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High Volume, High Velocity Intermodal Operations

AAPA Facilities Engineering Seminar – Jacksonville, Fl. January 2006



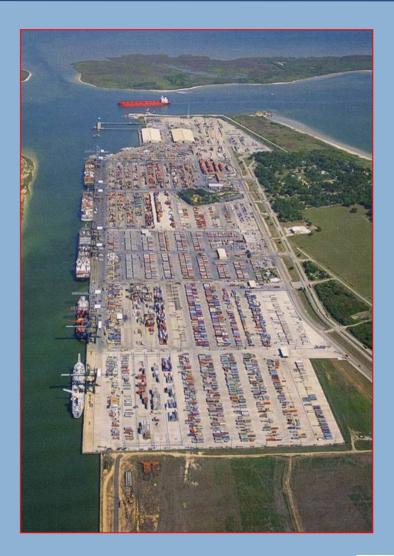
- Industry Trends
- Equipment Design Responses
- Intermodal Response
- Container Yard Operations
 - Yard Operating Systems
 - Yard Transport Equipment
 - Intermodal Rail Operations
- Port of Tacoma a Case Study
- Systems Approach to IY Design





Larger ships

- Larger terminals
- Higher throughput volumes
- Integrated intermodal facilities
- Increased usage of technology
- Increased throughput velocities
- More environmental implications
 - Congestion
 - Pollution
- Enhanced security measures





Equipment Design Responses

- Bigger & Faster Cranes
- Improved Crane Configurations
- Multi-lift Crane Configurations
- Improved Operating Scenarios
- Use of Automation







Increased Throughput and Congestion

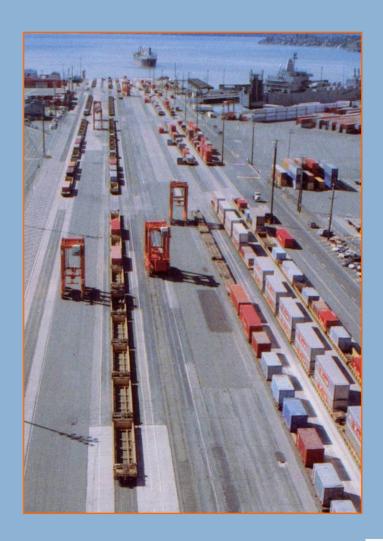




Intermodal Response

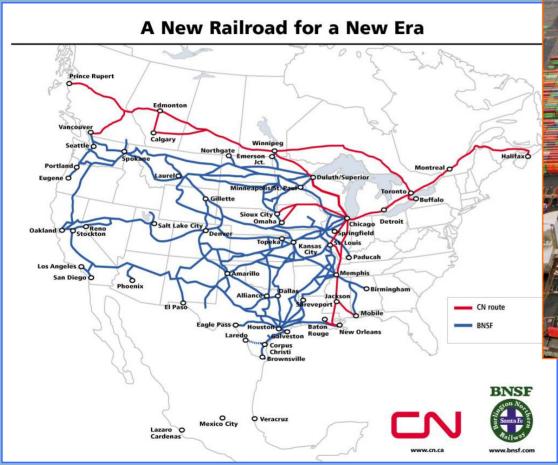
- **Increased Velocity**
- **Increased Storage Density**
- **Increased Reliability**

... results in More Throughput **And Better Customer Service**





Upgraded Rail Infrastructure









Dedicated Intermodal Facilities







- **Grade Separations**
- **On-dock Intermodal Terminals**





- **Upgraded operating** paradigms
- New support equipment

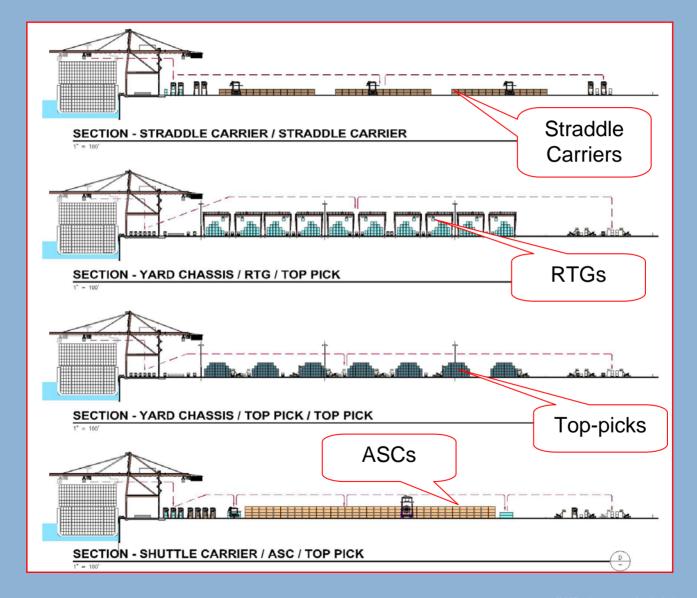








Container Yard Operations

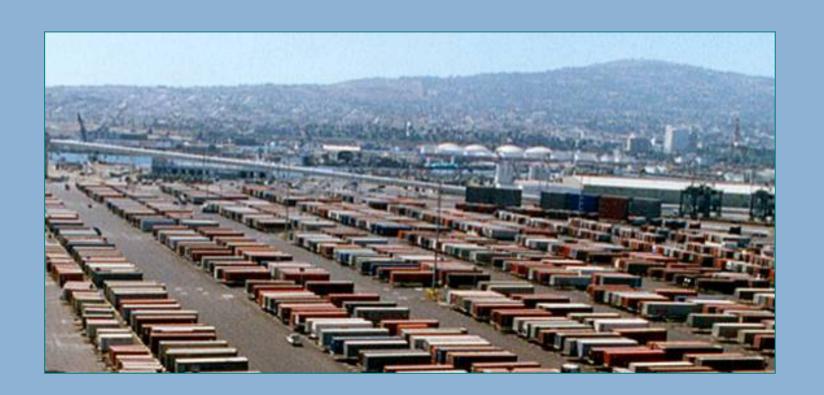




Wheeled Operation

- Low density
- Good selectivity
- Direct street truck access

Truck maneuvering aisles



- High density
- Poor selectivity
- Adjacent truck access
- Large maneuvering aisle

Top-Handler Operation



- High density
- Moderate selectivity
- Adjacent truck access
- Hardened runways





Straddle Carrier Operation

- Low/Moderate density
- Fair selectivity
- Remote truck transfer areas

S/C maneuvering aisles



RMG Operation

- High density
- Moderate selectivity
- Adjacent truck access
- Railed runways
- Electric power





Automated Yard Crane Operation

- High density
- Moderate selectivity
- Remote truck transfers
- Railed runways
- Electric power
- Auto-shuffling





- Coupled transfer
- Flexible travel path

Yard Chassis

Low capital cost

- Low maintenance cost
- **Transport only**



- Coupled transfer
- Inflexible travel direction
- Moderate labor force
- Moderate capital cost
- Moderate maintenance cost

Transport only





- Coupled transfer
- Inflexible travel path
- IT labor force
- High capital cost
- High maintenance cost
- **Transport only**





- Uncoupled transfer
- Flexible travel direction
- Moderate labor force
- High capital cost
- High maintenance cost
- Transport & stack

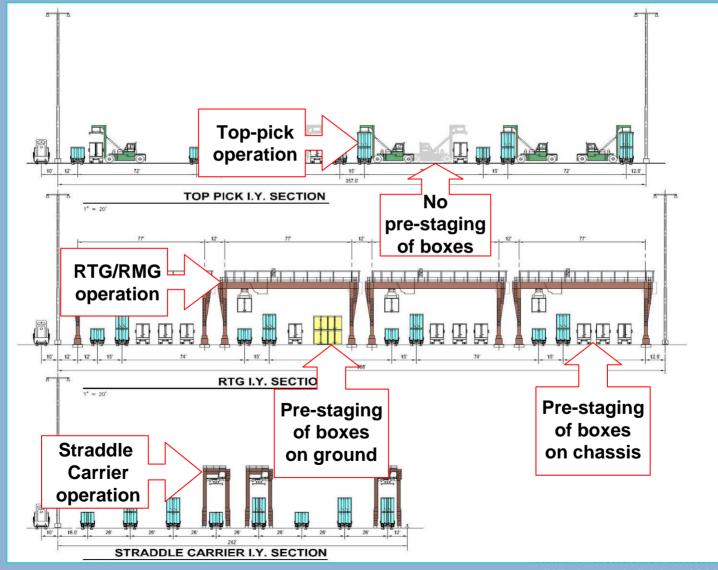




Intermodal Rail Operations









Two track reach maximum

Wide service aisles

No pre-staging of boxes



Top-pick/Reach Stacker Operation



Multi-track access

RTG/RMG Operation

- Multi-access aisles
- Pre-staging of boxes





Large Span RMG Operations

- Multi-track access
- Multi-access aisles
- Pre-staging of boxes



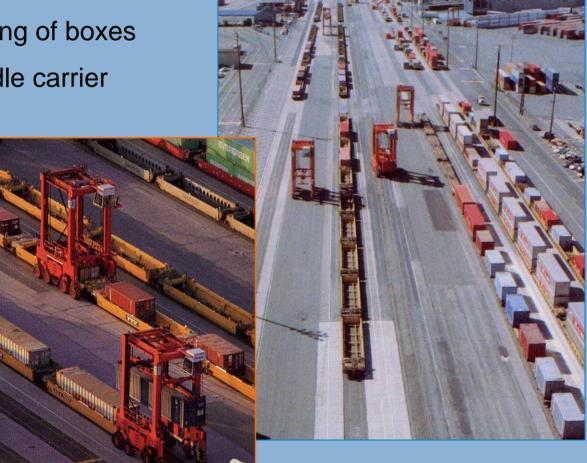


Single track access

Straddle Carrier Operation

- Narrow access aisles
- No pre-staging of boxes

Wider straddle carrier





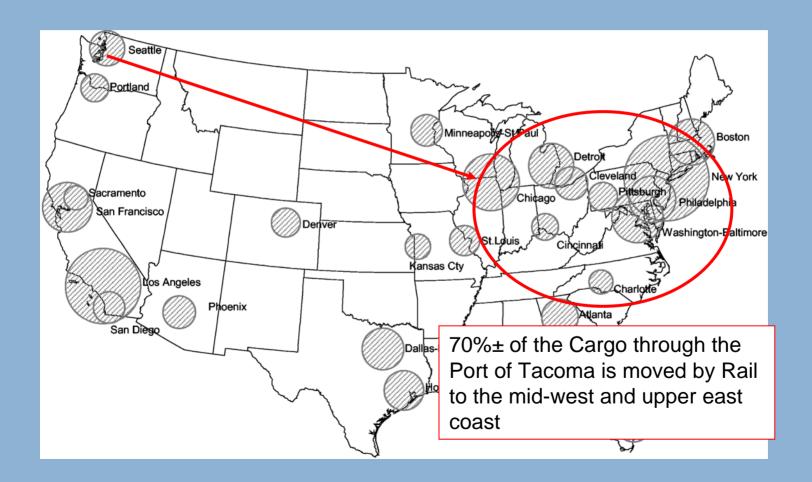


A Case Study Intermodal Development at the Port of Tacoma



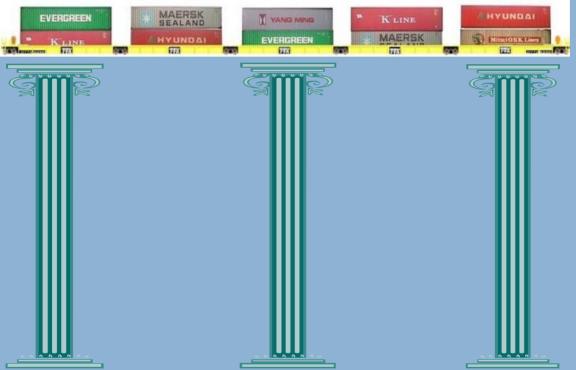
The Port of Tacoma to be the most efficient and reliable intermodal gateway in North America

#1 Goal for the Port of Tacoma



Intermodal Transportation Group EVERGREEN

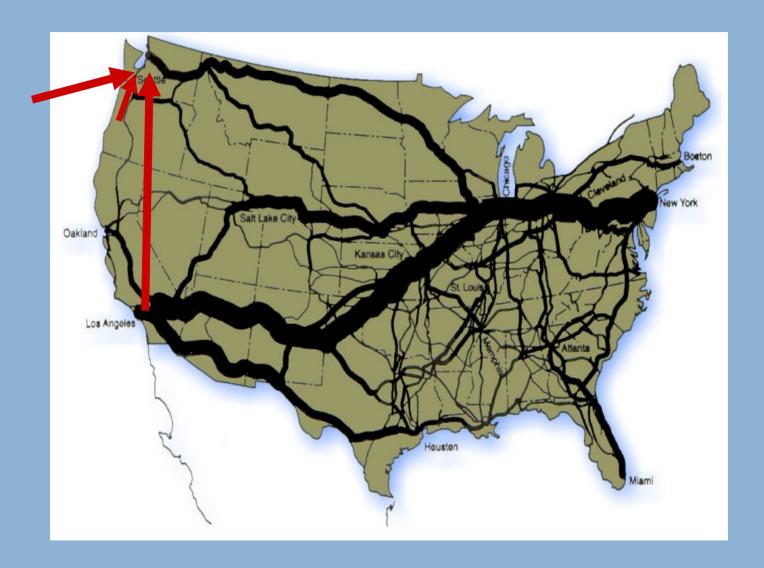
Intermodal Growth Strategies



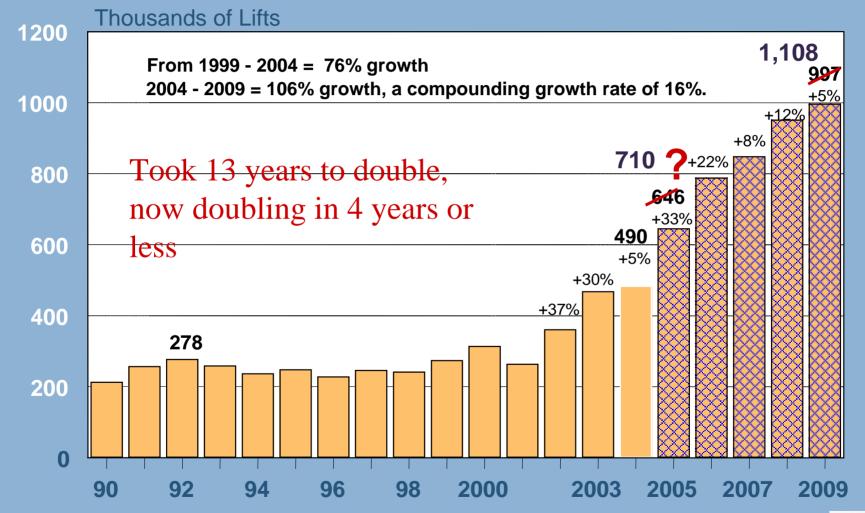
VELOCITY

DENSITY RELIABILITY









Inland Strategy Development

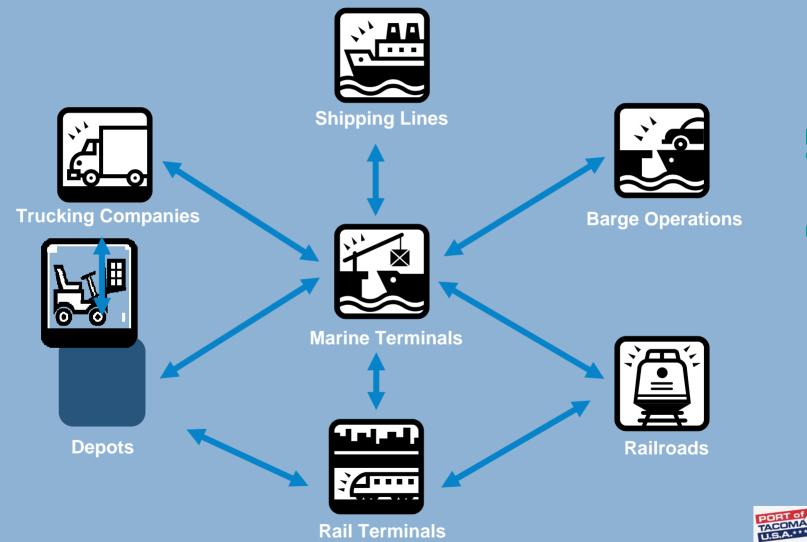
- Sustainable Business Units that provide both Internal and External Customers a Seamless Solution to meeting the needs of the marketplace
- Recognizing the different needs of each Business Unit



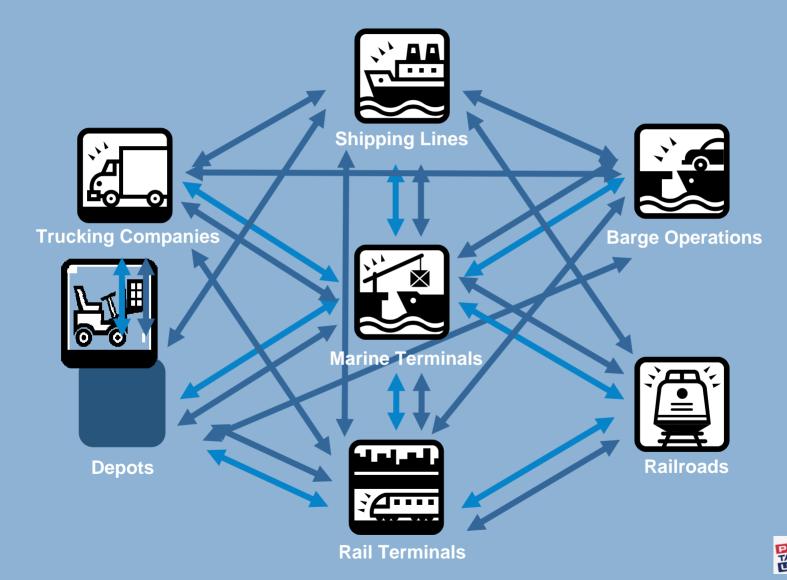




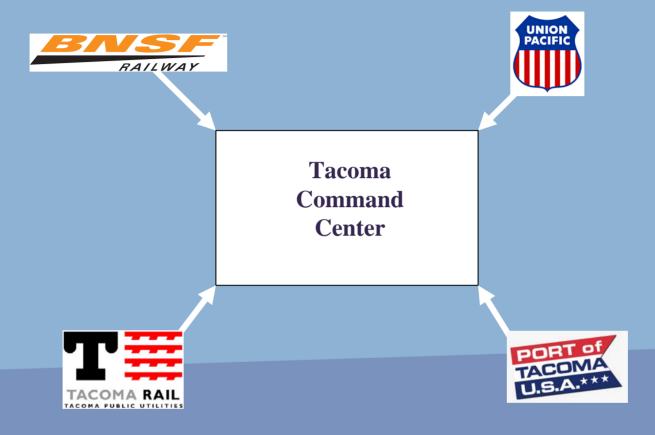




Current Port Community Model



Proposed Port Community Model

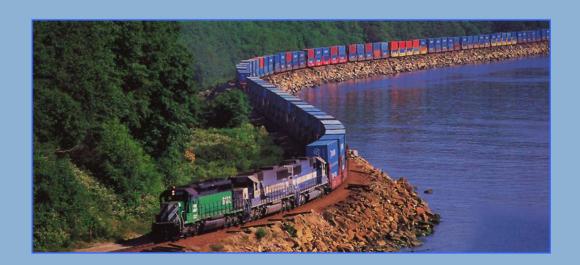


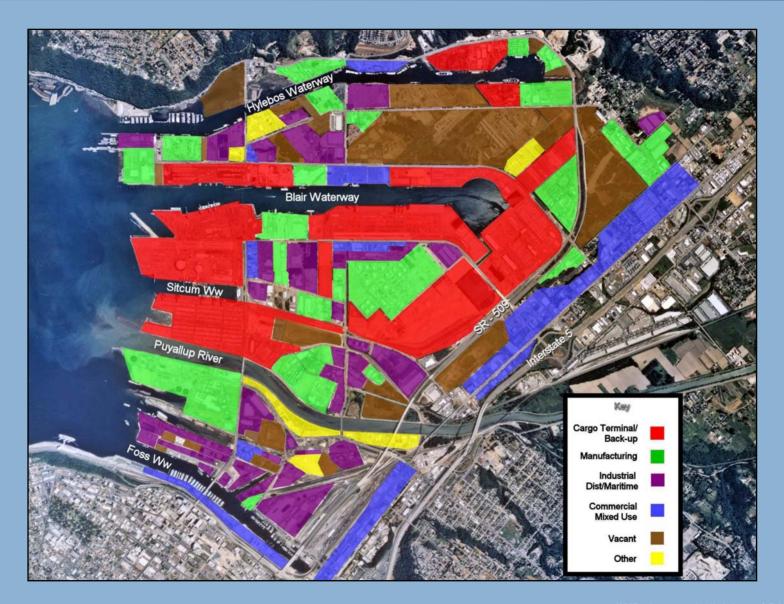
A joint partnership of Rail Partners responsible for increasing the velocity of the all rail traffic moving off of and onto the Tacoma Tideflats

- Develop Intermodal Line of Business Strategic Plan
- Continue to develop regional perspective on growth and demand
- Continue to engage the mainlines and understand their plans
- Continue to engage neighbors and enhance relationships
- Complete development of the Business Exchange
- Continue to investigate offsite options
- Investigate a wider range of funding options
- Document POT Processes and look for improvement opportunities
- Proactively manage rail flows to meet terminal productivity goals

Design Solutions for the Future

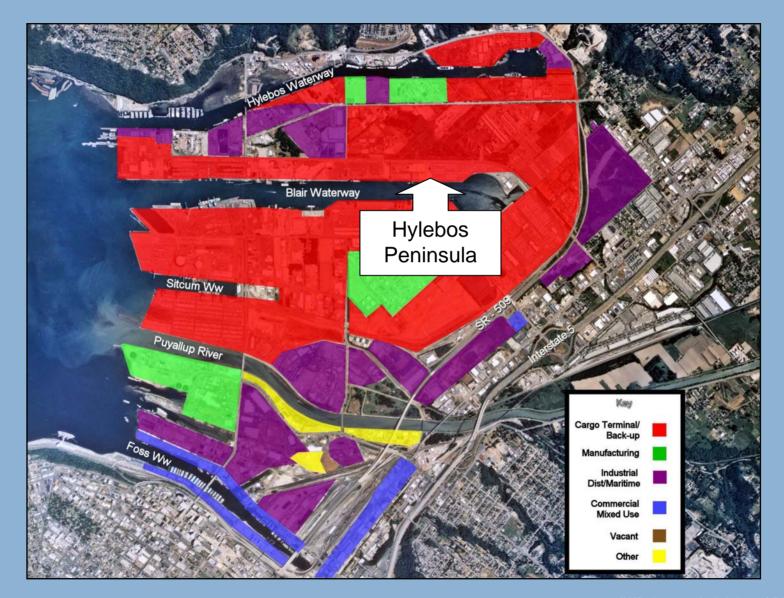
- Participate in FAST Corridor 15 Puget Sound Grade Separations Projects with 20 public/private Partners
- Working with the State Port Association to review Statewide Road and Rail Capacity
- Develop and Update Phased Master Plans
- Develop Terminal Conceptual Plans and Budgets
- Develop Detailed Designs to meet Client Goals/Needs





Density - 2004 Land Use

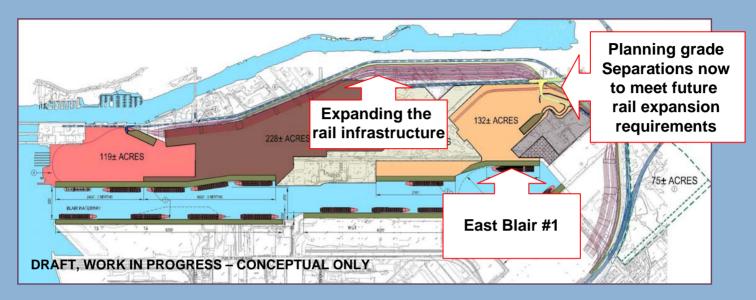


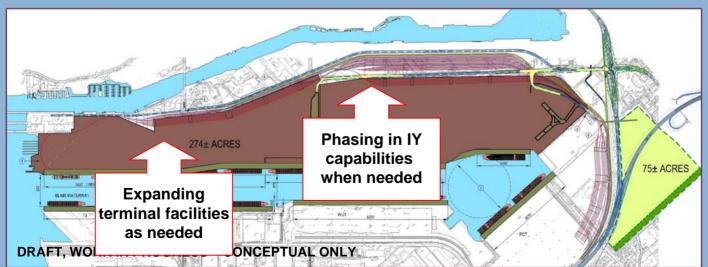


Density - 2020 Land Use



Density - Phased Planning for the Future







TAYLOR WAY LEGEND **KEYNOTES** (1) WHARF - AUTO | CONTAINERS HATCH COVER LAYDOWN AREA ---- SECURITY FENCE AUTO FIRST POINT OF REST ← ENTRY TRAFFIC FLOW AUTO ACCESS ROAD AUTO STORAGE | PROCESSING ← GENERAL TRAFFIC FLOW AUTO RAMP AREA INTERNICOAL LOADING YARD RTC OPERATION ADMINISTRATION BUILDING POV PARKING CONTAINER YARD ACCESS GATE INTERMODAL YARD TROUBLE PARKING AND DRIVER'S SERVICE (12) ROADABIUTY LANES AND CANOPY MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR BUILDING (S) EQUIPMENT PARKING (H) CHASSIS POO (F) PIERCE COUNTY TERMINAL ACCESS CHASSIS POOL AREA RESTROOM AUTO STORAGE / PROCESSING PIERCE COUNTY TERMINAL GATE ENTRANCE (20) INTERNICOAL BUFFER (T) GRADE SEPARATED TRUCK ACCESS (2) ELEVATED STRUCTURE WITH CATE BELOW ST) DEDICATED INJTERNINAL ROAD TO INTERNICOAL VARD (N) IN-TERMINAL TRUCK QUEUING FOR GROUNDED STORAGE AREAS ALEXANDER AVE EB-1 TERMINAL SCHEME "C" - 2012+ DRAFT, WORK IN PROGRESS - CONCEPTUAL ONLY

Density - Phased Planning for the Future

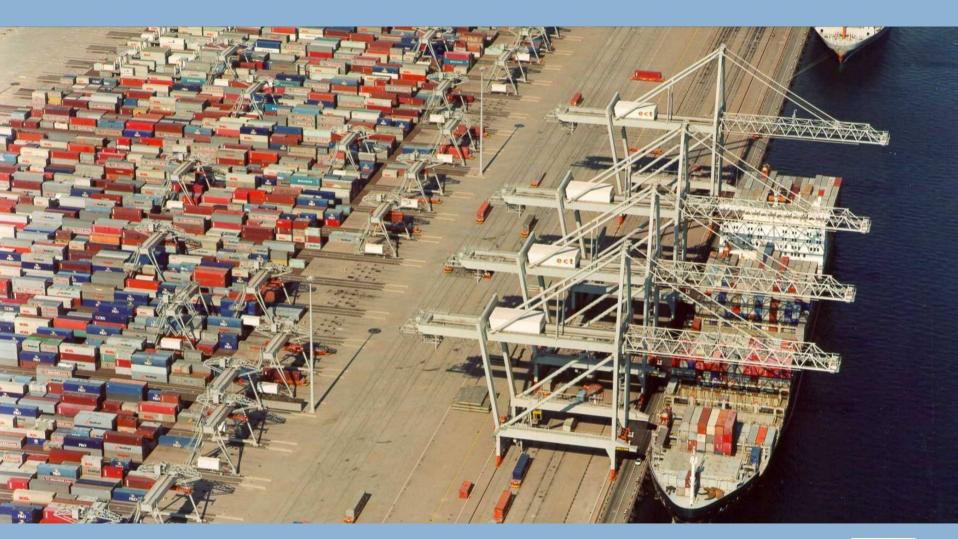


Reliability - Creating Solutions





Systems Approach to Planning & Design



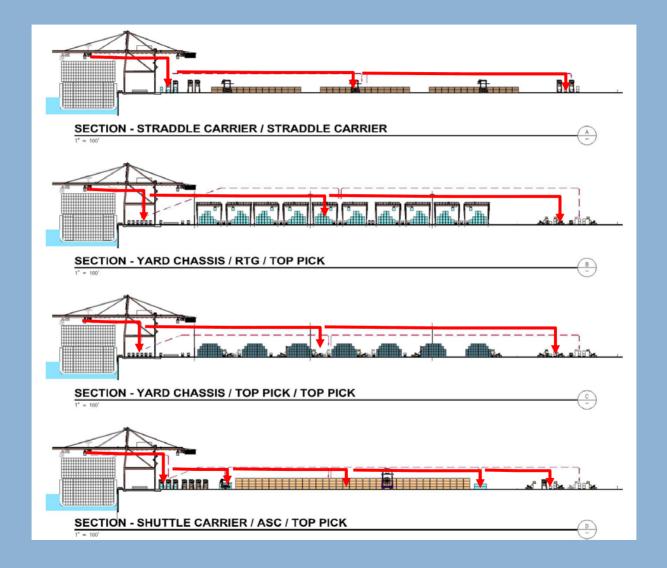


Approaching the terminal as a complete system

Systems Approach to Planning & Design

- Aware of the characteristics of each element within the system
- Understanding the dynamics between these elements
- Focused on Client goals/needs
- Determining the best mix





Dealing with the Terminal as a System



Velocity – Analyzing Different Systems

Uncoupled handoffs optimize machine velocities



RELATIVE SYSTEM VELOCITY ANALYSIS DATA TABLE #1 (sec's)				
QUAY CRANES	A	B	©	(D)
TRÖLLEY TÖ CENTER LÖAD LANE	38	30	30	38
LOWER TO DECK & RELEASE BOX	10	х	х	10
WAIT FOR CHASSIS	х	10	10	х
SPOT TO CHASSIS & RELEASE BOX	х	15	15	х
● PICK BOX @ DECK	15	х	х	15
TRANSFER TO STORAGE			3	
MOVE BOX TO STACK CENTROID	85	95	95	200
WAIT FOR YARD HANDLER & PICK BOX	х	75	75	Х
RELEASE BOX & DEPART	15	х	х	15
WAIT FOR YARD HANDLER AT PICK & MOVE BOX TO C ALIGN & PICK BOX DRIVE TO IY CENTRO IY OPERATIONS WAIT FOR HANDLER	- [se	563± sec	100 20 120 x
250± 350± 350± 550± 550± 550± 550± 550± 5				
Y	A 230±	B 350±	© 350±	D 250±



Implications of multi-box handling



Velocity – New Security Requirements

- Integrating new federal security requirements
- Minimizing impacts to on-going operations

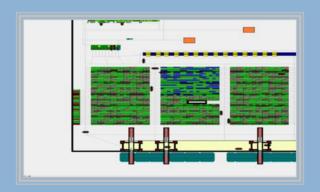




Spread Sheet Modeling

Analysis and Simulation Modeling

Discrete Event Modeling



Systems Approach to Planning & Design

- Focused on Clien
- als/needs
- Professional knowl container handling s

Data substantiate and simulation n

Refinement thro plan developme

.... results in Improved Intermodal Operations, Increased Productivity, and Enhanced Reliability



