



Development of a Freight Transportation Network Optimization Strategy – An Overview

June 19, 2015

Quetica History

2

- 1997 Founders of PowerTrack™ Business
 - Architected, developed & operated B2B technology & transaction processing platform
 - Freight Audit and Payment Network
 - Transportation and Supply Chain Automation Solutions
 - Third Party Logistics (3PL)
 - Global Trade Bank
 - Transportation and Supply Chain Technology Consulting practices
 - 220 of Fortune 1000 customers, government agencies and 12,000+ service providers
 - Operations in NA, AP, EU and India supporting 42 countries in 23 languages
- 2009 Founders of the Syncada® from Visa, Global Multi-Bank Network
 - Visa bought JV of global payment and financing business
- 2011 Consulting business branded as Quetica™
 - Provide solution-neutral, technology and management consulting to commercial, government and industry service provider clients
- 2014 Re-launched Web-based Fleet Team Fleet Management SaaS Solution



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Quetica Principals

3



- Rick Langer, Managing Director & President
 - ▣ Founder and general manager of PowerTrack network.
 - ▣ A visionary leader to translate business strategy into maximum profits.
 - ▣ Expert in growing revenue; reducing costs; and enhancing profitability.



- Holly Zimmerman, Executive Director & COO
 - ▣ Led PowerTrack new program expansion efforts.
 - ▣ Leader in new product and business innovation.
 - ▣ Expert in converting complex problems into practical solutions for clients.



- Weiwen Xie, Ph.D., Executive Director & CTO
 - ▣ Chief architect and CIO of PowerTrack
 - ▣ Leader in innovating and developing new products
 - ▣ Expert in planning and delivering technology solutions to improve client's revenue and profitability

4

Approach Overview

Project Background

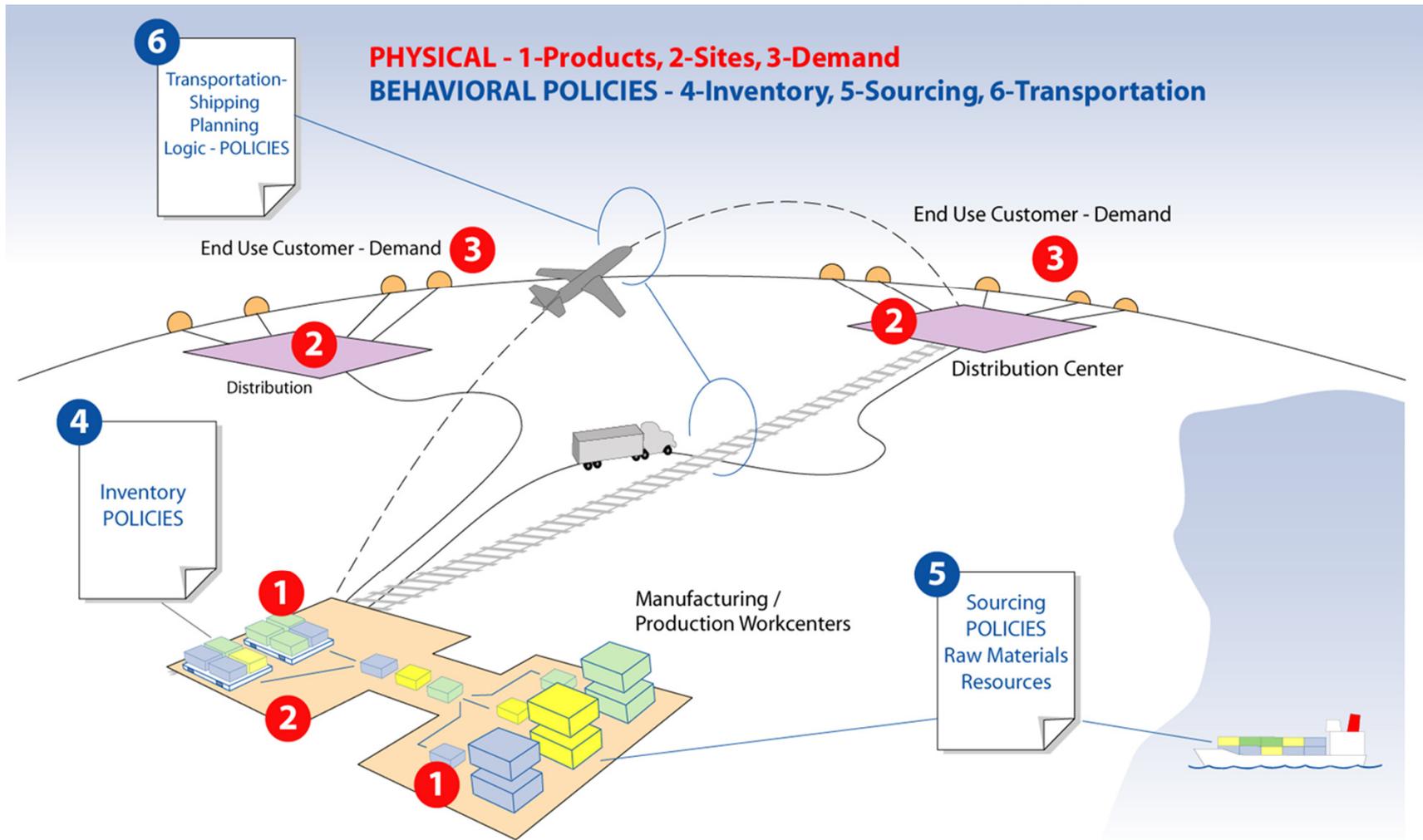
5

- ***Vision:*** *To effectively identify and prioritize investment opportunities for an optimized freight transportation network to lower transportation costs and promote business growth in Minnesota.*
- State DOT can optimize statewide freight transportation network to enable companies to better meet customer demand and reduce transportation costs
 - Existing approach focuses on capacity planning
 - Existing research doesn't produce a practical business value measurement framework due to:
 - Data complexity and data normalization challenges in the research
 - Lack of multimodal freight movement data available to public sector
 - Existing freight performance measures don't focus on optimizing transportation network for businesses
 - Current planning methods don't identify and quantify cost saving opportunities in a multimodal network
- Quetica uses a demand-based supply chain network design and optimization approach to assisting state DOT planning

Supply Chain Network and Optimization

6

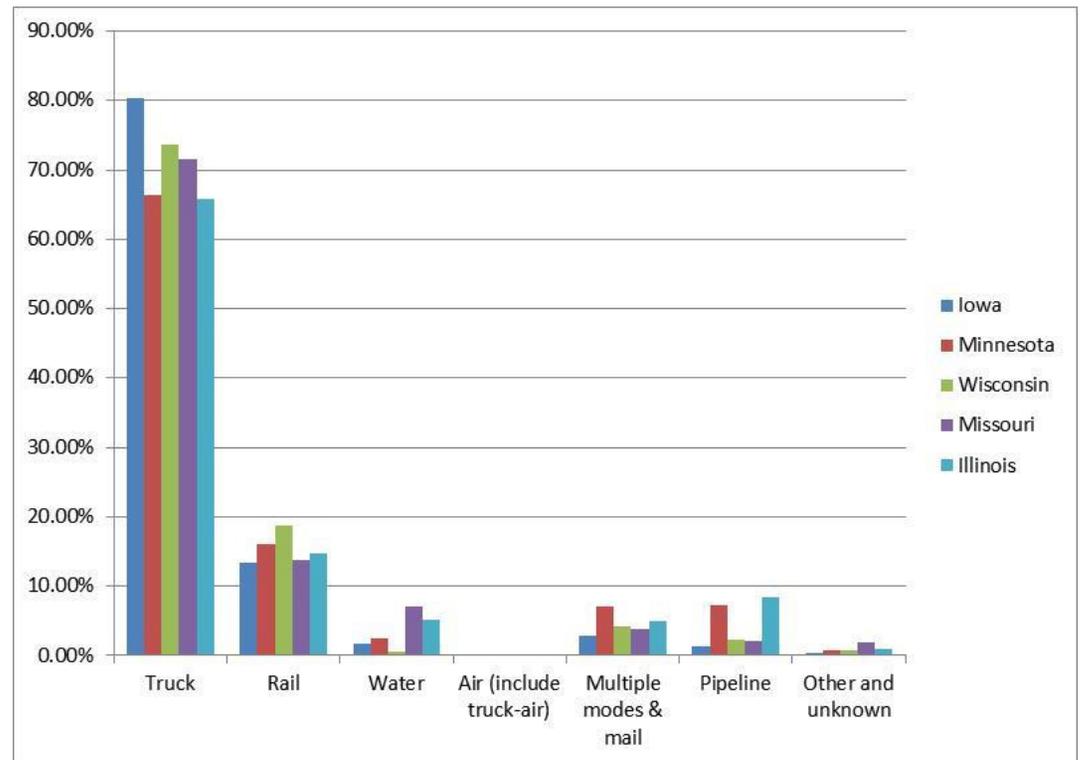
- 80% of the landed costs are locked in with the supply chain network



Opportunities in Current Freight Flow

7

- The chart shows the percentage breakdown of tonnage by mode in 2012 domestic freight in 5 states
- MN has lower % of truck shipments than neighboring states, mainly due to higher % in pipeline shipments
- MN has opportunities to improve rail and water-borne transportation to reduce transportation costs for MN businesses



Data Source: FAF 3.5, Federal Highway Administration

Optimization Analysis

8

- Quantitative Analysis
 - Cost, lead time requirement, capacity, etc.
 - Economic viability
- Qualitative Analysis
 - Strategic alignment
 - Increasing network capacity and resiliency
 - Tax incentive / funding availability
 - Job creation and local buy-in
 - Service levels / transportation time
 - Road mile reduction
 - Project implementation risks

Benefits of Multi-Modal Freight Optimization

9

- Effectively identify and prioritize investment opportunities to lower transportation costs for Minnesota businesses
 - Leverage current transportation network to deliver optimized results
 - Identify new infrastructure opportunities to optimize freight transportation network
 - e.g. intermodal yards, commodity consolidation points, rail transload facilities/rail spurs, barge terminals, roadways, rail lines
- Assess current and forecasted transportation network constraints
- Identify opportunities to develop a more robust transportation network by enabling alternative modes and routes
- Identify economic development opportunities to recruit companies
- Provide a foundation model to help Minnesota businesses optimize their supply chains

Project Approach

10

Analysis of Network Demand and Capacity

- Identification and prioritization of demand areas
- Analyze network demand and capacity

Performance Measurement and Constraints Analysis

- Use quantitative and qualitative measurements
- Identify and prioritize current and forecasted network performance constraints

Creating and Prioritizing Optimization Strategies

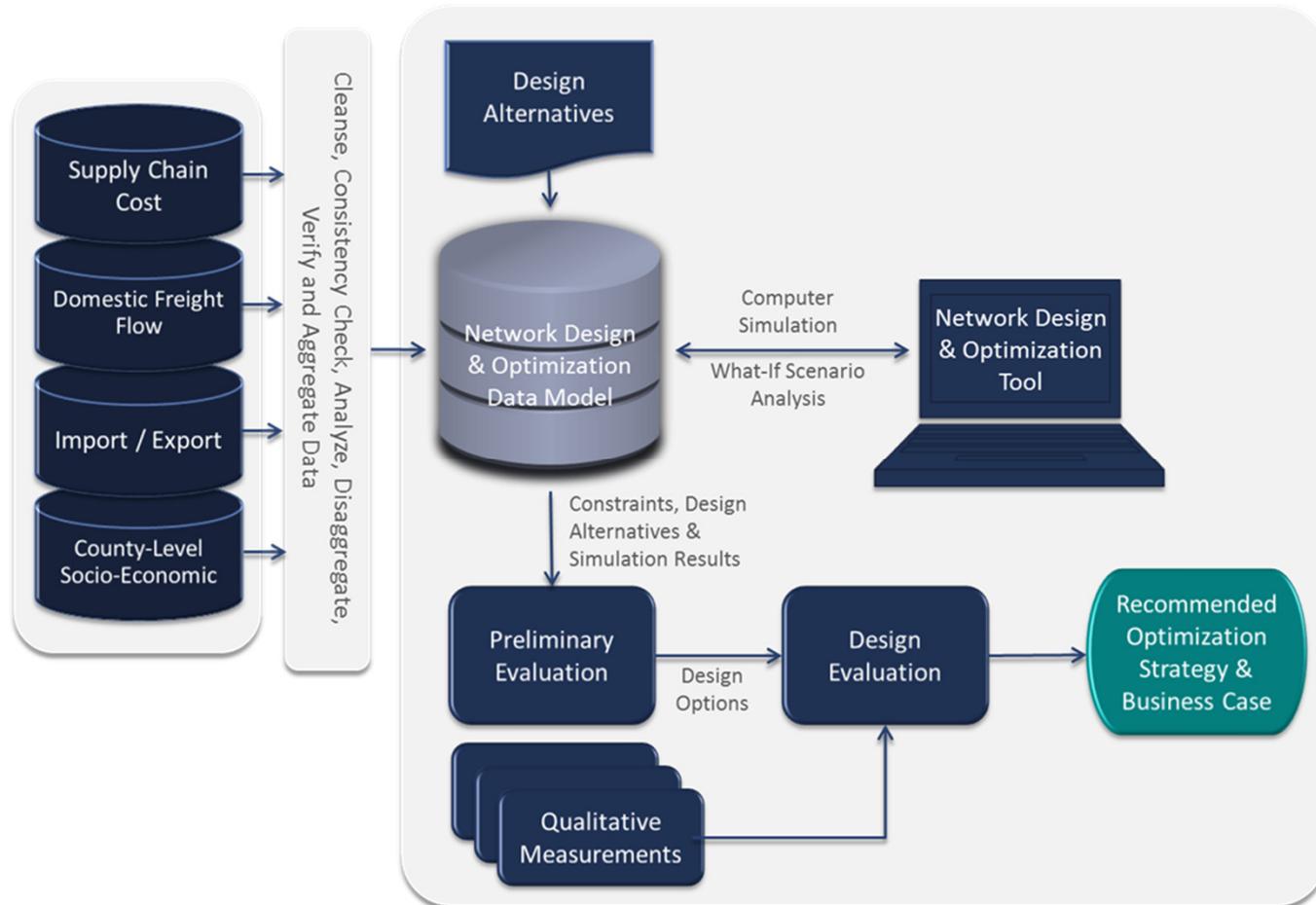
- Develop pragmatic short-term and long-term optimization strategies
- Does not intend to identify and evaluate all optimization strategies

Business Case Development

- Conduct financial analysis and develop financial models
- Develop actionable recommendations with justifications

Business Architecture Overview

11



Analysis Examples

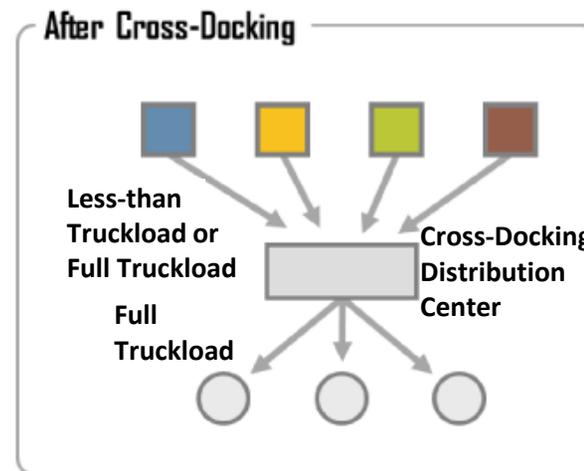
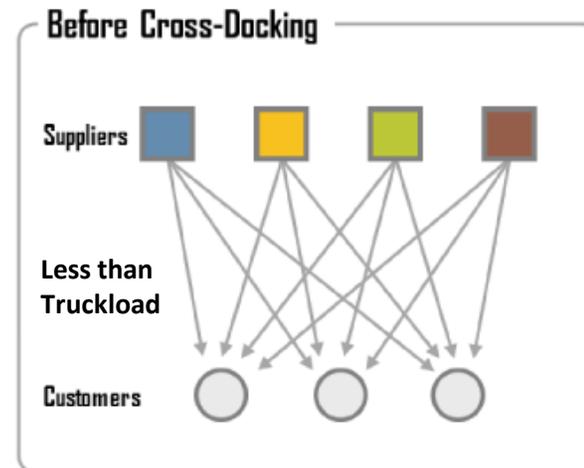
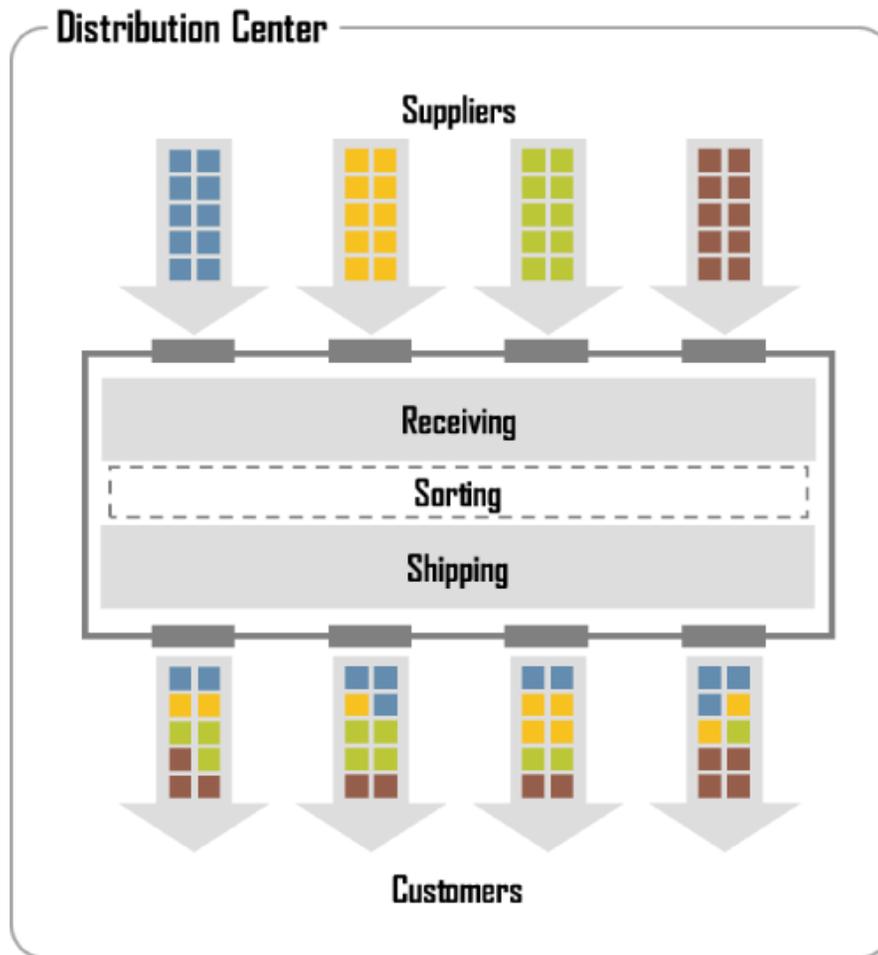
12

- Road network and truck transportation
 - ▣ Truck cross-docking facilities for freight consolidation
 - ▣ Road corridor resiliency
- Rail network and transportation
 - ▣ Assessing values of short line rails
 - ▣ Intermodal facilities to enable low cost, reliable rail shipments
 - ▣ Transloading facilities to provide better rail access
- Waterborne transportation network
 - ▣ New terminals for better access to barge transportation
 - ▣ Leveraging Great Lakes shipping
- Trade routes for import/export

Case Study 1 – Cross-Dock Facility

Cross Dock Overview

14



Case Study 1 - Cross-Dock Opportunity Analysis

15

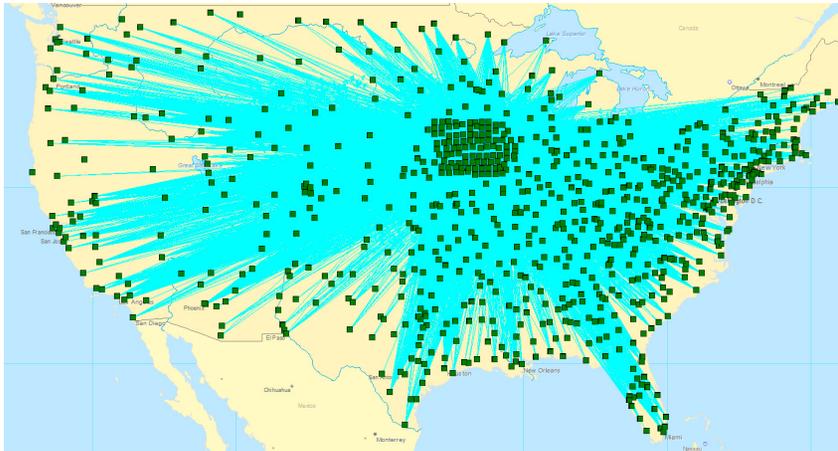
- Evaluated total cost saving opportunities in four regions
- Region 1 has the highest cost saving, but Regions 2 & 3 are more viable options because of existing access to interstate highways
- Selected Region 2 as the primary site candidate with the concept to co-locate cross-dock and intermodal facilities in a logistics park

Location	Total Annual Saving Opportunity
Region 1	\$909 Million
Region 2	\$883 Million
Region 3	\$908 Million
Region 4	\$713 Million

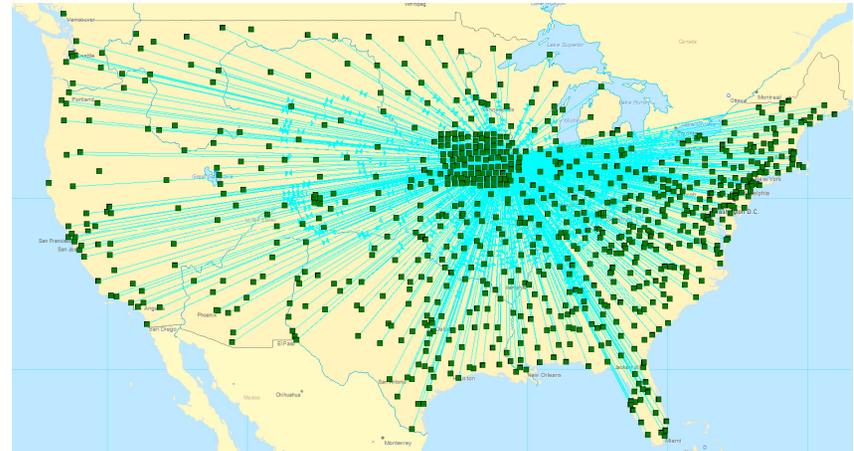
Case Study 1 - Cross-Dock Network Impact

16

Current State



Future State



□ Benefits:

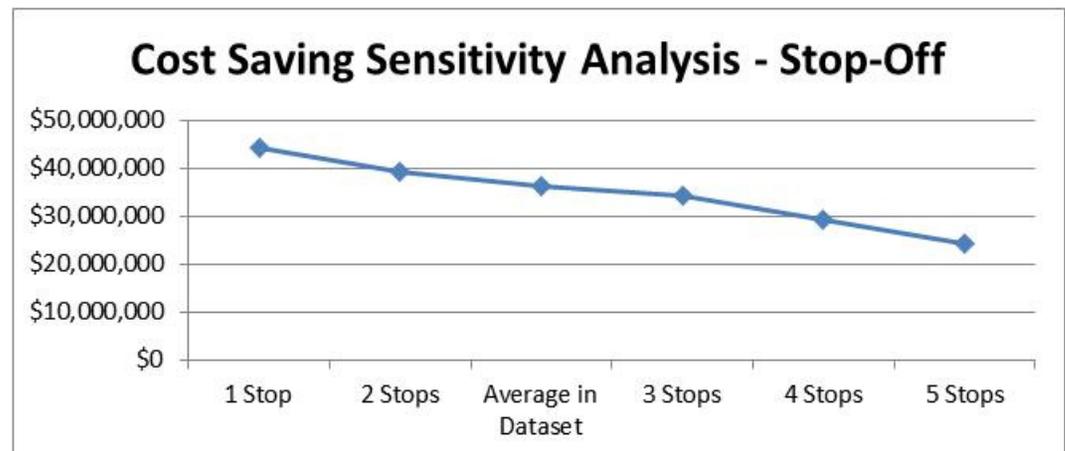
- Leverage freight consolidation to reduce transportation costs
- Reduce long distance truck traffic and improve environmental sustainability

Investment Analysis – A Mid-Sized Cross Dock in Region 2, Iowa

17

- Assumption
 - Build a 150-door, 600 trailer parking, 120,000 sq. ft. cross dock facility on 15 acres
 - 200 truck pickups daily, 52,000 truck pickups yearly (5 days a week, 52 weeks a year)
 - 5.30% of overall market opportunity
 - Cross-docking fee (\$450/truck) covers all operational expenses and profit margin
- Initial Investment: **\$21 million**
- Annual Net Saving Opportunities: **\$24.4 MM to \$44.3 MM; Average \$36.2 MM**

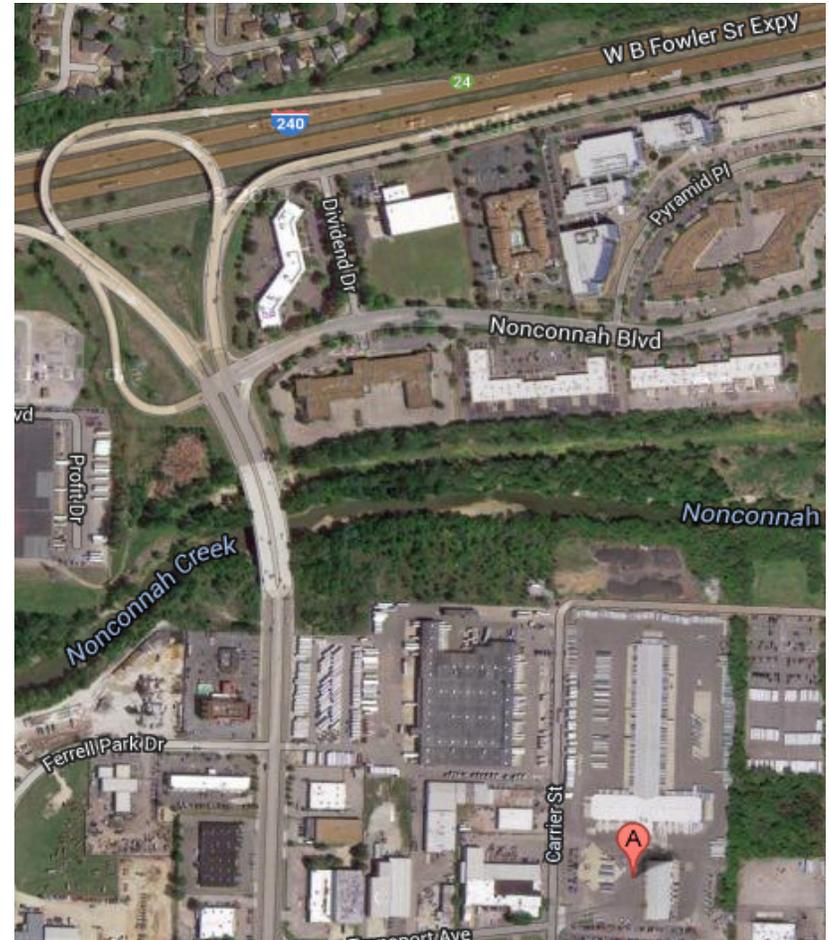
Item	Cost
Construction Cost	\$ 5 million
Doors	\$1 million
15 acres of land	\$5 million
Sortation and support systems	\$10 million



Comparable Cross-Dock - Memphis

18

- ❑ Carrier-owned transportation cross-docking
- ❑ Old Dominion, a \$535.5 MM trucking company, operates a 150-door cross-docking facility on ~16 acres in Memphis employing 308 people
- ❑ Old Dominion plans to replace the 150-door site by building a 229-door cross-docking facility, creating 188 new jobs and spending \$31.3 million
- ❑ The average salary of the new hires will be \$52,111



Comparable Cross-Dock – Breinigsville, PA

19

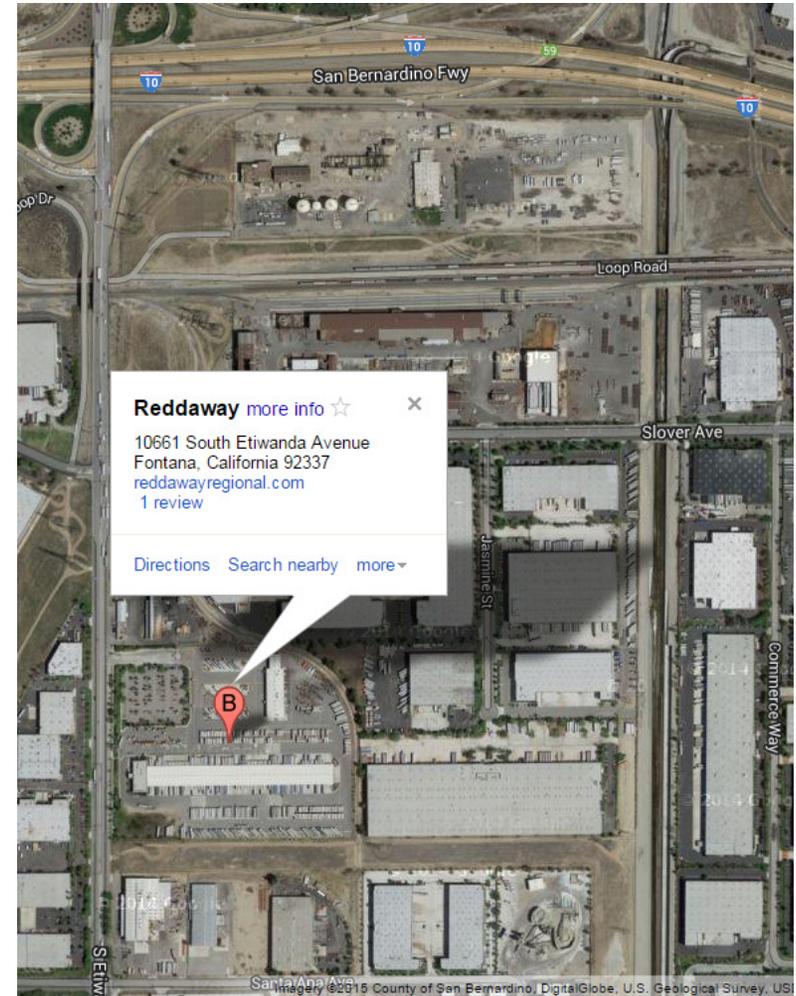
- Provider-owned transportation cross-docking
- NFI is \$1B provider of logistics, warehousing, transportation, and distribution services
- Facility Features:
 - Square Footage: 254,000
 - Building Height: 38'-47'
 - Trailer Spots: 550
 - Dock Doors: 150
 - ~40 acres
 - Close proximity to CSX and Norfolk Southern intermodal rail yards
- Other Services provided: Contract Packaging & Decorating , Light Manufacturing / Assembly, Product Labeling, Reverse Logistics, IT Integration
- Breinigsville was a Ag and Mining town, turned into logistics hub (Home Depot, Amazon, Shoprite, etc.)



Comparable Cross-Dock – Fontana, CA

20

- Provider-owned distribution cross-dock provided to L&L Nursery Supply to consolidate shipments from over 60 manufacturers to deliver full truckloads to major retailer
- Reddaway Fontana Service Center is owned by Reddaway, a \$335 million subsidiary of YRC Worldwide
- L&L is West Coast's leading manufacturer and distributor of lawn and garden products
- The 160-door facility is located on 17.6 acres



Case Study 2 - Intermodal Facility

Opportunity Size – Focusing on High Volume Origin-Destination Pairs

22

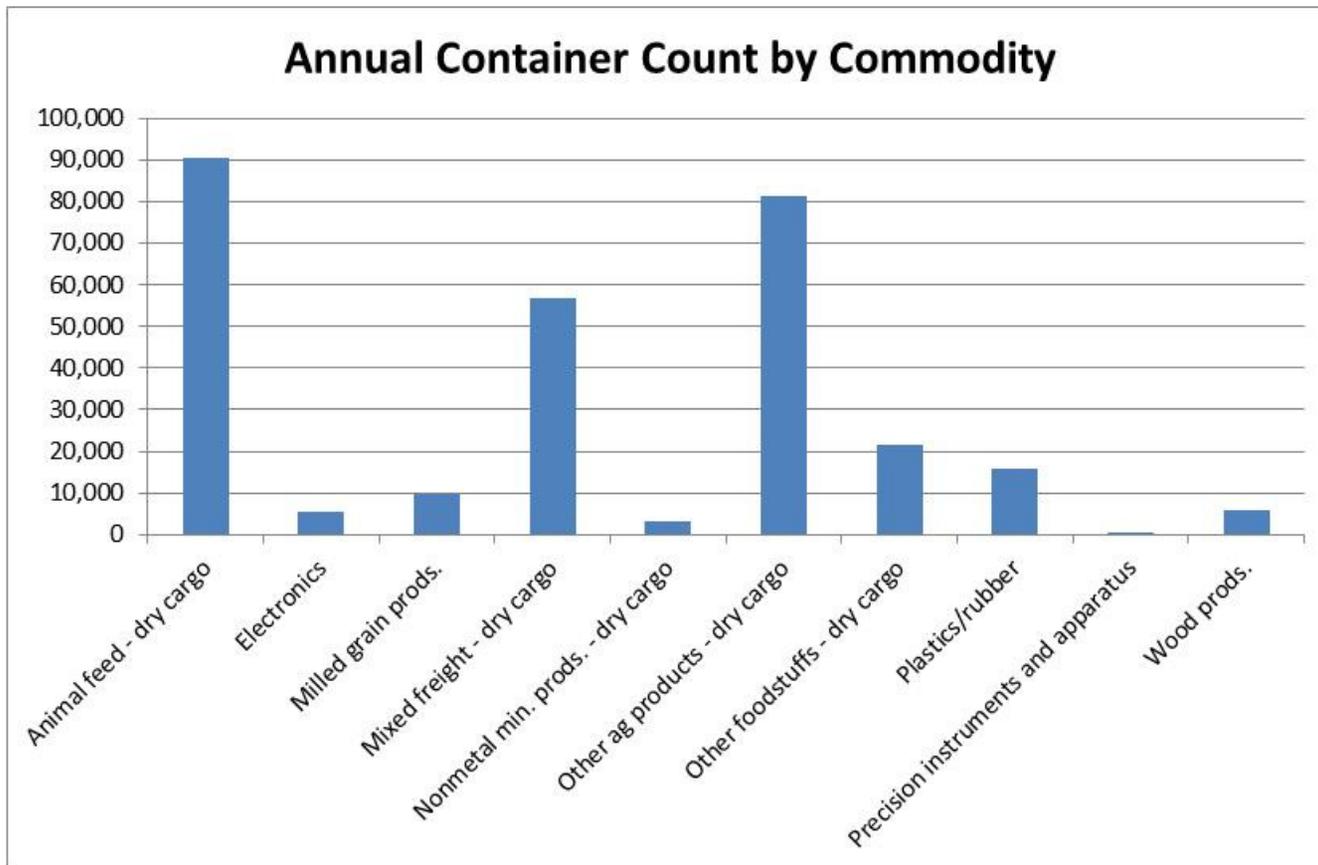
**The total market opportunity for high volume Origin-Destination pairs:
\$289 million net annual savings**

Item	Opportunity
Annual Gross Transportation Saving	\$412 Million
Empty Container Reposition Cost	(\$123 Million)
Total Outbound Container Number	247,000
Total Inbound Container Number	42,000
Total Container Shortage	205,000
Annual Net Saving	\$289 Million
Annual Lift Number	494,000

Container Count by Commodity

23

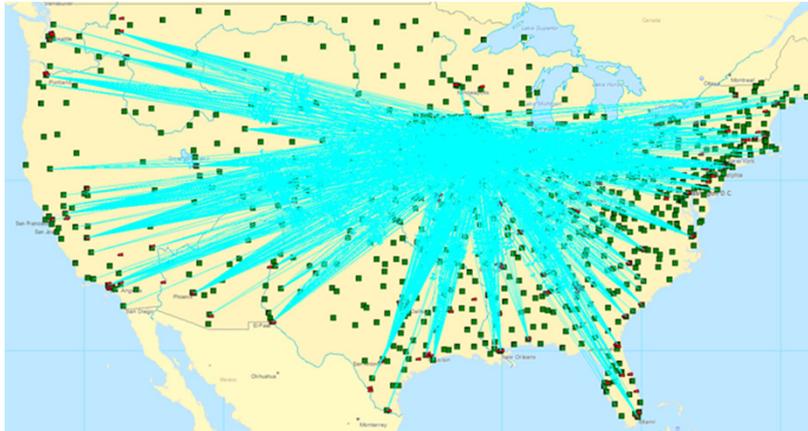
Top 3 commodities: Animal Feed, Other Ag Products, and Mixed Freight



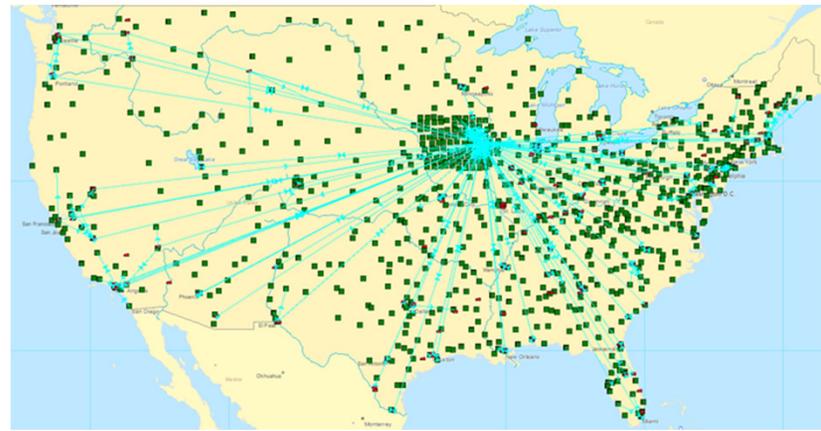
Case Study 2 – IM Facility Network Impact

24

Current State



Future State



- Optimization Benefits:
 - Leverage rail network to reduce transportation costs
 - Reduce truck traffic and improve environmental sustainability

Investment Analysis – a Mid-Sized Intermodal Facility in Iowa

25

Conservative Case vs. Base Case A Mid-Sized Intermodal Facility in Iowa

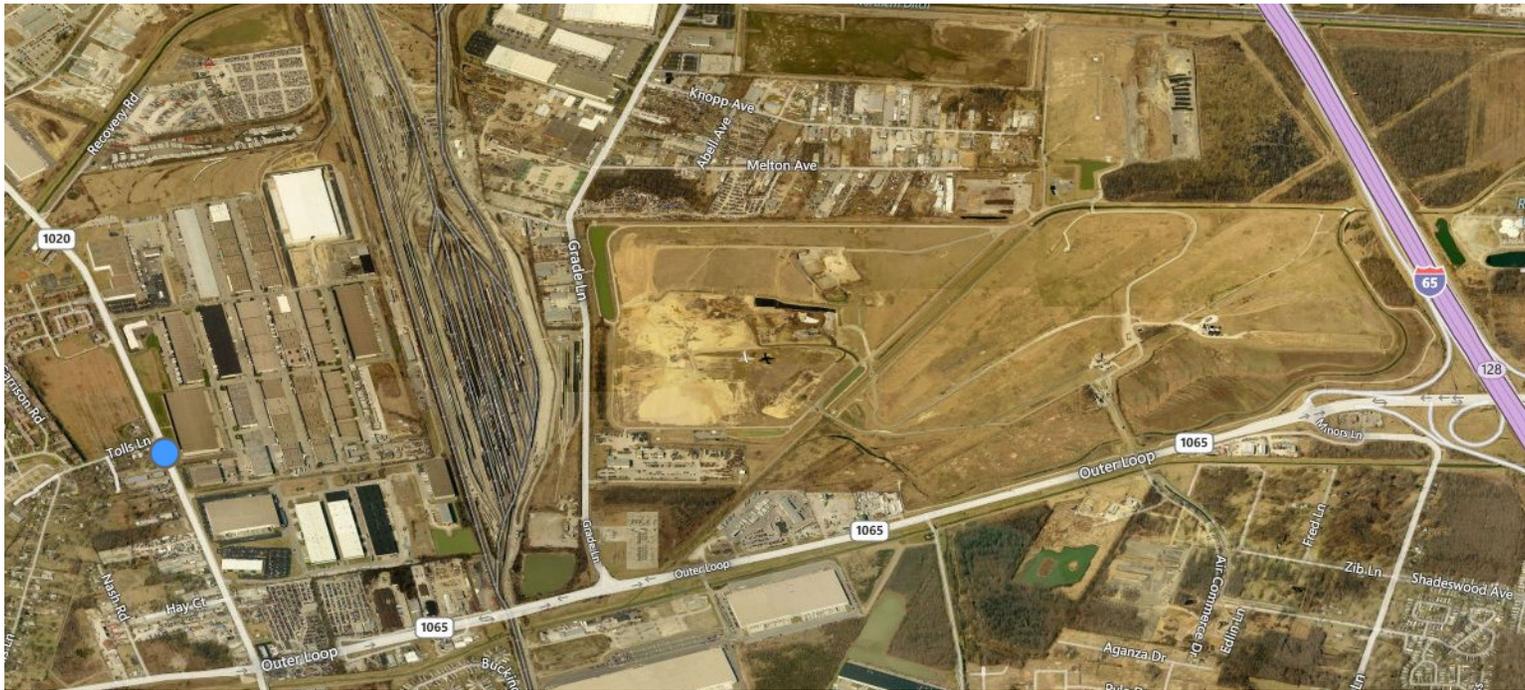
	Annual Lift No.	Annual Net Cost Saving	Facility Size	Initial Investment
Conservative Case	32,000	\$23 million	16 to 20 acres	< \$15 million
Base Case	56,000	\$40 million	30 to 35 acres	\$15 million

Comparable Facility – CSX Louisville, KY

26

□ Investment Example

- In 2011, CSX invested \$15MM to build a 34-acre IMF in Louisville, KY
- 34-acre intermodal facility – capacity to handle 68,000+ lifts per year

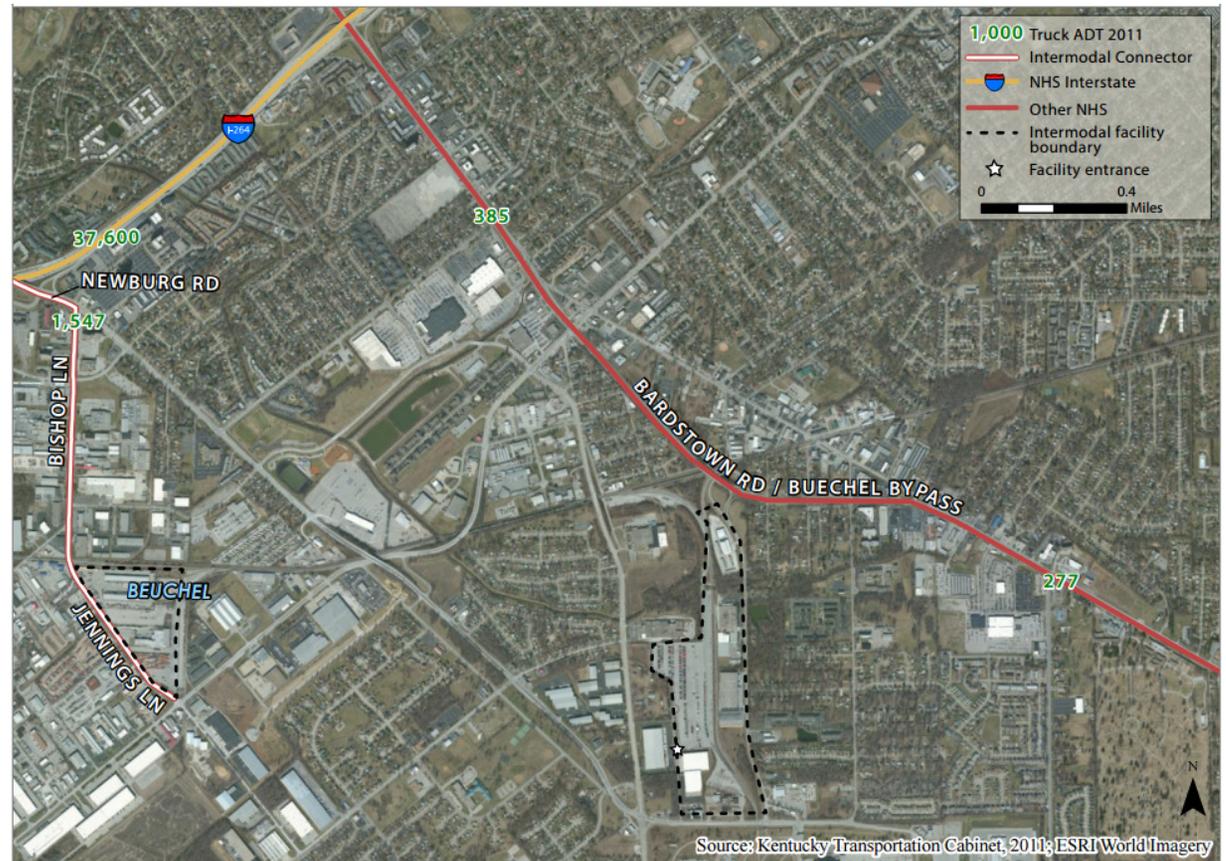


Comparable Facility – NS Louisville, KY

27

One of the three IM terminals in KY, 9 miles away from CSX terminal

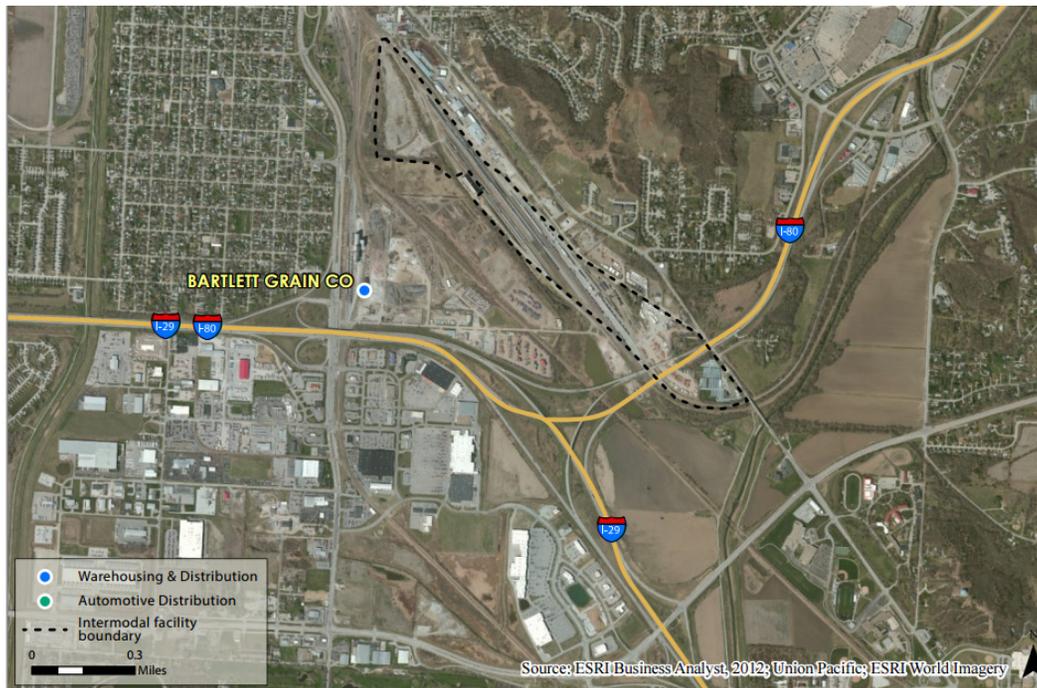
- 30-acre facility
- The capacity of the terminal is ~55,000 lifts per year
- In 2012, the IM terminal handled 40,000 lifts



Comparable Facility – UP Council Bluffs

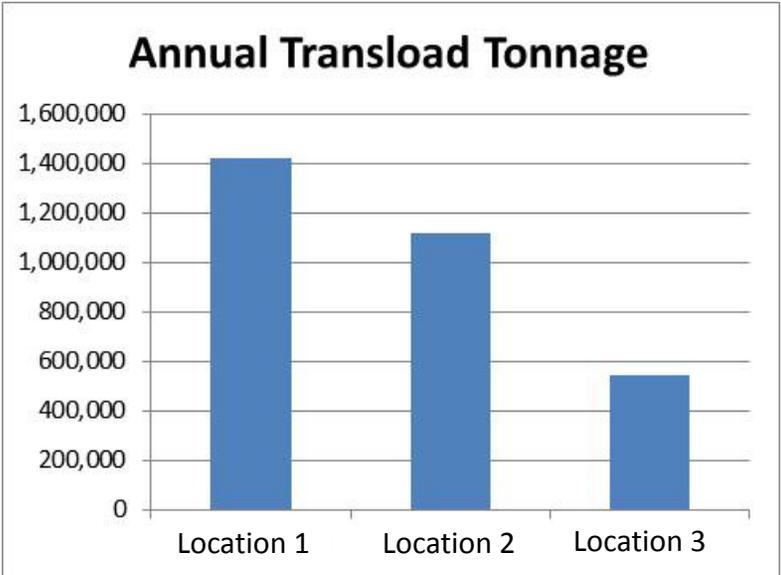
28

- Existing Council Bluffs Intermodal Facility
 - Shared by UP and Iowa Interstate Railroad System
 - COFC facility processing <65,000 lifts per year (62,000 in 2012)



Case Study 3 - Transloading Facility

Opportunity Analysis



Investment Analysis – Transload Facility

31

□ Base case financial

Region	Annual Railcar	% of Tonnage	Annual Saving	Facility Investment	Land Cost	Total Investment
Location 1	1634	11.98%	\$5,462,720	\$4.2 Million	\$1.31 Million	\$5.5 Million
Location 2	1634	15.17%	\$4,966,715	\$4.2 Million	\$1.31 Million	\$5.5 Million
Location 3	817	15.65%	\$2,611,274	\$4.2 Million	\$1.31 Million	\$5.5 Million

□ Conservative case financial

Region	Annual Railcar	% of Tonnage	Annual Saving	Facility Investment	Land Cost	Total Investment
Location 1	583	4.27%	\$2,788,109	\$4.2 Million	\$1.31 Million	\$5.5 Million
Location 2	427	3.97%	\$1,885,382	\$4.2 Million	\$1.31 Million	\$5.5 Million
Location 3	317	6.08%	\$1,402,065	\$4.2 Million	\$1.31 Million	\$5.5 Million

32

Case Study 4 – Propane

Iowa Propane Supply Chain

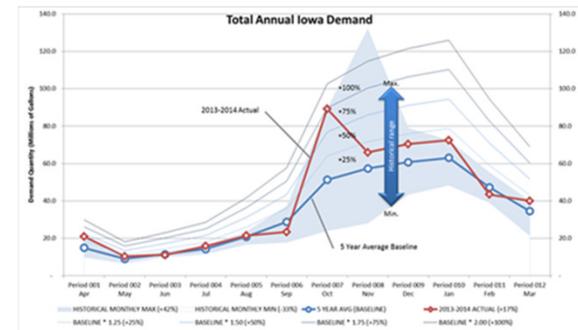
33

- Severe propane shortage and sharp price increases for residential and commercial users in 2013-2014 due to supply chain issues
- Applying same scientific principles to propane supply chain:
 - To be better informed when demand for propane reaches critical levels and Iowa faces potential shortages
 - To proactively define viable contingencies to better manage extreme fluctuations and disruptions in propane supply in future
- Propane supply chain optimization analysis focuses on:
 - Ability to handle current demand with current infrastructure
 - Ability to handle future increases in demand with current infrastructure
 - Impact of changing and/or new infrastructure constraints
- Identifies thresholds for when changes in demand or constraints limit ability to meet propane demand at reasonable price

Optimization Approach

34

- Obstacles are constraints in:
 - Transportation network (e.g. pipeline and terminal capacity, truck availability)
 - Inventory management (e.g. storage in market centers, in bulk in Iowa and at end users)
- Requires understanding of propane supply chain infrastructure including:
 - Demand fluctuations for crop drying and heating
 - Storage requirements (e.g. capacity, reorder points)
 - Sourcing practices (e.g. contracting, contingency supply)
 - Transportation capacity across modes
- Analyzing objectively using network optimization methodology to run simulations and conduct what-if analysis to identify constraints and evaluate alternatives



35

Questions

Richard Langer, Managing Director

Quetica, LLC

651-964-4646 x800

richard.langer@quetica.com

www.quetica.com