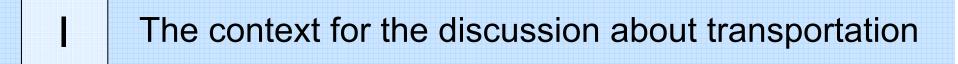
Visioning Transportation's Future: SAFETEA-LU Reauthorization and Beyond

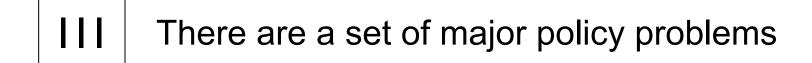
National Association of Regional Councils 2008 National Conference of Regions Washington, DC February 5, 2008

Robert Puentes, Fellow







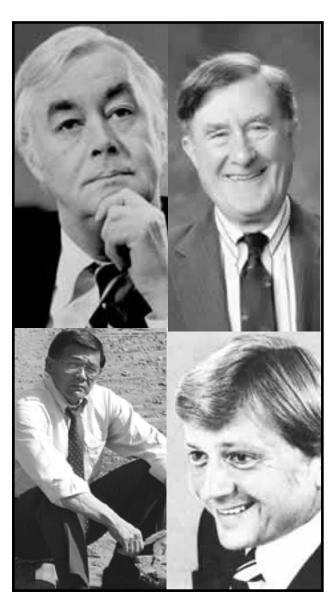


IV A framework for a new transportation agenda



Today, our national transportation program is at a crossroads







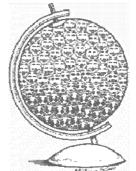
1956 1991 2007

Profound demographic, economic, social, and cultural forces are reshaping the nation



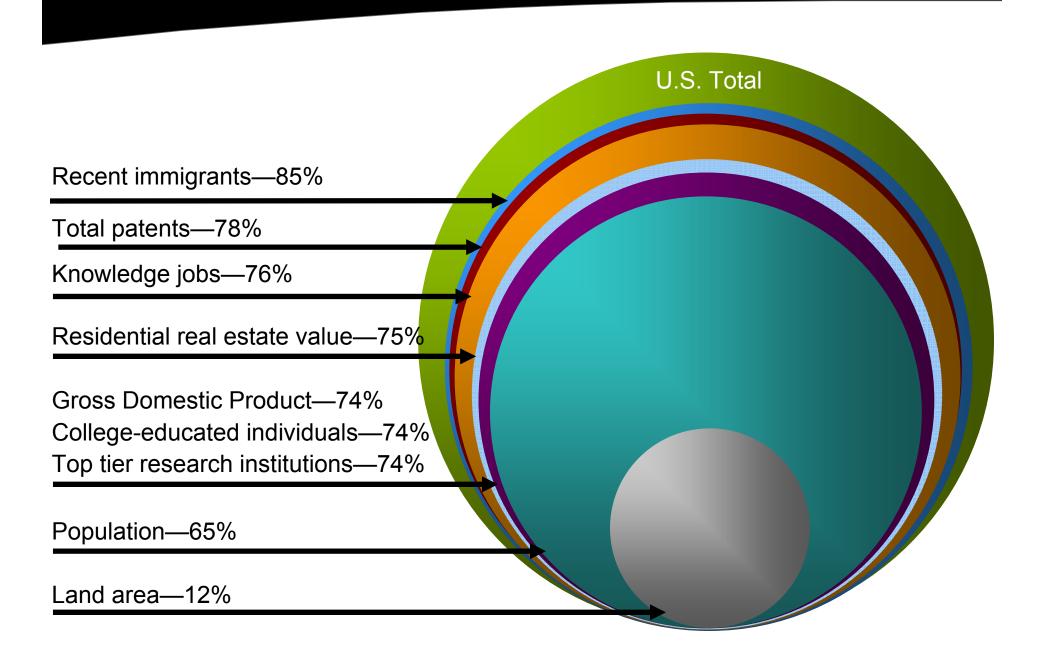
Demographically, the country is growing, aging, and diversifying.

Economically, the nation is being transformed by globalization, deindustrialization, and technological innovation.

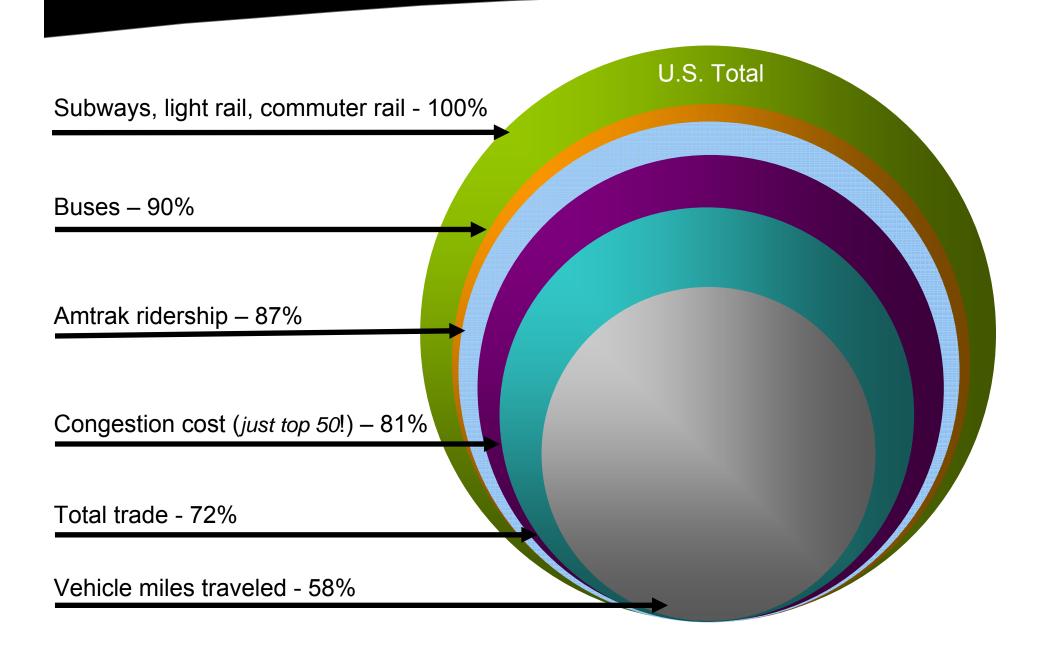


Culturally, the nation is changing its attitude towards cities and suburban living.

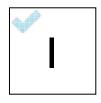
Metropolitan areas are the new functional units of our economy. The 100 largest contain the bulk of our nation's **economic** assets.



The 100 largest metros also contain the bulk of our nation's **transportation** assets.







The context for the discussion about transportation



Nationally, major transportation challenges still exist



There are a set of major policy problems



A framework for a new transportation agenda



The national transportation system is not performing for businesses or for people

A collective "infrastructure epiphany" has arisen about the need to reinvest in America

Road and bridges are in poor condition Transit systems are aging New technologies are lacking



There is real question whether the U.S. has the right kind of infrastructure to position it to compete in the 21st century



Truck traffic from containers is increasing
Freight rail trackage is declining
Most Americans do not have transit available to them
Inter-metro rail is woefully inadequate

The national transportation system is not performing for businesses or for people

America's major metros are still stuck in traffic

Congestion is hyper-concentrated in the largest metros Landside access to ports (air and water) is jammed All this while vehicle travel is leveling off, or declining



Climate change and energy/oil independence have emerged as major national problems



Transportation accounts for ⅓ of all CO2 emissions The U.S. consumes more oil per capita than any other nation. We are still almost entirely dependent on petroleum-based fuels

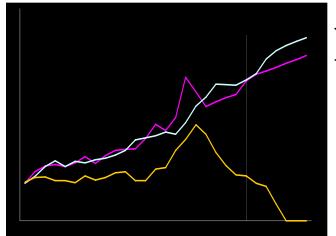
The national transportation system is not performing for businesses or for people

Rising concern about the growing gap between wages and the cost of daily living for a large portion of the American workforce

Transportation and housing are the largest shares of household budgets and the tradeoffs between the two have profound impacts on metropolitan growth patterns

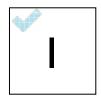


Yet it is transportation finance that remains the dominant worry



Federal government does not even have the revenues to cover its existing obligations States are unwilling (or unable!) to increase their gas tax





The context for the discussion about transportation



Nationally, major transportation challenges still exist



There are a set of major policy problems



A framework for a new transportation agenda



Current federal policies—or the lack thereof—exacerbate these challenges

Federal transportation policies are either absent, outdated, or compartmetalized



The federal government is absent when it should be present

→ No national vision, purpose, or overall goals

No oversight for how funds are spent Thousands of earmarks do not result in a coherent program

→ Not focused on outcomes

Focus is on overly devolved flexibility and minimum funding

Yet the system is an unaccountable free-for-all

→ Not attuned to metropolitan areas

States remain squarely in the drivers seat Funding is misaligned and biased against metro areas

The federal government takes an outdated approach to the challenges of today

→ No emphasis on better—as opposed to morespending

Formulas disincentivize reducing transportation demand Federal data is astonishingly lacking

→ Policies remained modally-siloed

An unlevel playing field exists between the modes Inter-metro rail (Amtrak) suffers from a political and ideological divide

→ National system is still not priced correctly

Market mechanisms are underutilized Full social costs and environmental impacts are ignored

Federal housing, economic development, environmental and transportation policies are disconnected and work at cross-purposes

→ Federal policies are rigidly stovepiped

For example, the federal transit program does not reward projects that reorient land use

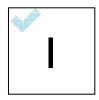
→ Policies work at cross-purposes

Transportation investments do not always support economic development or environmental goals

→ Within transportation: rail, aviation, roads, ports are siloed

The U.S. remains the only industrialized country in the world that has not pursued an integrated approach to transportation policy





The context for the discussion about transportation



Nationally, major transportation challenges still exist



There are a set of major policy problems



A framework for a new transportation agenda



What if we had a national transportation policy that supported metropolitan areas? The federal government should.....

LEAD

Lead where it must in order to help the nation and its metropolitan areas exploit their strengths and adapt to changing realities

Define and embrace a new vision

EMPOWER

Empower metros
where it should in
order to unleash
innovative problemsolving tailored to
variegated realities

Support metropolitan innovation

OPTIMIZE

Optimize
Washington's own
performance and
that of its partners
and to maximize
metropolitan
prosperity

Develop meaningful outcome goals



visit metro:

www.brookings.edu/metro www.blueprintprosperity.org rpuentes@brookings.edu

