**Pipelines are not “transportation infrastructure” --- they’re “energy”**

**Commerce** 9/23/**10** (United States Chamber of Commerce, “Transportation Performance Index Summary Report”, <http://www.uschamber.com/sites/default/files/lra/files/LRA_TPI%20_Summary_Report%20Final%20092110>. pdf)

Step 1 – Definition: Transportation Infrastructure It is important to establish a definition of transportation infrastructure in order to establish the scope of the index. General Definition: Moving people and goods by air, water, road, and rail. Technical Definition: The fixed facilities―roadway segments, railway tracks, public transportation terminals, harbors, and airports―flow entities―people, vehicles, container units, railroad cars―and control systems that permit people and goods to traverse geographical space in a timely, efficient manner for an intended purpose. Transportation modes include highway, public transportation, aviation, freight rail, marine, and intermodal. Note that pipeline infrastructure is not included in this definition. For purposes of the Infrastructure Performance Index it is considered an element ofenergy infrastructure.

**Unpredictable – pipelines use different structures**

 **Peters** 10/25/**7 (**Mary Secretary of Transportation, Statement by her made before the committee on the budget – US house of representatives <http://testimony.ost.dot.gov/test/pasttest/07test/peters9.htm>)

Because transportation system users do not pay directly for the costs of providing and managing the nation’s transportation infrastructure, they have relatively little input into Federal program and policy decisions.  Polls confirm that users of our transportation systems are largely unaware of what it costs to provide transportation infrastructure or what they are paying to use it.  This contrasts sharply with the structure the country has adopted for our other major network utilities such as telecommunications, electricity, pipelines, and railroads.

**The DOT does many things that aren’t transpo infrastructure**

**Main Revised Statutes 2/1/12**

(Title 23: Highways Part 1: State Highway Law Chapter 3: Officials and their duties subchapter 1: department of transportation

<http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/statutes/23/title23sec52.html>)

The Department of Transportation, referred to in this chapter as "the department," may from time to time make and shall enforce rules and regulations relating to the planning, design, engineering, construction, improvement, maintenance and use of transportation infrastructure. The department may from time to time make and shall enforce rules relating to the manner of conducting all investigations and hearings and the administration of its office, powers and duties. The department shall direct the expenditure of all money for the planning, design, engineering, construction, improvement, demolition, maintenance and use of all transportation infrastructure for which state funds are provided by law. The department may conduct traffic survey interviews and other statistical studies on the state highway system as considered necessary for the use in planning and development of the statewide highway system. The department may obtain leases for such land and office space as the department considers necessary for the performance of its duties. As used in this section, "transportation infrastructure" means infrastructure related to all modes of transportation, including highways, bridges, railroads, ferries, mass transit, airports and bicycle and pedestrian facilities, as well as all buildings, utilities, facilities and other appurtenances related to such modes.

**Telecommunication, utilities, energy, and social infrastructure are all distinct from transportation infrastructure**

**MSCI Barra** April20**08** (The MSCI Infrastructure Indices are free float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted indices comprised of listed infrastructure companies based on the [Global Industry Classification System (GICS®](http://www.msci.com/products/indices/sector/gics/), “MSCI Infrastructure Indices Methodology page 2”)

2.1. Infrastructure Sectors1 and Corresponding GICS® Sub-industries

The infrastructure indices are divided into five infrastructure sectors namely 1)Telecommunication Infrastructure, 2) Utilities, 3) Energy Infrastructure, 4) Transportation Infrastructure and 5) Social Infrastructure.

**There are three different types of infrastructure – “energy” and “social” are distinct from “transportation”” -- pipelines are not transportation**

**Commander et al. 10** ([Charles Commander](http://www.heidrick.com/Consultants/Pages/12189.aspx), Sector Leader (Global & Americas) [Jamie Page](http://www.heidrick.com/Consultants/Pages/18522.aspx), Sector Leader (EMEA), [Stafford Bagot](http://www.heidrick.com/Consultants/Pages/15686.aspx), Sector Leader (APAC), “Engineering, Construction and Infrastructure”, Heidrick & Studies, <http://www.heidrick.com/ExecutiveSearch/Industry/Industrial/Pages/ECI.aspx>)

While the term infrastructure is widely used to cover a range of asset classes, traditionally it has been used to describe **three specific categories** of physical assets:

**Transportation - infrastructure** such as airports, ports, roads and rail etc. **Energy - infrastructure** such as power stations and gas distribution pipelines **Social - infrastructure** such as schools, hospitals and prisons

**Their interp explodes the topic**

**Snieska and Simkunaite** June **2009** (Vytautas professor of Kaunas University of Technology and Ineta professor of Projectu Vadybos Centras, “Socio-Economic Impact if Infrastructuer Investments”, Vol 3 P.17)

Authors of scientific literature suggest many definitions of infrastructure sector and its components, they widely interpret the features and functions of infrastructure while the issue of measurement is based mainly on the available data for different regions. Infrastructure is defined as a complex of capital goods which are not consumed directly; they provide services only in combination with labour and other inputs. This description allows to distinguish a wide range of components and to analyse their direct impact on development issues and emphasises the need of specification of infrastructure sector in order to measure its impact. In this article infrastructure is defined as the core physical structure consisting of: transportation infrastructure, water supply and disposal infrastructure, telecommunications infrastructure and power infrastructure, consisting of sub sectors that are defined by a set of physical variables: transportation infrastructure (length of roads, rail tracks, etc.), water supply and disposal infrastructure (resident population connected to wastewater collection and treatment systems), telecommunications infrastructure (number of telephone lines), power infrastructure (power plants, transmission and distribution lines)