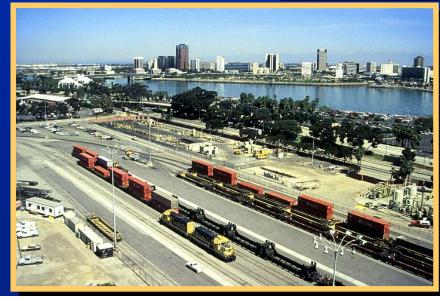
ROW limited/funds scarce

Port Transportation Projects

\$370 million investment

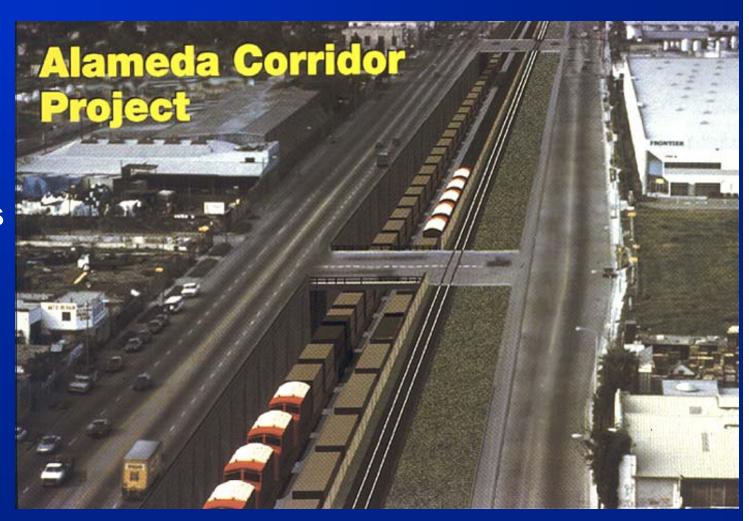






Port Transportation Projects

- Trenched central segment
- 30 grade separations

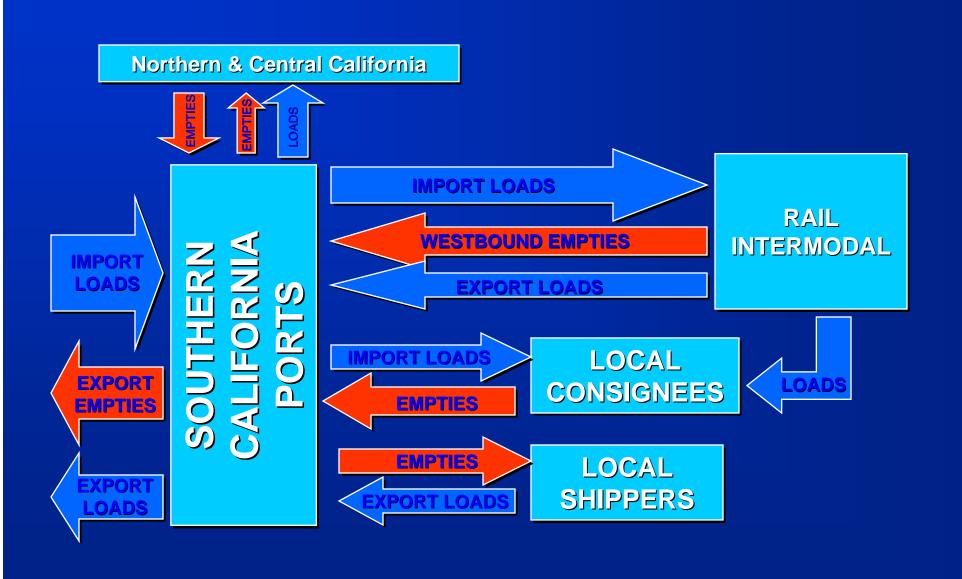


ALAMEDA CORRIDOR





Container Flows are Very Complex!



Empty Container Management



Concept

- virtual CY using internet system
 - direct interchange of MT between importers/exporters
- off-dock depot using internet system
 - indirect interchange

<u>eModal</u>

- Website to improve intermodal logistics; provide container availability; bulletin board
- Appointments:
 ↓ peak period trips; queues
- MT Management:
 ↓ trips
- Integration with Port ITS project

Study

Gateway Cities COG Study

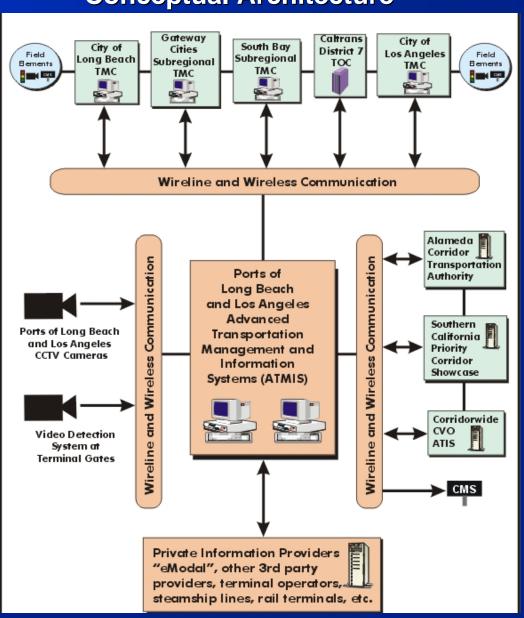
Barriers to Container Reuse

- Ownership mismatch (e.g. wrong steamship line)
- Type mismatch (e.g. wrong size, wrong type, or tri-axle chassis required for heavy exports)
- Different drayage company (steamship line does not control choice)
- Timing and detention cost
- Terminals used as warehouses for MTYs
- Difficulty of tracking per diem and M&R charges
- Steamship line contracts that do not allow interchange or make the first trucker responsible
- Skeptics foresee administrative headaches
- System has to be "good for everybody" to work, and benefits may not be apparent to all

POLB/POLA Intelligent Transportation Systems Project

Conceptual Architecture

- Total cost: \$10.2M
- POLB, POLA, ACTA to provide \$3M in matching funds
- Awarded \$4.236 M from MTA (FY04/05
- Awarded \$0.4 M FY02 Federal Appropriations Bill Earmark



Planned Port Regional Projects



Terminal Island Fwy/Ocean Blvd. Interchange (\$50M)



• PADP, ISTEA Project, TEA 21 "High Priority" Project, Governor's TCRP Project

Gerald Desmond Bridge Replacement



- State DOT & Port agree bridge should be replaced
 - Insufficient traffic capacity
 - Insufficient channel vertical clearance
 - Low Year 2000 "Sufficiency Rating" (54.3); replacement recommended at 50
- \$50 million painting job abandoned Port returned \$28 million federal/state funding
- Prelim. Eng begun (6 to 8 lanes req'd)
- Est. cost: \$370M
 - can be built next to existing bridge, minimizing closure
- Est. Schedule: 2006/07

I-710 Improvements



By 2010

• 6 →8 to 10 lanes (or truck lanes)

PLUS

- 24/7 gate operations (60% outside day shift)
- 30% -35% on-dock rail

I-710 Major Corridor Study



- Intelligent Transportation Systems
- Truck lane alternative
- Interchanges
- Adjacent arterial streets
- Study Cost: \$3.9 million
- Improvement Costs: +\$4 billion??
- Study Completion: 2003
- Port on policy & technical committees
- Gateway Cities COG to seek TEA 21 Reauthorization Earmark Funds

