

Freight Transportation Profile—Maryland Freight Analysis Framework

Understanding future freight activity is important for matching infrastructure supply to demand and for assessing potential investment and operational strategies. To help decisionmakers identify areas in need of capacity improvements, the U.S. Department of Transportation developed the Freight Analysis Framework (FAF), a comprehensive national data and analysis tool, including county-to-county freight flows for the truck, rail, water, and air modes. FAF also forecasts freight activity in 2010 and 2020 for each of these modes. Information about the methodology used in developing FAF is available on the Office of Freight Management and Operations' website www.ops.fhwa.dot.gov/freight.

The U.S. freight transportation network moves a staggering volume of goods each year. Over 15 billion tons of goods, worth over \$9 trillion, were moved in 1998. The movement of bulk goods, such as grains, coal, and ores, still comprises a large share of the tonnage moved on the U.S. freight network. However, lighter and more valuable goods, such as computers and office equipment, now make up an increasing proportion of what is moved. FAF estimates that trucks carried about 71 percent of the total tonnage and 80 percent of the total value of U.S. shipments in 1998. By 2020, the U.S. transportation system is expected to handle about 23 billion tons of cargo valued at nearly \$30 trillion.

Maryland

Table 1 presents information on freight shipments that have either an origin or a destination in Maryland. As shown in the table, trucks moved a large percentage of the tonnage and value of shipments, followed by rail. Figures 1 and 2 show freight flows on the highway and rail modes.

Truck traffic is expected to grow throughout the state over the next 20 years. Much of the growth will occur in urban areas and on the Interstate highway system (Figures 3 and 4). Truck traffic moving to and from Maryland accounted for 12 percent of the average annual daily truck traffic (AADTT) on the FAF road network. Approximately 6 percent of truck traffic involved in-state shipments, and 16 percent involved trucks traveling across the state to other markets. About 66 percent of the AADTT were not identified with a route-specific origin or destination.

Table 2 shows the top five commodity groups shipped to, from, and within Maryland by all modes. The top commodities by weight are nonmetallic minerals and secondary traffic. By value, the top commodities are transportation equipment and secondary traffic. Secondary traffic is defined as freight flows to and from distribution centers or through intermodal facilities. No commodities are assigned to this intermediate step in the transportation process.

MARYLAND	Tons (millions)			Value (billions \$)		
	1998	2010	2020	1998	2010	2020
State Total	279	397	488	208	392	629
By Mode						
Air	<1	<1	<1	8	19	32
Highway	206	301	377	182	344	554
Other ^a	2	4	5	<1	<1	2
Rail	56	73	84	14	22	33
Water	14	19	21	3	6	8
By Destination/Market						
Domestic	245	351	428	184	346	547
International	33	46	59	23	46	82

Table 1. Freight Shipments To, From, and Within Maryland: 1998, 2010, and 2020

Note: Modal numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

^a The "Other" category includes international shipments that moved via pipeline or by an unspecified mode.





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Figure 3. Estimated Average Annual Daily Truck Traffic: 1998



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Figure 2. Freight Flows To, From, and Within Maryland by Rail: 1998 (tons)



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Table 2. Top Five Commodities Shipped To, From, and Within Maryland by All Modes: 1998 and 2020

	Tons (millions)			Value (billions \$)	
Commodity	1998	2020	Commodity	1998	2020
Nonmetallic Minerals	57	66	Transportation Equipment	42	85
Secondary Traffic	33	87	Secondary Traffic	34	134
Coal	33	46	Food/Kindred Products	22	82
Clay/Concrete/Glass/Stone	23	48	Machinery	20	71
Food/Kindred Products	23	52	Chemicals/Allied Products	17	50

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November 2002 FHWA-OP-03-060 EDL 13748 A series of FAF products are available on the website noted below. FAF outputs include freight flow maps for states, modes, and gateways; detailed databases on traffic flows and commodity movements; information on the methodologies used to develop FAF; and forecast assumptions.

The U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) is also developing a series of state transportation profiles. For more information and to obtain a copy of the BTS reports, please call 202-366-DATA.



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