

Rail Updates

Jason S. Myers Rail Programs Manager NCDOT Rail Division

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Connecting people, products and places safely and efficiently with customer focus, accountability and environmental sensitivity to enhance the economy and vitality of North Carolina

The Economic Impact of Rail



\$20+ Billion

Annual Statewide Economic Output

\$990 Million

State & Local Tax Revenue Supported 88,000

Jobs Supported by Rail

860

Businesses Loading Directly onto Rail

116
Rail Industry
Businesses

Source: ITRE analysis utilizing IMPLAN® model

Types of Passenger Rail Service

Intercity Passenger Rail (Typically FRA supported)

- Connecting the centers of cities and towns
- Longer distances between stations
- Longer trip durations
- Baggage and food service typical

Commuter Rail (Typically FTA supported)

- Connecting outlying areas and urban centers
- Peak hour service is historically typical
- Closer station spacing
- Shorter trip durations

Light Rail (Typically FTA supported)

- Urban area
- Separate rail system (not part of national rail network)



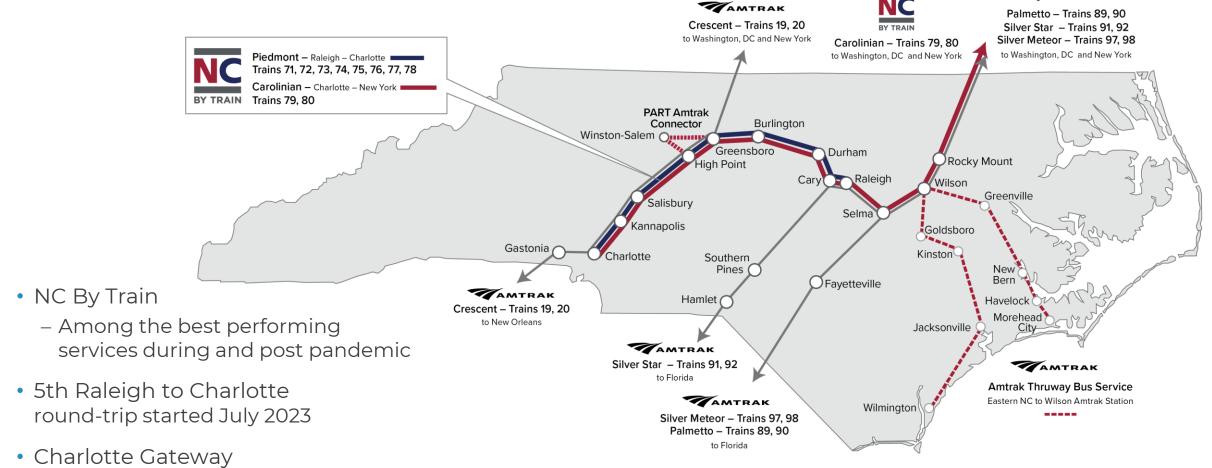




NC Intercity Passenger Rail Service

Ridership at record breaking levels

Station target 2028 opening



MAMTRAK



NC Intercity Passenger Rail Service – Amtrak Piedmont and Carolinian services

Highest ridership in 33-year history

38%
ridership
growth over 2019
pre-pandemic
levels



NC Corridor ID Program

Seven Corridors Awarded

- ✓ Charlotte to Washington, DC
- ✓ Salisbury to Asheville
- ✓ Raleigh to Wilmington
- ✓ Charlotte to Kings Mountain
- √ Raleigh to Fayetteville
- ✓ Raleigh to Winston-Salem
- ✓ Charlotte to Atlanta

Future CID Applications:

- Raleigh to Greenville
- Raleigh to Hamlet
- Raleigh to Morehead City
- Winston-Salem to Charlotte
- Raleigh to Weldon



Towns shown are for geographical reference only and do not represent station locations

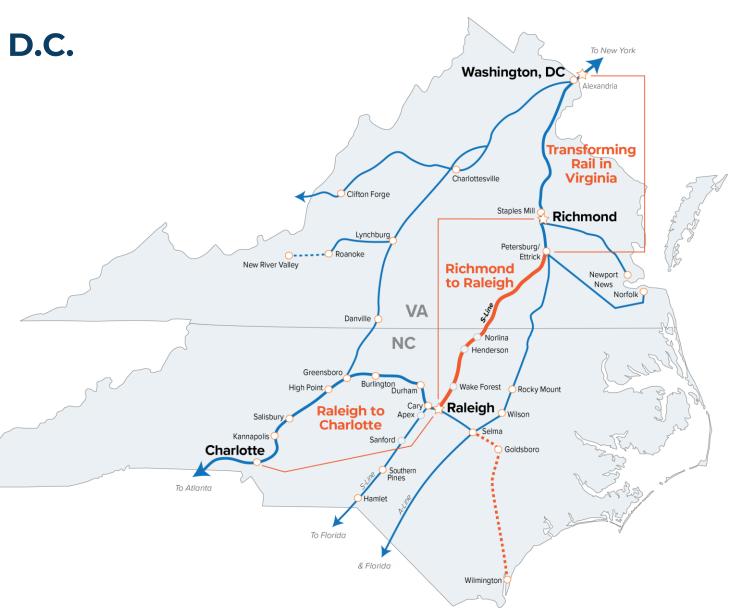
To New York, NY

Washington, DC

Connecting the Southeast to D.C. and the Northeast Corridor

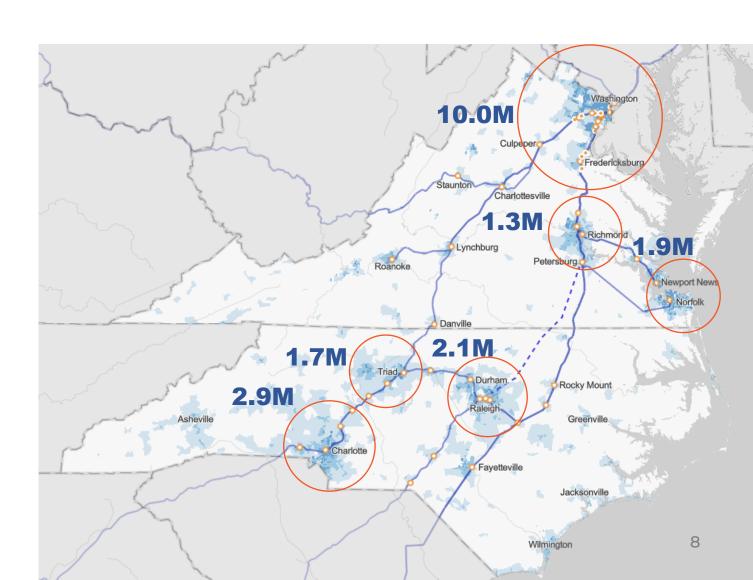
- Backbone Corridor Serving NC
 - DC to Richmond
 - Transforming Rail in Virginia
 - Led by VA
 - Richmond to Raleigh (S-line)
 - Connects NC and VA systems
 - Partnership with Virginia
 - Raleigh to Charlotte
 - NC completed Piedmont Improvement Program in 2017
 - Additional incremental improvements

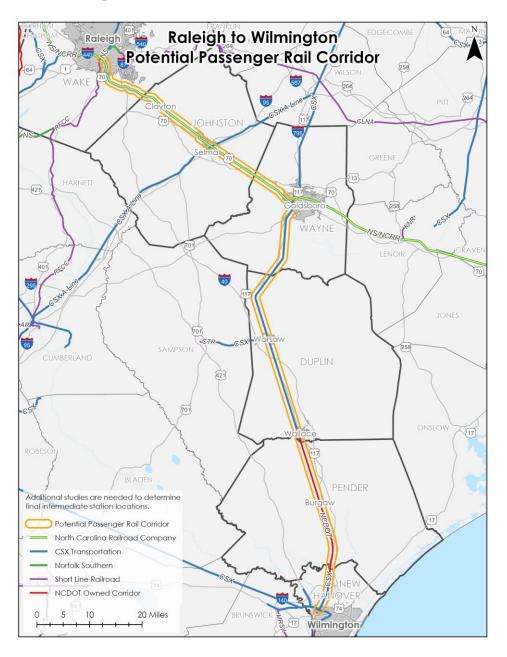




DC to Charlotte Corridor via S-line

- Direct connection between urban centers – 20M people – estimated to be 25M by 2040
- Additional capacity, more trains, and over an hour in travel time saved between NC and VA
- Backbone of a regional multi-modal network
- Critical to further expanding the NC passenger rail system
- Provides rail network resiliency
- Environmental benefits
- Expands service to disadvantaged and underserved regions





Southeastern North Carolina Passenger Rail Service Feasibility Study

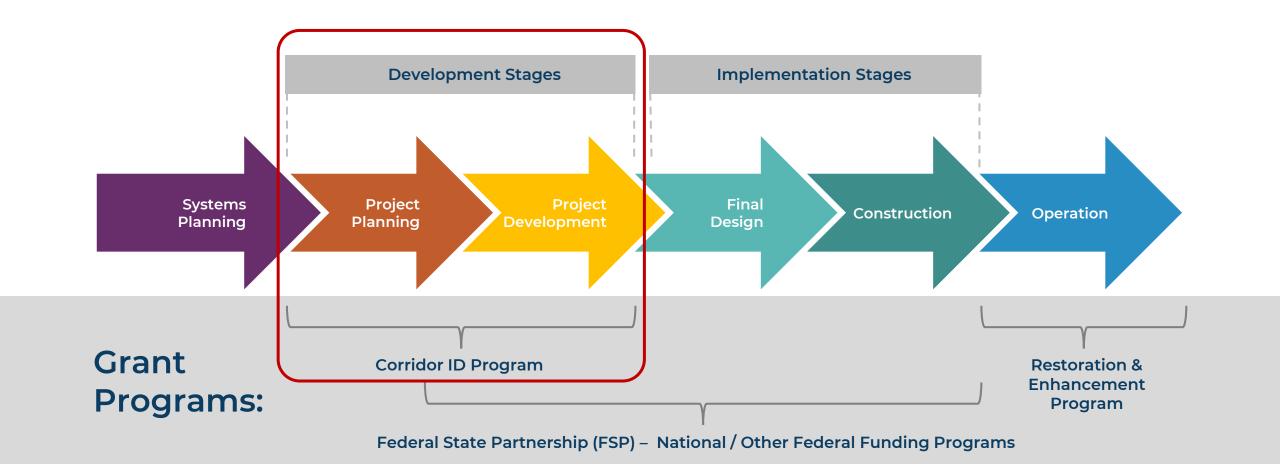
- Initiated prior to FRA CID process
- High level capital costs, ridership, and approximate trip times
- Two routes evaluated
- Draft report to be issued in March
- FRA CID process will build on the study but provide more detailed service development and capital plans





Corridor ID Process

FRA Project Lifecycle Stages and Corresponding FRA Funding Programs





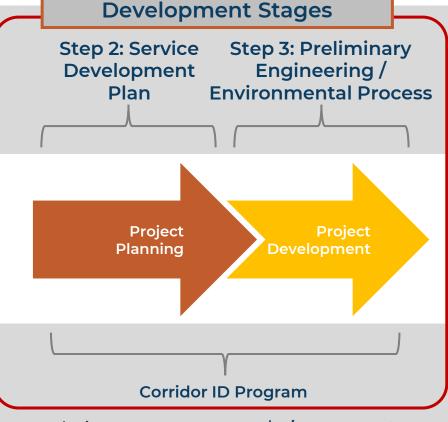
Corridor ID Process

Each Step will have a separate grant agreement

Step 1: Scoping the Service Development Plan

Scoping

\$500k \$0 match required for Step 1



\$x/10% match required for Step 2

(\$x determined during Step 1)

\$x/20% match required for Step 3

(\$x determined during Step 2)



Corridor ID Projects

Typical Service Development Plan Process

Task 1: Project Administration	Task 2: Preliminary Purpose & Need Stakeholder Engagement	Task 3: Alternatives Analysis	Task 4: Technical Analysis	Task 5: Preliminary Environmental Analysis	Task 6: Financial Planning Benefit Cost Analysis	Task 7: Governance	Task 8: Service Development Plan
	Purpose & Need Public Involvement Agency Coordination	Route Service Investments	Travel Demand Forecasting Operations Analysis Station & Access Planning Fleet Planning Conceptual Engineering Labor Planning Operating & Maintenance Costing	Environmental Analysis	Financial Planning Benefits-cost Analysis	Governance	Implementation Phasing Service Development Plan



Service Development Plan (SDP) Outcomes

Results of Study

Operational Plans for how service works

List of projects that must be built

Feeds the next steps for NEPA



List of projects and cost estimates



Thank you!