## Bi-National Transportation Model for the Paso del Norte Region

Infrastructure on the Border Symposium

September 27, 2017


## Extreme Events

## TX Land Ports of Entry are vital for trade and will continue to be so..

| Name | Total Trade <br> Value <br> (Truck) | Export Value <br> (Truck) | Import <br> Value <br> (Truck) | \% Export <br> Value | \%Import <br> Value | \% Total <br> Trade Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Laredo, TX | 117 | 54 | 63 | 17 | 21 | 19 |
| Detroit, MI | 99 | 58 | 40 | 18 | 13 | 16 |
| Buffalo-Niagara, NY | 62 |  | 26 | 12 | 9 | 10 |
| El Paso, TX | 51 | 22 | 29 | 7 | 10 |  |
| Port Huron, MI | 48- - | $50-$ | 48 | $10-$ | 万 | 8 |
| Otay Mesa, CA | 33 | 11 | 22 | 3 | 7 | 5 |
| Champlain Rouses Pt, NY | 24 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Hidalgo, TX | 21 | 9 | 15 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| Santa Teresa, NM | 18 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Pembina, ND | 17 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 |

Top 10 Ports by Trade Value (Billions of US\$) ranked by total trade for USA- NAFTA partner trade in 2011. (U.S. DOT, Research and Innovative Technology Administration, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, TransBorder Freight Data, 2012)

## Complex Problem



## Lots of moving pieces

## Complex Problem

How do you model something this complex?


## Complex Problem



There is no "one" modeling platform that can answer all the questions

## Concept - What is MRM?

- Model integration taking the strengths of all model resolutions
- Macro gives blueprint of network and provides O/D
- Meso provides regionwide estimation of traffic redistribution
- Micro- local operational analysis (individual car/lane)



## Concept - Why is MRM Important?

- Models are not mutually exclusive
- They are complimentary to one another and can accomplish optimal modeling capabilities
- Retain the best characteristics of each model
- Incorporate multiple trip purposes
- Realistic representation of regional traffic
- Detailed interactions


## What we did

- Developed a bi-national travel demand model in TransCAD
- Includes both EI Paso and Juarez with POEs
- TAZs compatible with El Paso MPO model
- Separate matrices for cars and trucks



## What we did

- Converted the travel demand model to simulation-based DTA
- Time-dependent matrices (24 hours)
- Cars and trucks


Mesoscopic

## What we did

- Developed microscopic models of BOTA and Zaragoza POEs
- Higher details in terms of lane assignments, queuing, delays at inspection booths
- Multiple modes of transport
- Cars
- Trucks
- Transit
- Pedestrians
- Bicycles
- Rail

- Realistic driver behavior
- 2D and 3D graphics


## What Tool to Use

- How would we model freight movement?
- Regional analysis
- Develop mesoscopic model of region
- Able to paint a broader picture of traffic patterns
- Simulate impacts of multiple POEs simultaneously
- Diversions due to congestion
- Individual POEs will be modeled using microscopic simulation tools
- Provides output at a localized level
- Help front line staff make immediate decisions


## Freight Regulatory Plan

- Objectives of Juarez Freight Regulatory Plan:
- Develop framework to organize and optimally manage freight vehicle flows
- Safely, efficiently and clean
- Adequate for current and future infrastructure
- Propose improvements to regulatory framework
- Update existing regulations
- Define official freight routes
- Define clearly the scope and attributions of authorities



## Freight Regulatory Plan



## Freight Regulatory Plan

- Understand freight movement in Juarez
- Focused around maquiladoras
- Use data to calibrate model



## Freight Regulatory Plan

- Determine truck route options for Mexican truckers
- Road closures
- New routes
- Departure times
- Shifted some freight trips to rail



## Extreme Events

## Aging Infrastructure - Underinvestment or Disinvestment in Critical Links Could be Costly...



## Extreme Events

## Dynamic Traffic Assignment Modeling Framework to Simulate Traffic Effects of Failures...



- Agriculture Industries
- Construction Industries Manufacturing Industries Retail Industries WholesaleTrade Industries
- Maquiladoras (Industries in Mexico) _ US Route Hwy (US 54 \& US 62)


Simulation Area: LPOE connecting to I-10 interchange.

## Extreme Events

- Impacts of BOTA bridge closure
- "What if's"
- Impact at bridges
- Capture diversion
- Short vs. Long-term impacts
- Determine the economic impact of closure



## Extreme Events



Capture Diversion

## Extreme Events

Economic Costs of Critical Infrastructure Failure in the El Paso/Juarez Region

## Detailed Bridge Analysis

- Determine the commuting cost of passenger vehicles on El Paso/Juarez border
- Develop microscopic model of the Bridge of the Americas (BOTA)
- Simulate various number of inspection stations, inspection times
- Port of Entry Emissions Inventory
- Develop model of Zaragoza
- Develop linkage between simulation model and MOVES
- Calculate freight and passenger car emissions over 24 hour period


## Commuting Cost

- Quantify the monetary impact of northbound traffic at BOTA
- Base on number of inspection booths open
- Derive the Value of Travel Time savings
- Calculate the commuting cost




## Commuting Cost

| Scenario | Total Annual <br> Insurance Cost <br> (2012 US\$/Year) | Routine <br> Maintenance, <br> Tires, Repair, <br> and <br> Depreciation <br> Costs | Fuel Costs | Texas Vehicle <br> Inspection or <br> Engomado <br> Ecológico <br> Costs | CO2 Emission <br> Costs <br> (US\$/day) | Commuting <br> Cost |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 Lanes Opened | $\$ 5,602,896$ | $\$ 472,868$ | $\$ 14,972,300$ | $\$ 94,086$ | $\$ \$ 182,482$ | $\mathbf{\$ 2 1 , 3 2 4 , 6 3 2}$ |
| 12 Lanes Opened | $\$ 5,955,924$ | $\$ 502,670$ | $\$ 5,941,105$ | $\$ 100,014$ | $\$ 72,270$ | $\mathbf{\$ 1 2 , 5 7 1 , 9 8 3}$ |
| 13 Lanes Opened | $\$ 5,956,873$ | $\$ 502,742$ | $\$ 2,561,570$ | $\$ 100,030$ | $\$ \$ 30,715$ | $\mathbf{\$ 9 , 1 5 1 , 9 3 0}$ |
| 14 Lanes Opened | $\$ 5,958,771$ | $\$ 502,959$ | $\$ 1,930,485$ | $\$ 100,062$ | $\$ 23,488$ | $\mathbf{\$ 8 , 5 1 5 , 7 6 5}$ |

Annual Commuting Cost (\$/year)

## Port of Entry Emissions Analysis

- Determine emissions impacts from passenger cars and trucks
- Develop a model of the Ysleta-Zaragoza port of entry
- Test various operational scenarios
- Inspection time/veh

- Number of booths open


## Port of Entry Emissions Analysis



Number of Inspection Booths in Operation - NB Direction

## Port of Entry Emissions Analysis



Average Wait Time—Passenger Vehicles

## Port of Entry Emissions Analysis



Average Wait Time—Commercial Vehicles

## Port of Entry Emissions Analysis

Cars

| Scenario | Vehicle Type | Direction | $\mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{gm})$ | $\mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{gm})$ | $\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{X}}(\mathrm{gm})$ | $\mathrm{PM}_{10}(\mathrm{gm})$ | $\mathrm{PM}_{2.5}(\mathrm{gm})$ | PMEC (gm) | THC (gm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Base | Car | Northbound | 284,276 | $10,116,953$ | 27,657 | 384 | 340 | 50 | 17,198 |
| x 10 | Car | Northbound | 272,959 | $9,650,190$ | 26,894 | 373 | 330 | 48 | 16,363 |
| x 15 | Car | Northbound | 225,589 | $7,845,430$ | 22,937 | 327 | 289 | 42 | 13,220 |
| x 20 | Car | Northbound | 218,040 | $7,572,766$ | 22,220 | 317 | 281 | 41 | 12,754 |
| x 25 | Car | Northbound | 210,950 | $7,316,178$ | 21,557 | 308 | 273 | 40 | 12,313 |


| Scenario | Vehicle Type | Direction | $\mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{gm})$ | $\mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{gm})$ | $\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{x}}(\mathrm{gm})$ | $\mathrm{PM}_{10}(\mathrm{gm})$ | $\mathrm{PM}_{2.5}(\mathrm{gm})$ | PMEC (gm) | THC (gm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Base | Truck | Northbound | 110,795 | $25,173,720$ | 259,551 | 12,570 | 11,564 | 5,344 | 22,199 |
| x 10 | Truck | Northbound | 111,633 | $25,382,394$ | 261,517 | 12,672 | 11,658 | 5,401 | 22,346 |
| x 15 | Truck | Northbound | 111,955 | $25,447,076$ | 262,244 | 12,705 | 11,688 | 5,407 | 22,422 |
| x20 | Truck | Northbound | 110,188 | $25,043,140$ | 258,013 | 12,512 | 11,511 | 5,341 | 22,044 |
| x25 | Truck | Northbound | 109,987 | $24,991,579$ | 257,534 | 12,486 | 11,487 | 5,325 | 22,012 |

## Port of Entry Emissions Analysis

Cars

| Scenario | Vehicle Type | Direction | $\mathrm{CO}_{(\mathrm{gm})}$ | $\mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{gm})$ | $\mathrm{NO}_{x}(\mathrm{gm})$ | $\mathrm{PM}_{10}(\mathrm{gm})$ | $\mathrm{PM}_{2.5}(\mathrm{gm})$ | PMEC (gm) | THC (gm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Base | Passenger | Northbound | 210,950 | $7,316,178$ | 21,557 | 308 | 273 | 40 | 12,313 |
| 25\% Reduction in Capacity | Passenger | Northbound | 238,631 | $8,393,126$ | 23,740 | 331 | 293 | 43 | 14,206 |
| $50 \%$ Reduction in Capacity | Passenger | Northbound | 267,057 | $9,494,845$ | 26,008 | 358 | 317 | 46 | 16,131 |
| $75 \%$ Reduction in Capacity | Passenger | Northbound | 270,667 | $9,638,504$ | 26,263 | 363 | 321 | 47 | 16,387 |


| Trucks | Scenario | Vehicle Type | Direction | CO(gm) | $\mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{gm})$ | $\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{x}}(\mathrm{gm})$ | $\mathrm{PM}_{10}(\mathrm{gm})$ | $\mathrm{PM}_{2.5}$ (gm) | PMEC (gm) | THC (gm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Base | Commercial | Northbound | 109,987 | 24,991,579 | 257,534 | 12,486 | 11,487 | 5,325 | 22,012 |
|  | 25\% Reduction in Capacity | Commercial | Northbound | 106,618 | 24,256,000 | 249,751 | 12,105 | 11,136 | 5,164 | 21,335 |
|  | 50\% Reduction in Capacity | Commercial | Northbound | 107,267 | 24,395,220 | 251,331 | 12,170 | 11,197 | 5,175 | 21,400 |
|  | 75\% Reduction in Capacity | Commercial | Northbound | 107,796 | 24,535,832 | 252,978 | 12,237 | 11,258 | 5,190 | 21,632 |

Number of Inspection Booths Open and 25 Percent Reduction in Wait Time

## Bridge of the Americas



Texas A\&M

## Thank You!!

