

2024-2050 COLUMBUS AREA METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION PLAN

Chapter 3: The Transportation System

The transportation system's role is to accommodate the travel needs of the region. The entire transportation system, however, is made up of several components or sub-systems that should be seamlessly connected to provide fluid movement across the system. These include roadways, transit, bikeways, pedestrian facilities, and the unique intermodal facilities that interface these surface modes with ground and air freight. These components each serve their own particular and equally important role in providing for mobility for all persons throughout the region.

This chapter describes these individual systems and intermodal connections that make up the entire surface transportation system



3.a ROADWAY SYSTEM

The roadway system is the primary component of the transportation system in central Ohio. Nearly all of the transportation systems described later in this chapter require access to the roadway system in order to function. To accommodate growth in travel, the capacity of the roadway system continues to expand through the widening of existing roads and the construction of new roads. Other physical improvements improve safety and access along existing roadways and intersections.

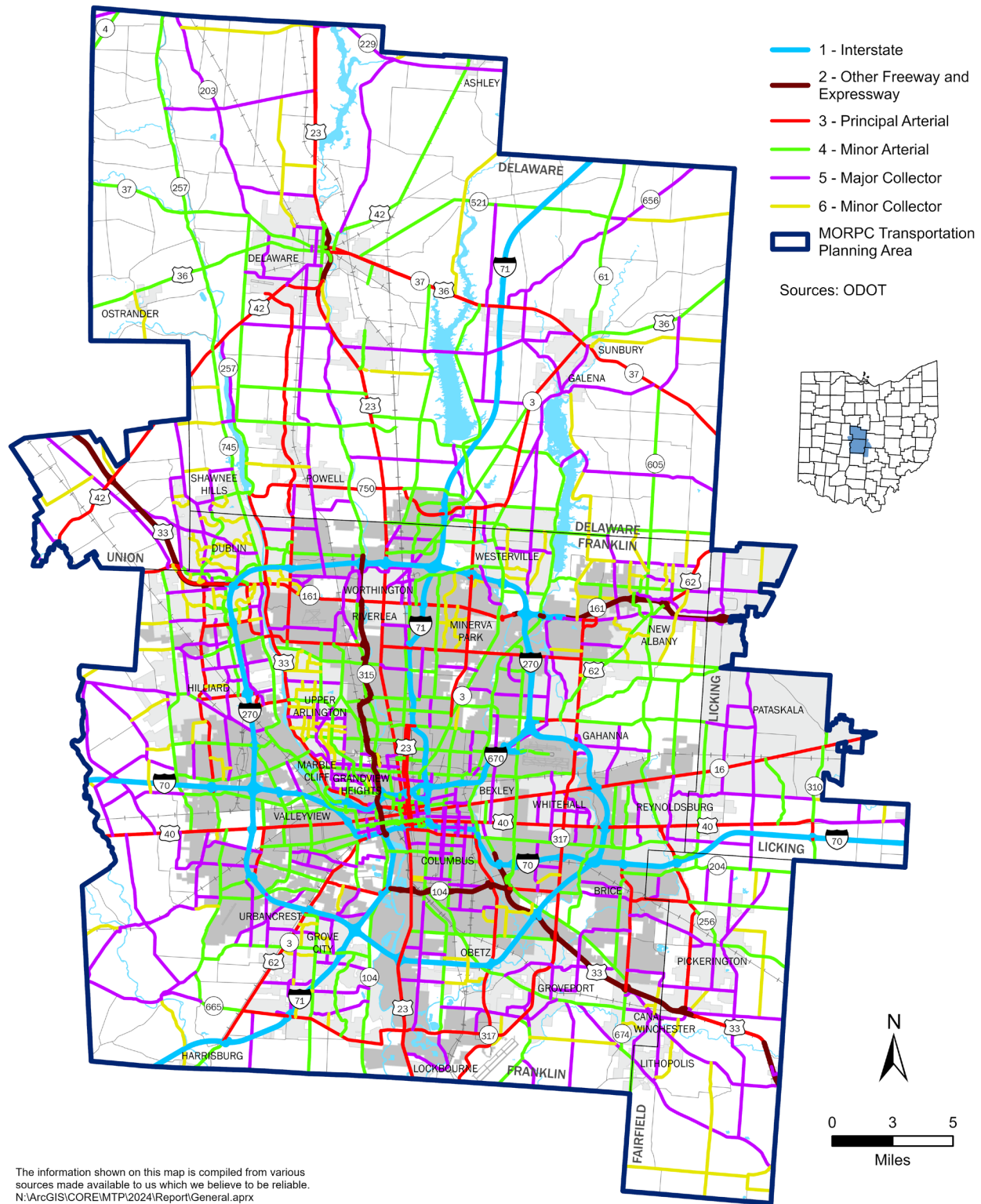
For the purposes of the MTP, MORPC focuses on roads classified as “collectors” or higher. As of 2024, this includes approximately 58,735 lane miles of roadways in the MPO planning area. This “lane mile” figure includes the length of each roadway (in miles), multiplied by the number of lanes in each roadway. That is, a mile of road with four lanes contributes four lane miles in the calculation. Figure 3.1 shows the Federal Functional classifications of roadways within the MPO planning area and Figure 3.2 breaks down the 58,735 lane miles by roadway classification.

Where lane miles illustrates the extent of the roadway system, “vehicle miles traveled” (VMT) depicts the use of the roadway system. Mathematically, VMT is a combination of the distance traveled by all vehicles in a given area over a specific period, which is usually a day. VMT within the MPO planning area has shown an average annual growth of 1.2 percent since 2005. Although VMT declined in 2020 due to the Coronavirus Pandemic, VMT generally continued to rise in the following years.

There are a couple of aspects of the roadway system condition to consider. First is the physical condition—are the roadways and bridges in good repair? Section 4.1 discusses that aspect. Second, how does the roadway operate in terms of level of congestion? This section summarizes the various measures used to determine operational qualities of the system.

While VMT depicts overall use of the roadway system, it alone cannot demonstrate where roadway capacity adversely affects traffic congestion. Growth and development of the region over the past several decades has led to congestion on the roadway system in Central Ohio. Figure 3.3 shows average traffic conditions during peak periods on major roadways in the MPO planning area in 2021. Roadway segments in green (no congestion), yellow (moderate congestion), and red (severe congestion) portray how traffic puts stress on Central Ohio’s roadway system. MORPC’s Travel Demand Model helps estimate the levels of congestion shown.

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The information shown on this map is compiled from various sources made available to us which we believe to be reliable.
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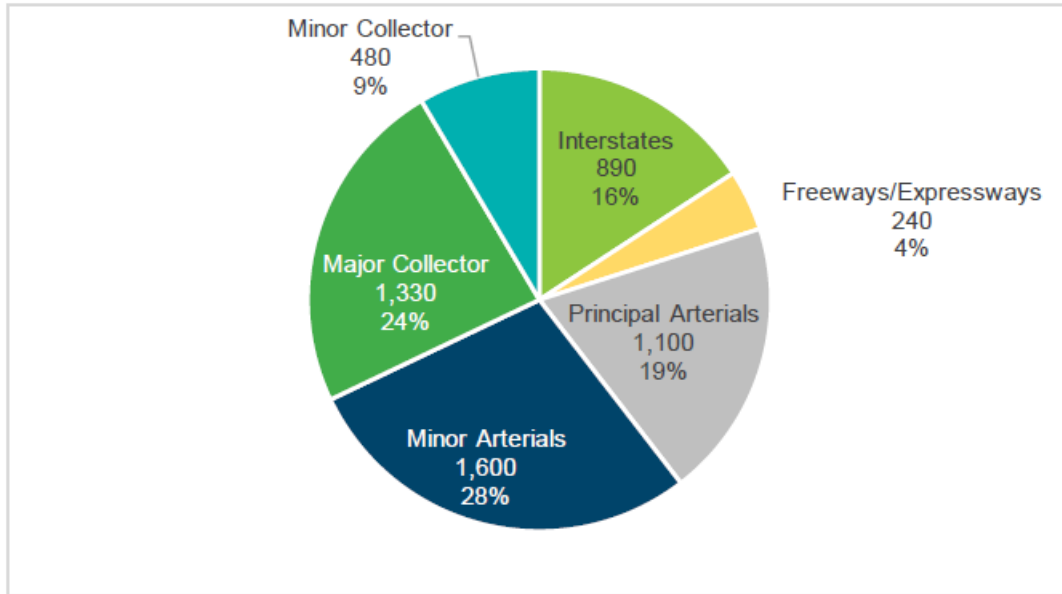
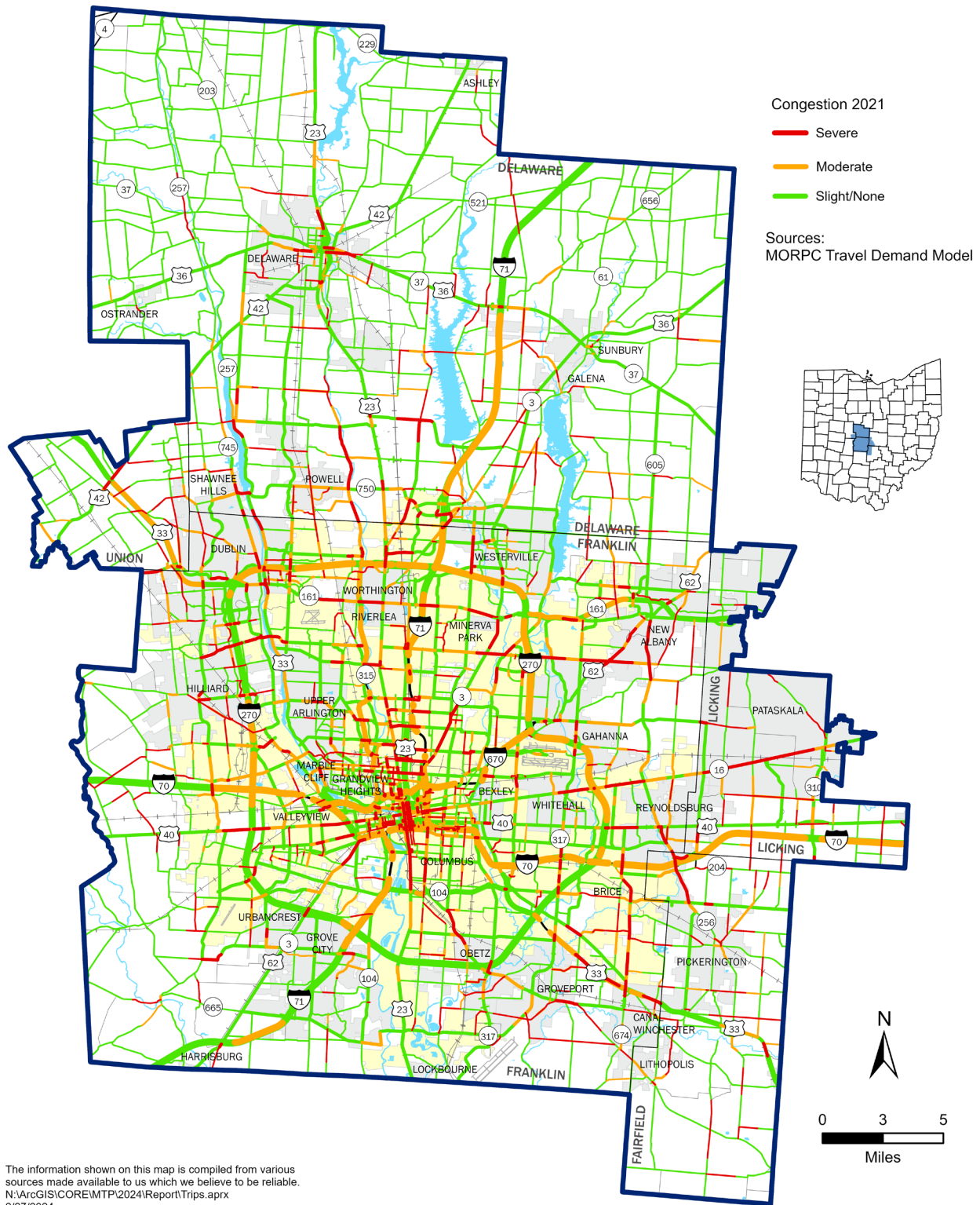


FIGURE 3.2 2020 Lane Miles by Facility Type

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TRAVEL TIME UNCERTAINTY INDEX

“Travel Time Uncertainty Index” compares the worst traffic conditions in a given time period to average traffic conditions for the same time period considered. This index is calculated as a ratio of 95th percentile travel time to average travel time for a specific roadway segment. The 95th percentile travel time represents the worst congestion condition in one month.

Travel time data were obtained from ODOT for the NHS segments in MORPC’s MPO area. An index was calculated for each segment with travel time available, and then a region-wide index was estimated by averaging individual indices across the segments weighted on their average travel time. This measure is meant to provide an indicator of how much extra time a traveler should plan to add to one’s trip when traveling during peak periods, to account for delays caused by “worst-case scenario” congestion.

3.b BICYCLE & PEDESTRIAN SYSTEMS

Bicycle and pedestrian facilities, or active transportation facilities, are an important part of the transportation network. Many people use a bike for transportation, and every trip, whether it involves travel by car, bus, bike, rail or air, begins and ends with walking. At least one-third of the region's population does not drive because they are unable due to age, economics, health, or simply choose not to. A convenient and safe active transportation network accommodates these users and could attract others to make short trips by biking or walking, rather than by automobile.

BICYCLE FACILITIES

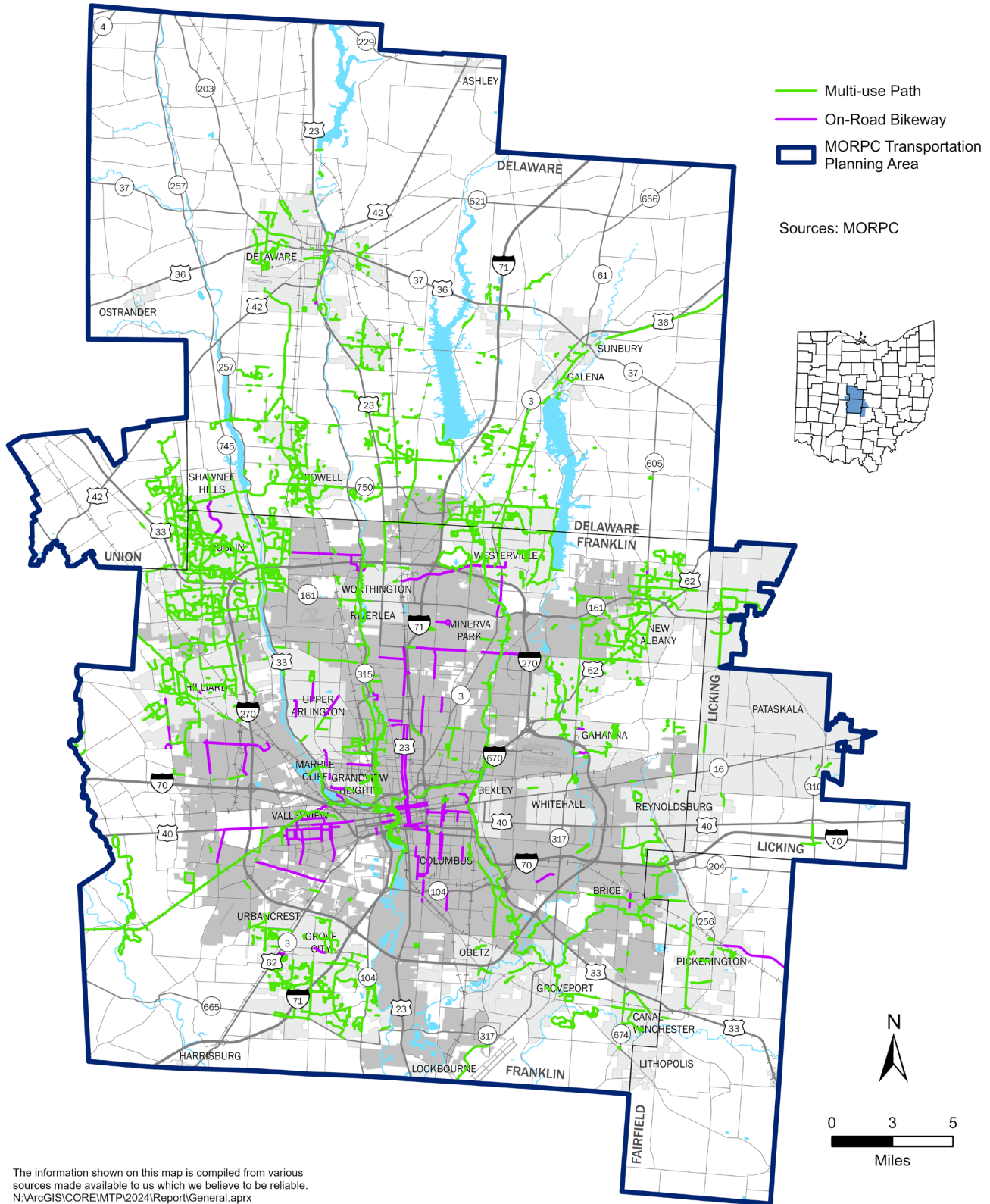
The current bikeway system includes both on- and off-street facilities. This includes trails and "multi-use paths," which are facilities physically separated from the roadway and intended for multiple, non-automotive uses, including biking. It also includes on-street facilities such as bike lanes, protected cycle tracks, and paved shoulders. However, the MPO planning area has a patchwork system of bicycle facilities with gaps in many locations. Past construction of components of the roadway system did not always include consideration for cyclists and as a result the region is not fully connected to destinations. To date, the MPO planning area has 844 miles of bikeways (see Figure 3.4). While local communities are building more bikeways, there are still some significant challenges that exist throughout the region:

- ▶ Comfort & Safety
- ▶ Need for additional low-stress (safe and comfortable) bike facilities
- ▶ Limited number of roadways with low speeds, low traffic volumes, etc. that also offer connectivity
- ▶ Connectivity
- ▶ Lack of safe connections from neighborhoods, job centers, and recreational opportunities to the active transportation network
- ▶ Lack of continuity across jurisdictions
- ▶ Lack of east-west connectivity across the region
- ▶ Crossing wide, heavily traveled arterials, rivers, and freeways

COMPLETE STREETS

To expand the region's active transportation network, MORPC and several jurisdictions within our region have adopted Complete Streets Policies. The MORPC region policy requires all transportation project sponsors using MORPC-attributable funding to accommodate all users in the design of their project. In 2011, the National Complete Streets Coalition recognized MORPC's policy as the best among large MPOs.

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Regional Bike Network

To provide information to the bicycling community and the region, in 2009, MORPC and local partners created a Bike User Map for the region that is available both as a printed map and as an interactive online map. The base for this map was Bicycle Level-of-Comfort (LOC) data, which illustrates the usability and comfort of roads for bicycling. Public input was also used to verify and finalize the information presented on the map. The LOC identifies the level of stress using Good, Moderate, Poor and Residential designations. It also includes multi-use paths.

Central Ohio Greenways

The Central Ohio Greenways network serves as the backbone of the bicycle network and consists primarily of north-south trails or multi-use paths along the region's five major waterways. Currently, these greenways extend more than 200 miles throughout 7 counties, providing separated facilities for people to walk and bike both for transportation and recreation.

Pedestrian Facilities

The MPO planning area lacks a comprehensive system of pedestrian facilities. A pedestrian network should provide comfortable and safe walking conditions for everyone. To provide such conditions, a number of factors must be considered, such as street widths, number of travel lanes, traffic volumes, travel speeds, and roadside connections, which include sidewalk width and separation from moving traffic. A comprehensive network of pedestrian facilities provides for direct and convenient pedestrian travel within and between residential areas, places of employment, neighborhood activity centers, and other destinations. In very rural areas, a paved shoulder may be an appropriate pedestrian facility; in more urban areas, a sidewalk is most appropriate. Multi-use paths are an important component of a pedestrian network as well.

Past construction of components of the roadway system did not always include consideration for pedestrians. In 2015 MORPC partnered with the City of Columbus and the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) to compile an inventory of sidewalk facilities in the MPO planning area. The inventory is available online in an interactive web map format and includes attributes such as where sidewalks are and are not located, and the location of marked and unmarked crosswalks. The inventory is maintained jointly by ODOT and local jurisdictions. The inventory is used to support transportation planning activities throughout the region. Existing sidewalk facilities are shown in Figure 3.5.

Chapter 6 will describe the strategies and projects identified related to the bike and pedestrian systems.

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3.c TRANSIT SYSTEMS

Provider	Provider	Annual Data	2019	2020	2021	2022
COTA	Fixed-Route	Passenger Trips	19,141,454	10,322,492	8,899,769	9,947,527
		Vehicle Miles	14,204,174	10,703,310	11,809,700	10,338,688
		Vehicle Hours	1,159,200	855,804	951,163	819,675
	Demand-Response	Passenger Trips	288,690	169,856	242,445	327,789
		Vehicle Miles	3,511,803	2,232,231	2,918,655	3,322,139
		Vehicle Hours	188,273	138,036	174,087	189,479
DCTB	Fixed-Route	Passenger Trips	49,616	11,776	n/a	n/a
		Vehicle Miles	178,973	44,397	n/a	n/a
		Vehicle Hours	12,890	3,216	n/a	n/a
	Demand-Response	Passenger Trips	23,561	29,829	72,927	104,164
		Vehicle Miles	260,925	257,930	468,694	554,927
		Vehicle Hours	14,282	15,225	28,607	33,393
LFPT	Fixed-Route	Passenger Trips	59,687	58,687	28,897	71,616
	Fixed-Route	Vehicle Miles	145,335	183,290	92,441	183,393
	Fixed-Route	Vehicle Hours	14,078	17,418	7,672	15,587
	Demand-Response	Passenger Trips	70,077	30,670	46,929	39,643
	Demand-Response	Vehicle Miles	388,178	207,811	334,315	243,278
	Demand-Response	Vehicle Hours	21,258	11,574	21,662	13,747
LCTB		Passenger Trips	113,893	58,559	60,812	62,845
		Vehicle Miles	1,335,916	755,087	765,298	721,048
		Vehicle Hours	60,566	33,964	35,181	33,615

Table 3.1: Regional Transit Statistics (Source: The National Transit Database (NTD))

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CENTRAL OHIO TRANSIT AUTHORITY (COTA)

COTA provides public transit services within Franklin County as well as small portions of Delaware, Fairfield, Licking and Union counties that are included within the municipal corporation limits of Columbus, Dublin, Westerville and Reynoldsburg. COTA's Board of Trustees is made up of representation from its Charter municipalities and Franklin County. COTA collects sales tax within these areas to provide transit service.

COTA provides three types of service based on frequency, as shown in Figure 3.9:

- Frequent service operates throughout the day · Departure times are every 15 minutes or better
- Standard service operates throughout the day · Departure times are typically 30-60 minutes apart
- Rush Hour service Operates Monday - Friday during AM and PM peak travel times

LinkUS Initiative

In the 2024 November election, COTA will be pursuing a change to the sales tax (from .5% to 1%) to fund the LinkUS Initiative. This funding is proposed to be used to construct the High Capacity Transit Corridors (see chapter 8 for a map of these projects), improvements to service on existing bus service, and Transit Supportive Infrastructure (TSI). The TSI component would fund improvements to bike and pedestrian infrastructure near transit lines to better connect people to transit service. The sales tax for LinkUS is expected to generate approximately \$6 billion in local funding for the program, and would combine with Federal and State funding for an \$8 billion total investment in COTA's system. The MTP includes this funding, combined with other transit funding sources, in its financial forecast out to 2050.

First/Last Mile Partnerships

In an effort to address the gap in "last-mile" service, COTA has partnered with local municipalities, employers, and MORPC to offer shuttle service from COTA facilities to employment centers. In 2014, COTA partnered with the City of New Albany to launch the SmartRide shuttle. Funded by New Albany, the service connects COTA's New Albany Park & Ride to all employers in the New Albany International Business Park, which boasts more than 12,000 jobs. In September 2023, service on COTA's line 35 was restored after it was discontinued during the 2020 coronavirus pandemic. This extension provided hourly service to New Albany, providing a new connection to the SmartRide service.

In 2015, MORPC and COTA partnered with the City of Groveport to launch the GREAT shuttle service funded by Groveport with additional assistance from the Village of Obetz. This service provides safe last-mile trips in the Rickenbacker area to over 34 large employer job sites in a low-density industrial area of Franklin County without safe pedestrian or bicycle infrastructure. The shuttle service is free for employees.

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COTA Plus is an on-demand, app-based rideshare service that can book multiple passengers heading in the same direction into a shared vehicle. Referred to in the industry as on-demand microtransit, COTA Plus operates either as a point-to-point rideshare service or as a connection to or from a COTA bus line. Operators are COTA employees, who receive best-in-class training and are subject to background checks upon hiring.

The first COTA Plus pilot began in Grove City in June 2019. This partnership provides customers with further access to jobs, healthcare and more, while also offering a fast, convenient and comfortable transit solution. COTA Plus provides more jobs and residents access to COTA's fixed-route network. The pilot was then expanded to include zones in the City of Westerville and South Columbus.

COTA's Mainstream Service

Mainstream paratransit service provides demand response service within three-quarters of a mile of fixed route service for qualifying customers as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). "Demand response" refers to a system that dispatches transit vehicles to a destination upon request instead of a fixed schedule. Such a system requires trips to be scheduled in advance. Mainstream also provides accessible non-ADA demand response transportation service for clients who want to travel outside COTA's ADA service area beyond three-quarters of a mile of a fixed route line but within COTA's service area.

In 2019 COTA launched Mainstream on Demand, a TNC type service powered by UZURV. UZURV provides private, accessible, same day, non-stop, door-to-door service. Trips may be scheduled at least two hours in advance or further in advance with greater flexibility. Reservations can be made up to 30 days in advance. This service model has been very successful, drivers arriving within five minutes of the desired time.

Downtown C-pass

In 2017, MORPC, COTA and the Capital Crossroad Special Improvement District (SID) in downtown Columbus piloted and partnered to provide no cost transit passes to employees and residents of participating SID member property owners. C-pass is good for rides anywhere in COTA's service territory. The program is funded by property owners in the SID in partnership with the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission and other sponsors. The goal of the program is to decrease the number of cars being driven and parked downtown, making office space more appealing to companies that would like to move downtown but choose not to because of concerns about a lack of parking for employees. C-pass has shown an increase COTA ridership.

In 2022, the C-pass program was expanded to include employees in the Short North neighborhood of Columbus. Funding for the expansion of this program was generated from parking revenue generated in the Short North area.

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DELAWARE COUNTY TRANSIT (DCT)

DCT became part of the Columbus Urbanized Area from an urban cluster as a result of the 2010 Census. The reclassification to an urban transit system changed the way DCT receives FTA funding from Section 5311 funds administered by ODOT to Section 5307 formula funding administered by DCT directly with FTA and reporting to NTD. With this shift, the federal operating funds available to assist in subsidizing transportation were severely reduced.

DCT serves all of Delaware County with demand-response service. DCT does not receive county sales tax levy funds to operate. Instead, local funding comes directly from the budgets of participating jurisdictions in Delaware County.

The challenge for DCT is to determine how to best serve the entire county with limited operating funds in the future. The service needs to be affordable for the passengers so the service will need to be subsidized.

The DCT Board provides Mobility Management to the Delaware County community. Mobility Management strives to provide a one-stop information source for transportation options in Delaware County by linking passengers' needs with the most appropriate form of transportation. Mobility Management also provides referral services to passengers who may qualify for financial assistance with their transportation needs.

LICKING COUNTY TRANSIT BOARD (LCTB)

LCTB provides three deviated fixed routes and demand-response service in almost all of Licking County. Its service area includes the City of Pataskala and Etna Township, which are both in the MPO area. In addition to its fares, LCTB receives local funding from Licking County general revenue funds and local service contracts. LCTB receives state funding from ODOT's Office of Transit and federal funding through FTA.

LANCASTER-FAIRFIELD PUBLIC TRANSIT

LFPT provides curb-to-curb demand-response service and three deviated-fixed routes in Fairfield County. Unlike the other transit agencies in the MPO planning area, a countywide board does not govern LFPT. At present, it remains a department of the City of Lancaster. Like DCT, it receives no county sales tax levy funds. With local support, it began serving Violet Township and the city of Pickerington in 2010. With the financial support of jurisdictions across Fairfield County, in 2011 the service went countywide. LPTS receives state and federal funding through the ODOT Office of Transit.

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Each transit system in the counties surrounding Franklin receives requests for transportation into Franklin County and the City of Columbus. Employment opportunities, specialized medical treatment, shopping and entertainment all draw passengers beyond their country of origin. However, the distance that transit providers must travel beyond their normal service area can be cost prohibitive. It also deprives that transit system from a fleet vehicle for a long period when it could be serving other customers instead. Systems that do provide such trips add a significant premium to the fare.

INTER-CITY TRANSIT SERVICES

In addition to the local transit systems, three companies provide inter-city motor coach service in the planning area.

Greyhound operates the largest intercity bus system in the nation. It offers service to over 2,300 destinations and maintains interline partnerships to facilitate transfers to destinations beyond its network. Greyhound also offers passengers the opportunity to connect with Amtrak service in Cleveland or Cincinnati.

Flixbus provides daily service to and from Pittsburgh and Washington D.C. using long distance electric buses.

GoBus is a Rural Inter-City Bus Service funded with FTA Section 5311(f). This service is designed to address low-cost and geographically accessible intercity bus transportation needs of the entire state by supporting projects that provide transportation between non-urbanized areas and urbanized areas that result in connections of greater regional, statewide, and national significance. Funding for the Rural Inter-City Bus is administered by ODOT, and the service is currently operated by Barons Bus and Miller Transportation.

Buses are equipped with amenities, such as wireless internet and electrical outlets, offering service similar levels to those found on Flixbus or Greyhound, with connections to other transportation options such as Amtrak and airports. Passengers are also able to connect with healthcare and educational opportunities.

GoBus operates five lines, some of which can be transferred between each other listed below.

- ▶ Columbus, Athens, OH and Parkersburg, WV, facilitating transfers at Port Columbus International Airport, the Greyhound Station in Downtown Columbus, Ohio University, and Hocking College
- ▶ Cincinnati and Athens, OH, facilitating transfers to the Greyhound Station in Cincinnati
- ▶ Cleveland, OH, Parkersburg WV, and Athens, OH with transfers to the Greyhound Stations in Cleveland, Akron and Canton

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- ▶ Columbus to Wooster, OH, with transfers to the Licking County Transit Board office, Port Columbus International Airport, the Greyhound station in Downtown Columbus and the College of Wooster
- ▶ Columbus to Van Wert, OH, with transfers to the Greyhound station in Downtown Columbus

COORDINATED TRANSPORTATION PLANS

Transportation needs that go unmet by transit systems may sometimes be fulfilled through other government departments, non-profit organizations and private companies. Federal, state and local funding programs beyond those specifically designated for public transit can generate alternate transportation service offerings. Coordination of these programs offers the chance to better use these funds so that fewer needs go unmet.

All five counties covered or partially covered by the MPO planning area are included in the ODOT Human Services Transportation Coordination Region 6 Coordinated Plan, referred to as the Regional Mobility Plan. These committees include representatives from the transit system and human service agencies, such as county boards of developmental disabilities, groups focused on senior transportation, and county departments of job and family services. The funding and operating picture behind human services transportation remains as diverse as the needs of the populations served. The Regional Mobility Plan and these committees seek to find opportunities to coordinate services and meet the transportation needs of the elderly, low- income and persons with disabilities.

FTA Section 5310 funds to enhance the mobility of seniors and persons with disabilities are available to transit providers, local jurisdictions, non-profits and private for-profit companies to help implement a county's Coordinated Plan. MORPC is the designated recipient for the Columbus UZA, and ODOT's Office of Transit serves the same role in the small urban and rural areas outside the MPO.

3.d FREIGHT RAIL & MULTIMODAL CONNECTIONS

Central Ohio offers a strategic location for the transfer and distribution of national and international goods across the United States and eastern Canada. Whether by truck, rail, or air, our region's efficiency in the movement of goods is an important part of the nation's security, economic competitiveness, trade, and commodity flow. MORPC's planning activities consider strategies and projects that support the area's economic vitality, increase the mobility of freight and the workforce that supports freight-related businesses, and enhance the integration and connectivity of the transportation system across and between all modes that support freight activities.

Central Ohio has historically held an important place in national freight movements. Our region's economy has benefited from its multi modal transportation assets for many decades. Today, the Central Ohio region is home to an inland port and is crossed by two of the nation's arterial rail corridors as well as two major interstate highways that traverse the country coast to coast. Central Ohio is strategically located within a 10-hour truck drive of 46 percent of the United States population and 61 percent of its manufacturing. This historic proximity to people and jobs has led the Columbus region to establish a strong logistics sector that contributes to our region's economic vitality. Over 4,400 logistics and distribution operations employ over 83,000 people in the Central Ohio region. Our location is critical to the movement of goods at the state and national stage. Our region's freight activities are contingent on shifts in the global supply chain, and include factors such as major infrastructure improvements. Examples of such improvements include the Panama Canal expansion, completed in mid-2016, that doubled the canal's capacity in the United States, the port with the most depth and the most container traffic is the Port of Los Angeles/Long Beach. However, capacity-increasing projects such as the Panama Canal expansion has led other ports, including the Port of Virginia, to prioritize improvements such as dredging to meet the needs of larger barges. These improvements are expected to increase imports along the east coast ports, which impact the flow of freight in Central Ohio and increases the competitive advantage of our location in attracting and retaining logistics businesses.

While ports on the east coast have prepared for the potential influx of container traffic, Central Ohio public and private partners made strides to complete its Heartland Corridor project, linking the Port of Virginia to Columbus and on to Chicago. This public/private partnership involved not only funding, but also the development of its facilities (like Buckeye Intermodal Yard and the Rickenbacker Intermodal Facility in Central Ohio) and the infrastructure to serve them.

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These partnerships have resulted in sustaining existing businesses, and created new economic development in our region. Some quick facts about the MPO's freight/economic assets:

- ▶ Four inter modal lift and rail yard facilities
- ▶ 2 Class 1 rail service providers (CSX and Norfolk Southern), and a third Class 1 (Genesee & Wyoming) operates in the region
- ▶ Rickenbacker Airport, dedicated mostly to air freight cargo
- ▶ Rickenbacker Inland Port, which includes Foreign Trade Zone #138
- ▶ In 2017, the region exported nearly \$6 billion in goods
- ▶ More than 1,600 small and medium-size businesses that specialize in exports

These assets translate into more higher-paying jobs, a greater tax base, and an improved quality of life for Central Ohio residents.

CENTRAL OHIO FREIGHT FACILITIES

Today's economy requires rail, truck, water and air modes to work together to provide the best value for their customers. The MPO area is home to significant air, rail and truck intermodal hubs, and it is within this multi/intermodal framework that the needs of our regional freight network continue to be considered. MORPC works closely with its regional partners to meet the needs of Central Ohio's freight facilities. Below is an overview of our region's most important freight assets. These are shown in Figure 3.11.

INTERMODAL LIFT AND RAIL YARDS

Central Ohio's public and private sectors have long recognized the importance of the logistics industry to the region's economy. As such, investments have occurred across the region to position the MPO area competitively in the retention of existing businesses and to attract new businesses as the economy fluctuates. The MPO area is home to four major intermodal lift and rail yards, most of which have experienced improvements to accommodate growth in the region's logistics sector.

CSX Buckeye Yard

Also referred to as CSX Columbus, Buckeye Yard is one of five CSX intermodal terminals in Ohio. Buckeye Yard is owned by two railroads, CSX and Norfolk Southern (NS). NS owns the classification yard and western portion of the yard, and uses Buckeye Yard primarily for storage. CSX Columbus is located on the eastern side of the classification yard.

In 2010, CSX purchased land to enable an expansion of Buckeye Yard to accommodate increases in container traffic stemming from improvements at the CSX's Northwest Ohio Intermodal Transfer Container Facility (ITCF). The \$59 million expansion of Buckeye Yard was completed in 2013, adding 24 acres to a total of 36 acres and doubling capacity from 180,000 to 360,000 lifts per year.

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Rickenbacker Global Logistics Park

This facility is part of one of the MPO area's most critical intermodal assets that connect air, rail and truck freight modes. The rail component is serviced by Norfolk Southern and CSX. The Norfolk Southern Rickenbacker Intermodal Terminal covers 175 acres and can handle more than 400,000 containers annually.

Discovery Park Intermodal Yard

Discovery Park Intermodal Yard is located in southeast Columbus with rail and truck access to warehouse and distribution facilities in nearby Rickenbacker. Operated by Norfolk Southern, it opened in 1990 and underwent one major expansion in 1994, followed by a second in 1999. These expansions occurred to provide more parking and container storage, but did not expand rail track length to accommodate lift expansion.

Discovery Park is a 40-acre yard that has experienced a steady increase of rail lifts since 1993, and growth has reached a plateau as the intermodal yard has passed its designed efficient capacity of 125,000 lifts per year.

Parsons Yard

Parsons Yard is an intermediate- sized yard on the south side of Columbus operated by CSX. It is used primarily to serve local industry, but it is also a support yard for coal operations, handling loaded and empty hopper cars/trains. Spot car repair and locomotive service tracks are also located in the yard. Regional and short-line railroads use this yard to switch service between them and the Class I railroads.

AIR FREIGHT CARGO FACILITIES

Rickenbacker International Airport

While there are five airports in our region that are part of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS), only two engage in air cargo activities: Port Columbus and Rickenbacker International airports. Port Columbus Airport's air cargo operations are minimal and secondary to its passenger operations, with Rickenbacker Airport as the region's primary air cargo airport. The presence of these air facilities increases the multi modal opportunities for freight movements in the region and leverage our region's competitiveness at a national and global level. In 2018, over 300 million pounds of domestic and international freight were handled at Rickenbacker International Cargo airport.

As one of the world's only cargo-dedicated airports, Rickenbacker International Airport offers an uncongested option to move air cargo to, from and within the United States.

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The airport offers nearly 645,000 square feet of air cargo facility space, two parallel 12,000-foot runways and Category II Instrument Landing System for all-weather landing capabilities. Rickenbacker's success in recent years has resulted in the need for expansions of the airport to accommodate adequate cargo storage as well as an overall increase of airport operations. Since 2014, the airport's cargo facility space has increased from over 200,000 square feet to nearly 645,000 square feet. The region's public and private stakeholders are working collectively to identify and fund future improvements, including infrastructure needs to meet the growth of an area that houses one of the region's most critical regional and national economic engines. As such, MORPC coordinated the completion of a collaborative, community-driven study, the 2018 Rickenbacker Area Study, to identify infrastructure investments needs to leverage the area as a globally competitive freight hub.

Rickenbacker Inland Port (Foreign Trade Zone #138)

Considered an inland port, Rickenbacker provides Central Ohio with air, truck and rail intermodal capabilities. The area includes the Rickenbacker International Airport, which is dedicated primarily to air cargo and Foreign Trade Zone #138.

A Foreign Trade Zone is a site within the United States that is legally considered outside of Customs territory, so goods may be brought into the site duty-free and without formal customs entry, providing users the opportunity to lower costs and remain competitive with international companies. FTZ #138, the seventh most active FTZ in the U.S., encompasses Rickenbacker, surrounding industrial parks and a 25-county service area. International freighter service continues to expand, with destinations including Shanghai, Singapore, and Shannon, Ireland. In 2014, Cargolux and Cathay Pacific Airways began multiple freighter flights a week between Rickenbacker and Hong Kong.

As of 2018, more than 75 million square feet of industrial space has been constructed in the immediate Rickenbacker port area, which is more than a quarter of the total square feet of industrial space in Central Ohio. Recognizing the importance of this asset, MORPC is working with regional partners, including the Columbus Regional Airport Authority to address infrastructure investment needs as they arise, to ensure Rickenbacker's continued success.

AVIATION FACILITIES AND GROUND ACCESS

While air transportation is not directly within the purview of MPO planning activities, connectivity of airports to the rest of the region through surface transportation is a part of the Metropolitan Transportation Plan, and it is important to plan for the continued success of this relationship. Five airports in the MPO planning area are part of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS).

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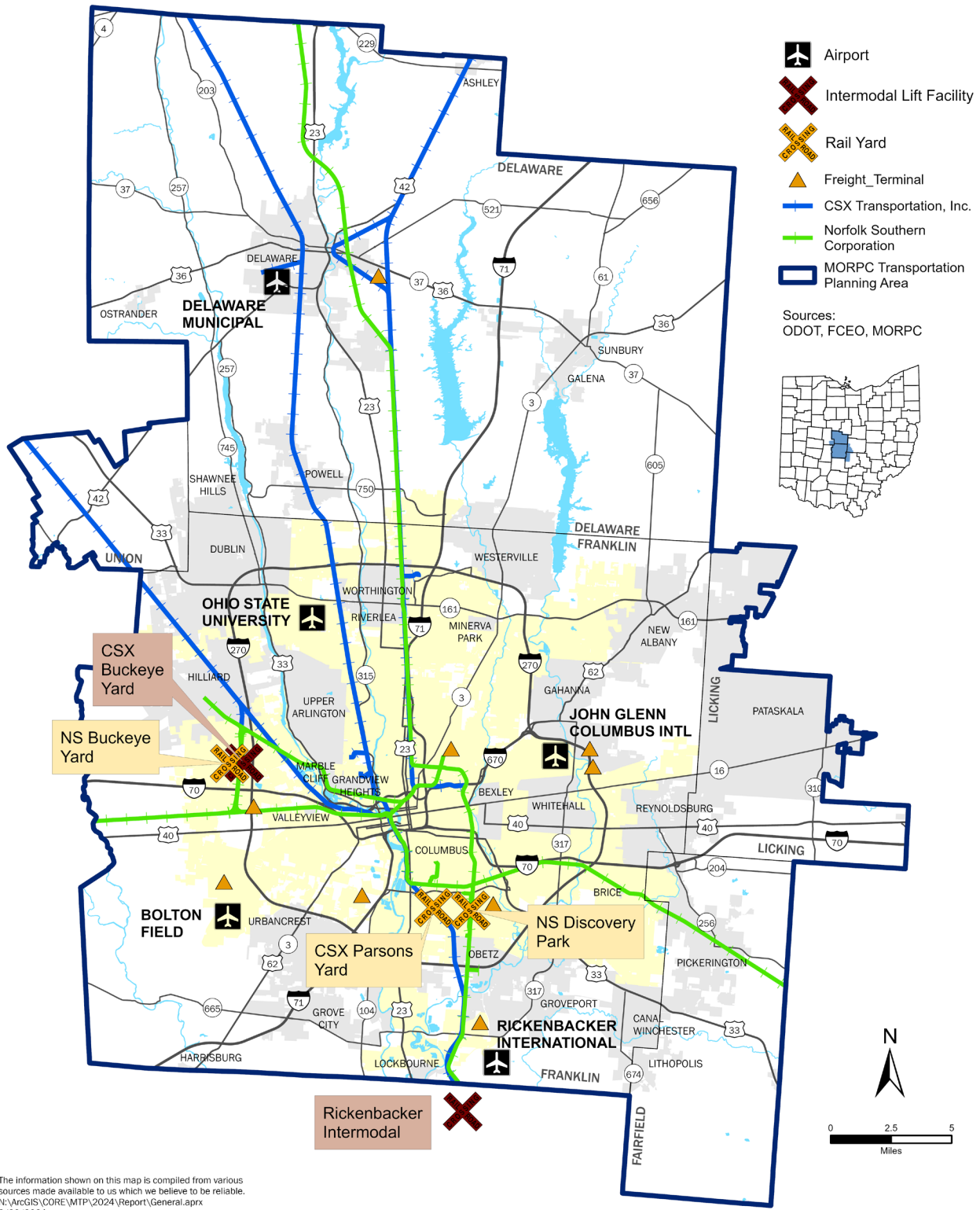
As shown in Table 3.2, the Columbus Regional Airport Authority (CRAA) owns and operates three of the five, with Port Columbus International Airport serving most of the region's passenger flight needs. Rickenbacker Airport also provides passenger flights to the southern U.S. through low-cost carrier Allegiant Air, but this number is minimal compared to the number of passengers using John Glenn International. In 2019, Rickenbacker had nearly 309,000 passengers travel through its facilities, while 8.6 million passengers departed and arrived from Port Columbus.

John Glenn International

John Glenn International is the region's main commercial passenger airport. John Glenn International provides 140 daily departures to 34 airports. In 2019 8.6 million passengers used John Glenn International. This facility also handles a small amount of air freight relative to its sister airport Rickenbacker, with a total 6.3 million pounds of freight being handled at John Glenn International in 2019. John Glenn International is responsible for nearly 59,000 jobs, with an annual payroll over \$3.1 billion, and a total of \$12.9 billion in annual economic output to the Central Ohio Region.

Regional stakeholders recognize the potential for economic growth that the John Glenn International Airport represents for Central Ohio. In April 2014, the Jobs, Expansion and Transportation (JET) Task Force was convened to provide recommendations on how to position the John Glenn International Airport area for an economic development boom. Comprised of leaders from the business, economic development and transportation sectors, the task force focused on how best to redefine our airport as an economic hub and the center of transportation for the region. Three working groups were created: Economic Development, Regional Transportation and Air Service. MORPC led the transportation working group and contributed to a report and recommendations to the city and its regional project partners: the Columbus Regional Airport Authority and Franklin County. One the recommendations of this task force involved direct bus service from downtown Columbus to John Glenn Columbus International Airport, which resulted in the AirConnect COTA bus route.

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The information shown on this map is compiled from various sources made available to us which we believe to be reliable. N:\ArcGIS\CORE\MTP\2024\Report\General.aprx 2/20/2024