Mobility in the Megaregion
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Megacities, Megaregions and Spatial Planning Symposium : Atlanta : 6.29.07
I. **Introduction**: Theoretical Planning Frame for 21st-century Urbanization

II. **Megaregions**: Crossing the Border

III. **Infrastructure Planning**: Challenges and Opportunities

IV. **Transportation Planning**: A Functional Approach

V. **Case Study**: The Piedmont Atlantic Transport Network

VI. **The Competitive Advantage**

VII. **Conclusions**
Theoretical Planning Frame for 21\textsuperscript{st}-century Urbanization

- Megacities
- Megaregions
- Spatial planning
- Infrastructure
- Longer range planning
Infrastructure planning is a national priority and a lever to enhance growth.

America’s infrastructure inadequate for the 21st century with limited technological and modal integration.

Increased competitiveness in the global economy engendered through state of the art infrastructure that is:

- efficient and consists of different technologies,
- with different cost structures
- serving different trip purposes and different travelers
Continuing Challenges

- general deteriorated state of infrastructure
- inadequate transit
- climate change
- congestion
- insufficient rail freight capacity
- unsafe bridges and dams
- creating unhealthy places
- creating unattractive places
Crossing the Border

- From Sidewalks to Jet Ports: making investment decisions considering the impacts locally and at the multi-state level
- Connecting MSAs and all parts to multiple spaces
- Connecting depressed areas to economically viable ones
- Infrastructure must support megaregion economic specialization with specialized infrastructure (reducing competition among megaregions and positioning them globally)
How people will live and work in the future?
II. Crossing the Border

The European Union Response

SOURCE: European Commission, C:\Documents and Settings\K1231\Local Settings\Temporary Internet\Files\OLK160B\Trans-European Networks (2).htm
Challenge and Opportunity

- Need for long time, focused investment
- New roles for states, local government, regions and the nation
- America trailing other countries in innovative finance and integrated multimodal, multi-level infrastructure planning
- Integrated theoretical account to redevelop the built environment using infrastructure in innovative ways
New road to Beijing Airport

Japan’s bullet trains

SOURCE: ULI, Infrastructure 2007
IV. A Functional Approach

- Integrating equity, economic development, climate change and legal considerations
- Reducing energy consumption
- Increasing public’s share of value created through location of transit (enhanced value capture)
- Examining legal challenges to megaregions
  - Arguments against megaregions (compact clause)
  - Informal and formal arrangements for multistate infrastructure development
- Multi–state MPO’s
## Already Planning Across Borders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MSAs</th>
<th>States</th>
<th>2000 Population</th>
<th>Multi-State</th>
<th>Megaregion</th>
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<td>Chattanooga</td>
<td>TN, GA</td>
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A Case Study in Megaregion Mobility Planning

Compare a normative infrastructure planning process with a megaregion approach

**NORMATIVE APPROACH:** Inventory DOT, MPO, Transit Providers and Regional Development Councils plans for the six–state Piedmont Atlantic Megaregion (PAM)

**MEGAREGION APPROACH:** Construct PAM network to include freight, passenger transportation, and intermodal operability to address bottlenecks, landside access to airports and ports and high-speed rail, and to relate to economic development initiatives and projected growth centers
Project prioritization across borders
VI. The Competitive Advantage

- Making Places Competitive
- The Role of technology
- Mega projects in Megaregions
- Infrastructure Standards and Evaluation
- Equity Partnerships and Infrastructure
- Lessons from abroad
A Megaregion Framework: the integration of regional planning, land use planning, population growth to guide infrastructure expenditures at a larger scale

- Need for long-term infrastructure investment
- The changing role of America on the global stage
- Sustainability and energy resources
- Creating infrastructure networks and financing them
- The suburban challenge
- ???