The Infrastructure Needs of a 21st Century City-A U.S. Perspective

The Institute of Brazilian Issues, the George Washington University



INVEST
SPEND
REFORM

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Micitor politan Infrastructure



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Primacy of Metros

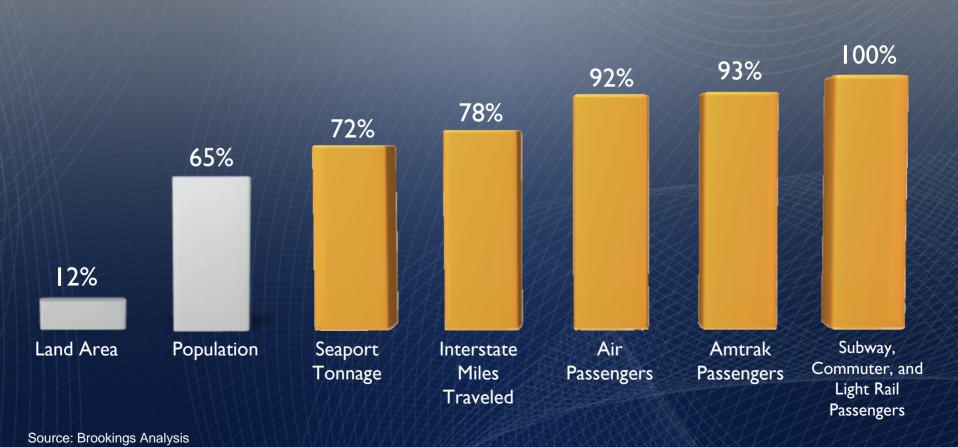


Our Country's Top 100 Metros – Engines of Growth



Source: Brookings Analysis

Our Country's Top 100 Metros – Concentrate Most of Our Transportation Functions



Transportation within Metros

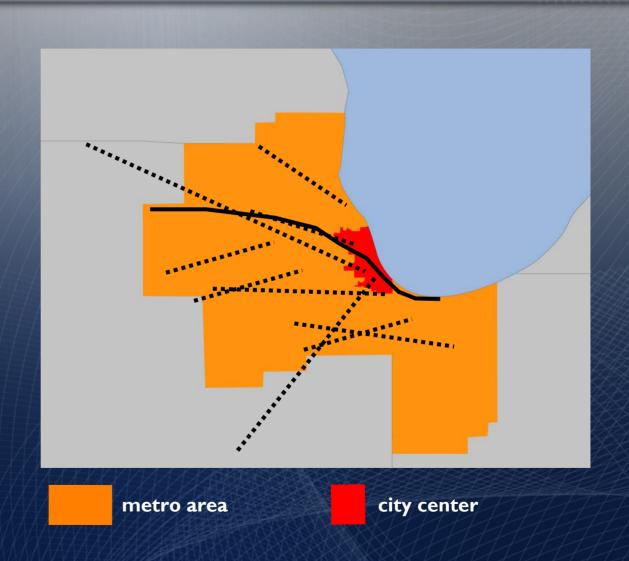
80 percent of all travel occurs within metro areas



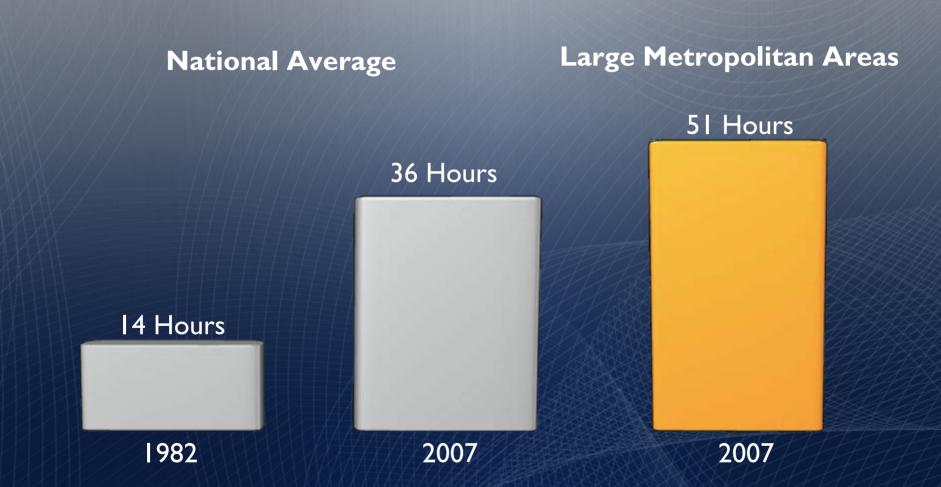
Transportation within Metros

Half of all commute trips are suburb-to-suburb

Two-thirds of freight tonnage travels less than 100 miles



The number of hours spent in traffic



Source: Texas Transportation Institute, 2009 Urban Mobility Study

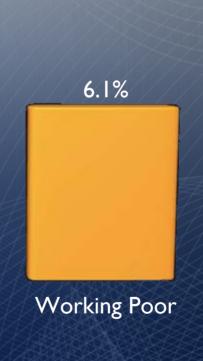






Lower income workers spend more of their income to reach jobs







Source: Elizabeth Roberto, "Commuting to Opportunity: The Working Poor and Commuting in the United States"

Transportation has become the second largest household expense

Housing



Transportation



Food



Healthcare





X 28 Gallons of Fuel

2.5 Billion Gallons of Wasted Fuel Per Year

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Federal Role in Metropolitan Infrastructure



Three Problems: The Federal Government Is Absent

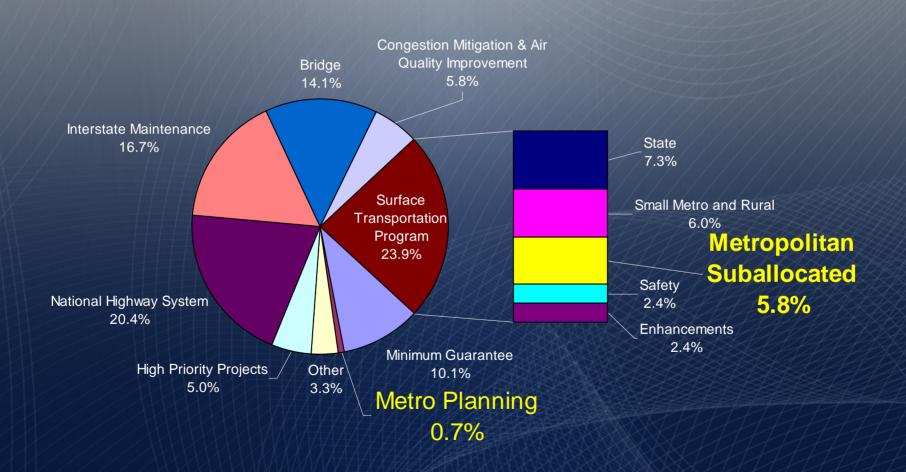
For example, unlike competitor nations, we have no national freight and passenger rail policy

European TEN-T Network



Three Problems: The Federal Government Is Outdated

Metros receive only 7 percent of highway allocations directly



Three Problems: The Federal Government Is Outdated



Federal Highway Share: 80% - 90%

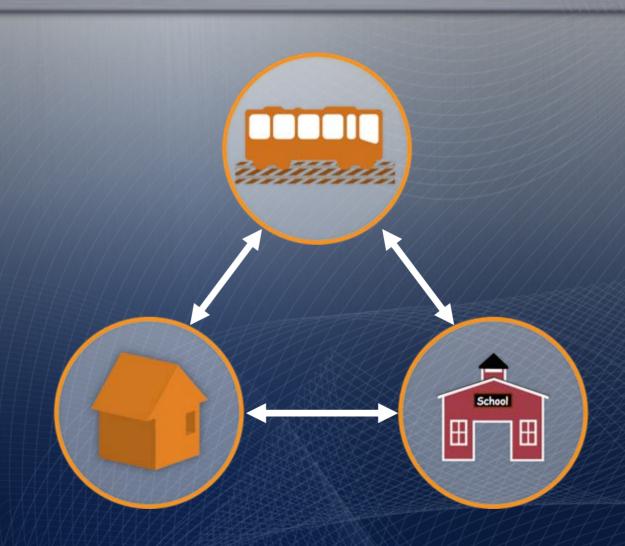


Federal Transit Share: 47%



Three Problems: The Federal Government Is Underperforming

The federal government also fails to link infrastructure to other associated sectors, such as housing and education



Three Problems: The Federal Government Is Underperforming

The federal transportation program has almost no focus on outcomes, performance, or accountability



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A New Infrastructure Vision



Smart Urban Investments in Infrastructure SHOULD Be

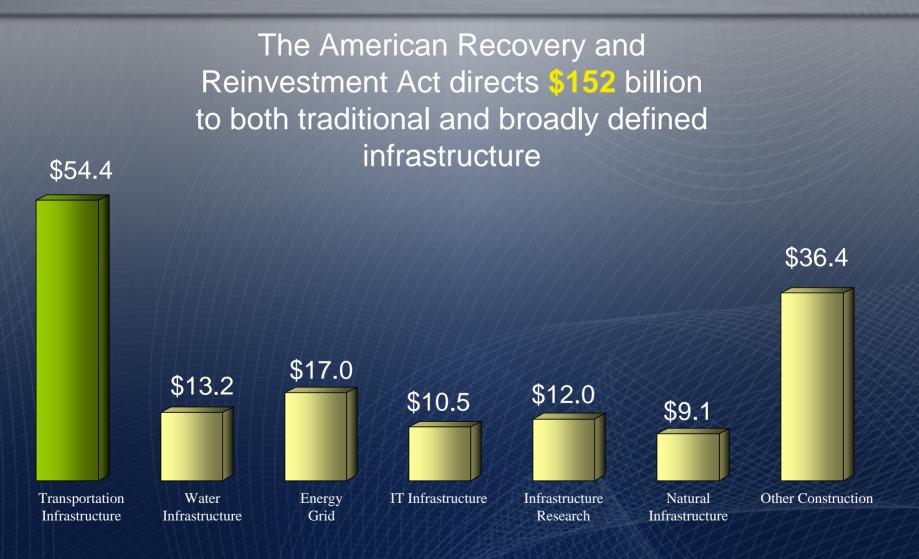
- Metropolitan
- 2 Integrated
- 3 Competitive
- 4 Optimized
- 5 Transparent



Cities Need a Strong Federal Partner

- The Stimulus Package (ARRA)
- The Transportation Reauthorization Bill
- National Infrastructure Bank
- Sustainable Communities- Coordination
 Across Federal Agencies
- Livable Communities Act

Stimulus Legislation



Source: Preliminary Brookings Analysis Numbers in billions



Stimulus Legislation- More focus on the metros

- Double direct suballocation of **surface transportation** funding to metros
- \$8.4 billion in funds for **transit** capital improvements
- \$8 billion to be spent on high speed rail intermetropolitan projects
- \$3.2 billion for the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grants
- \$13 billion for cities to provide clean drinking water, dispose of wastewater, and control flooding

Stimulus Legislation – TIGER Grants

Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery Grants

Application deadline- September 15, 2009

• competitive grants that will be awarded to surface transportation projects of national, regional or metropolitan significance



- \$1.5 billion
- five long-term outcomes: State of Good Repair,
 Economic Competitiveness, Livability,
 Sustainability, and Safety
- Cost benefit analysis

Stimulus Legislation – Transparency



Surface Transportation Authorization Act of 2009

- Metropolitan mobility and access program
- Office of Livability
- Office of Public Benefit
- Invests in high speed rail



Congressmen Oberstar and DeFazio

- Equalizes the federal matching rate for transit and highways
- Emphasis on intermodalism, sustainability, and connectivity

National Infrastructure Bank

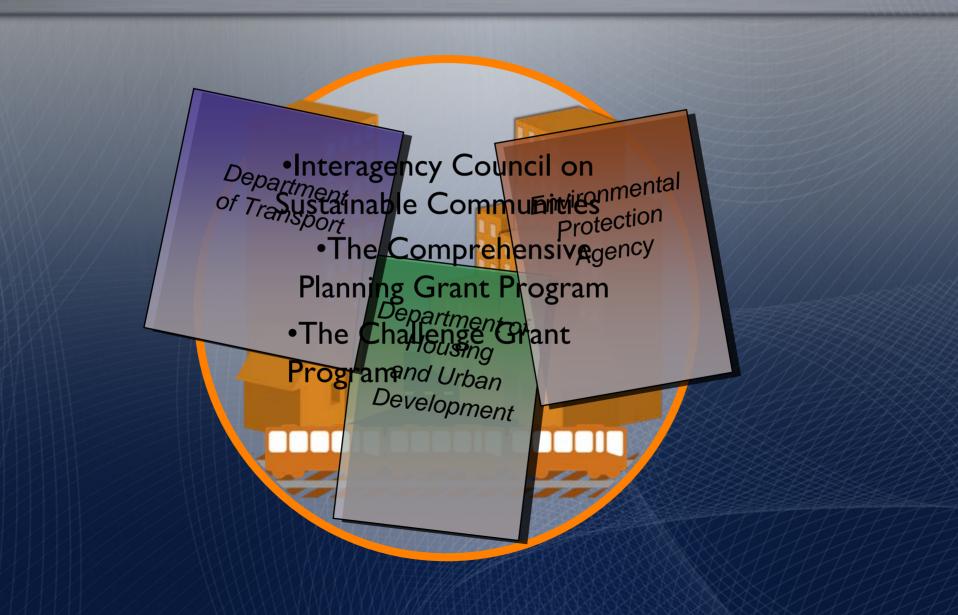
An independent national infrastructure bank would establish the projects of substantial regional and national significance



Sustainable Communities – Federal Agencies' Partnership



The Livable Communities Act



Must continue the push for reform

Federal leadership



Maximize performance









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