INFRASTRUCTURE MOVEMENT

OF NEW YORK

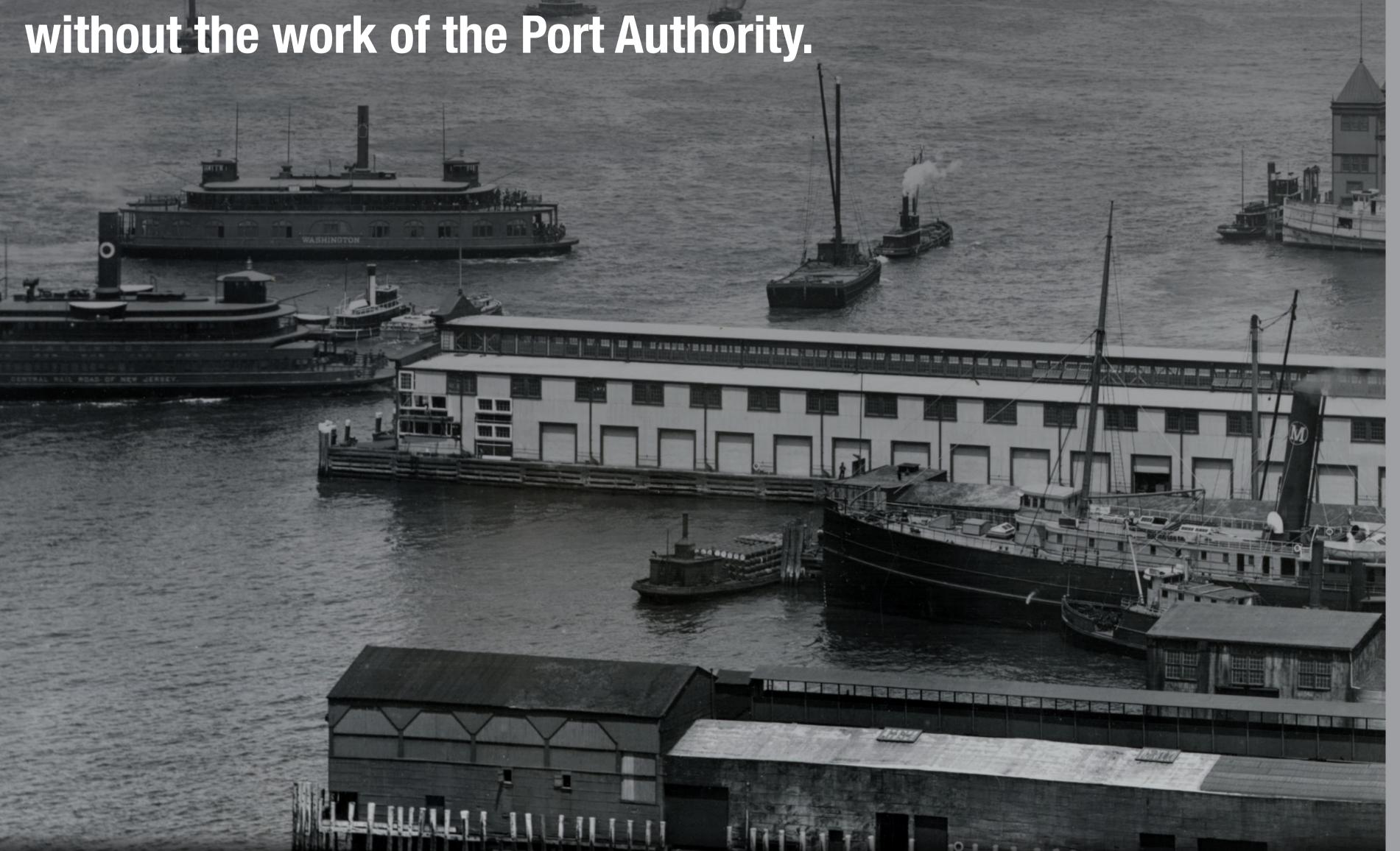


HISTORICAL

A century ago, the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey was created to coordinate and oversee the movement of goods through New York Harbor. It now encompasses a vast transportation and infrastructure system that has propelled the growth and prosperity of the region.

The East Coast epicenter of global trade, the port dispatches \$200 billion-worth of goods from around the world per year, supplying both the region and the nation. Millions of people travel daily on commuter rail, bridges, and tunnels built and maintained by the Port Authority.

Since its beginnings, the Port Authority has emphasized efficiency and expertise. Its workers have tackled massive urban projects while operating a cohesive system that has adapted to meet the ongoing needs of the region and its residents. The metropolitan region would look very different



Port District In 1921, an interstate compact created the Port Authority and port district. The district extends 25 miles from the Statue of Liberty and covers 1500 square miles of land and water including the most populous parts of both states: New York City, Newark, and Jersey City. The Port Authority oversees marine terminals and port facilities, six bridge and tunnel crossings, the nation's busiest airport system, the PATH rail system, the Port Authority Bus Terminal, and the World Trade Center.

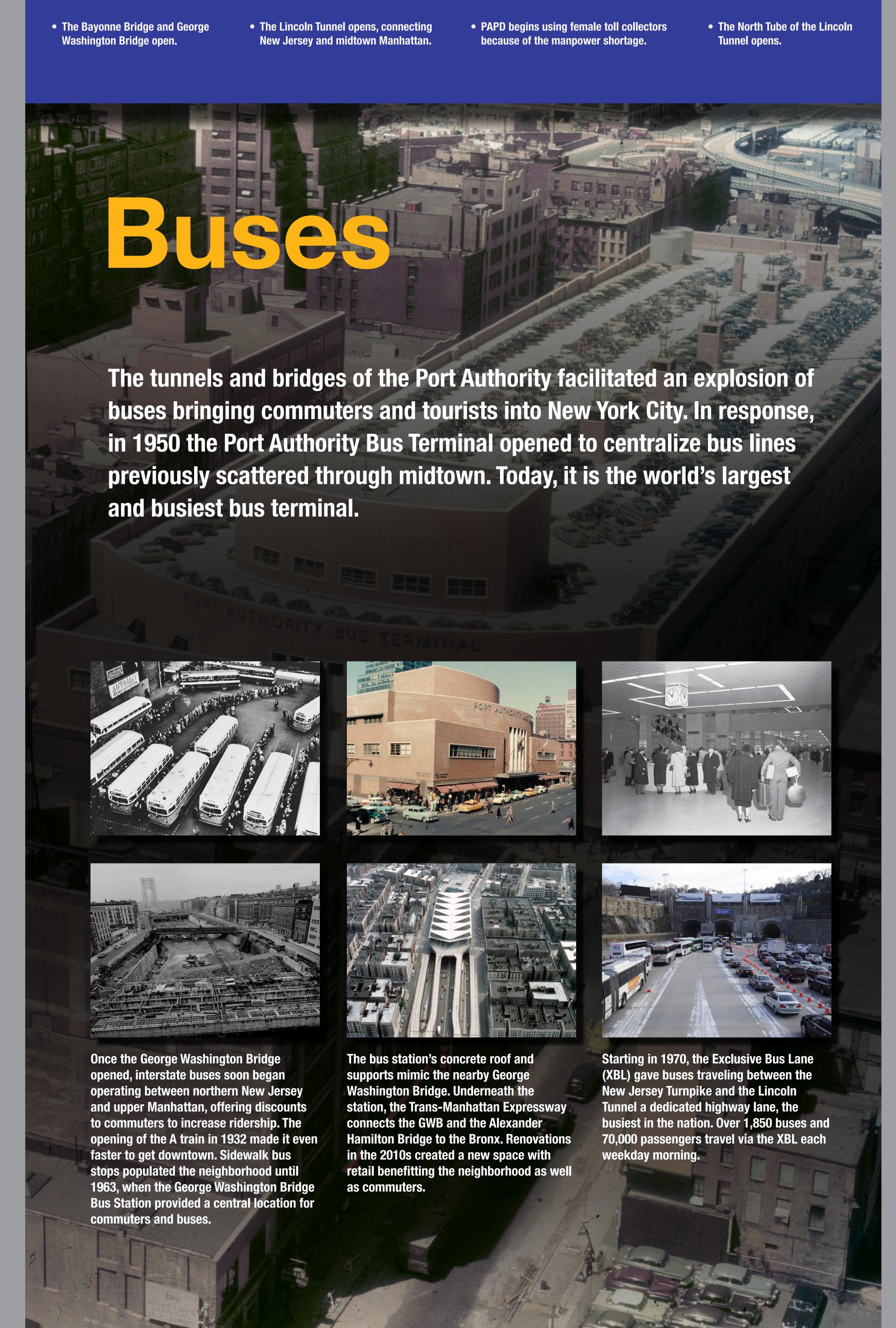
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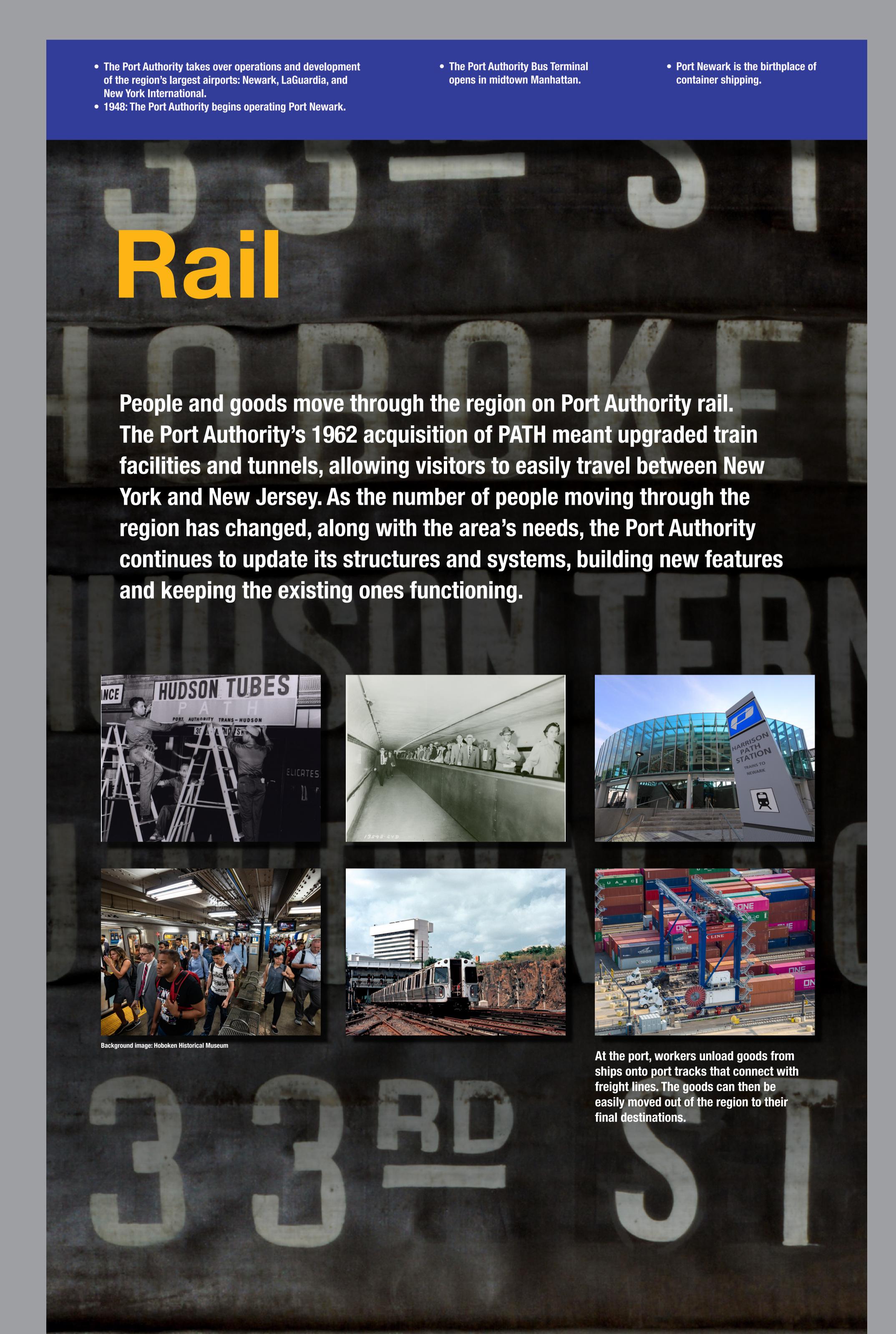
Staten Island



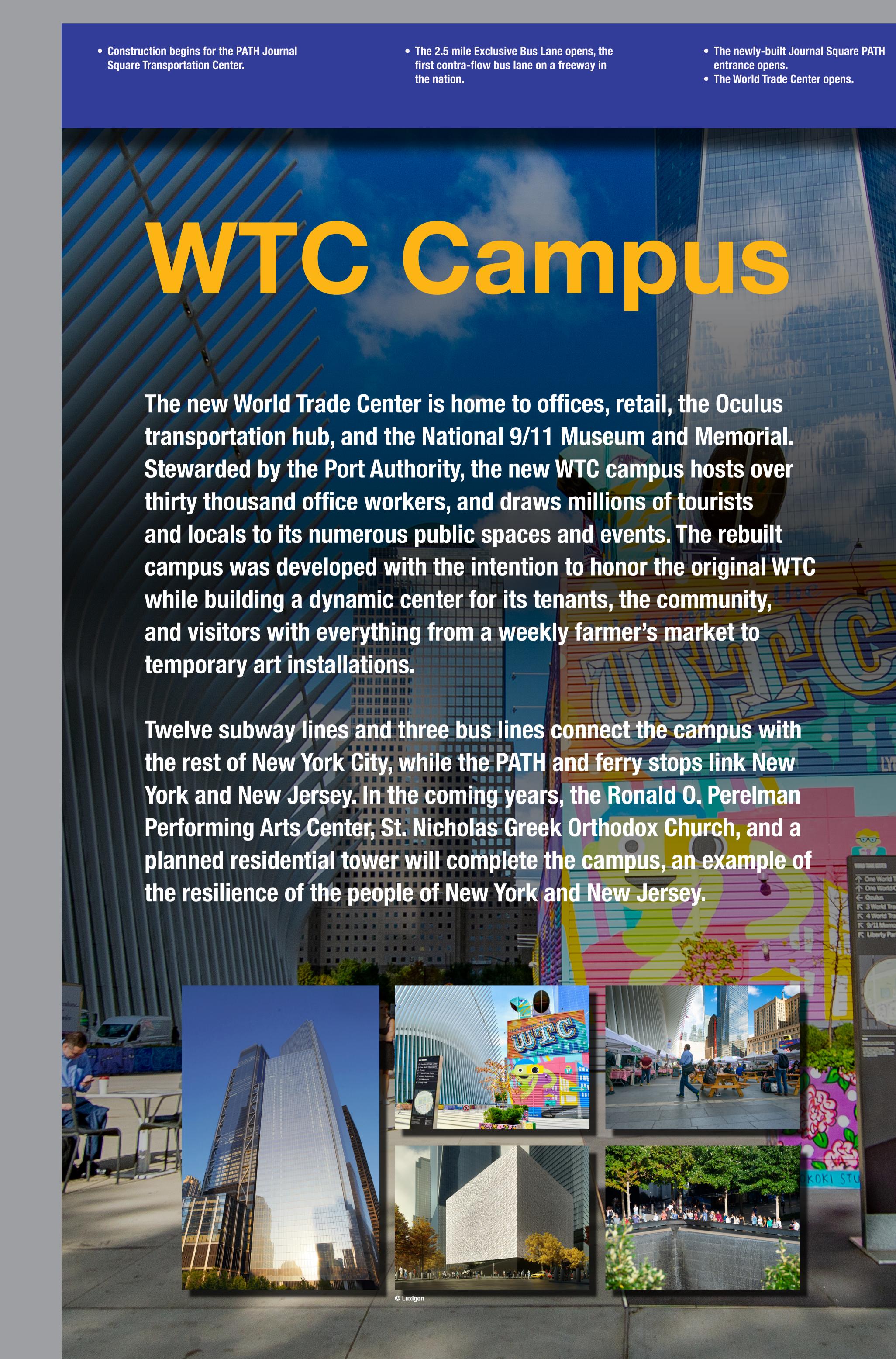






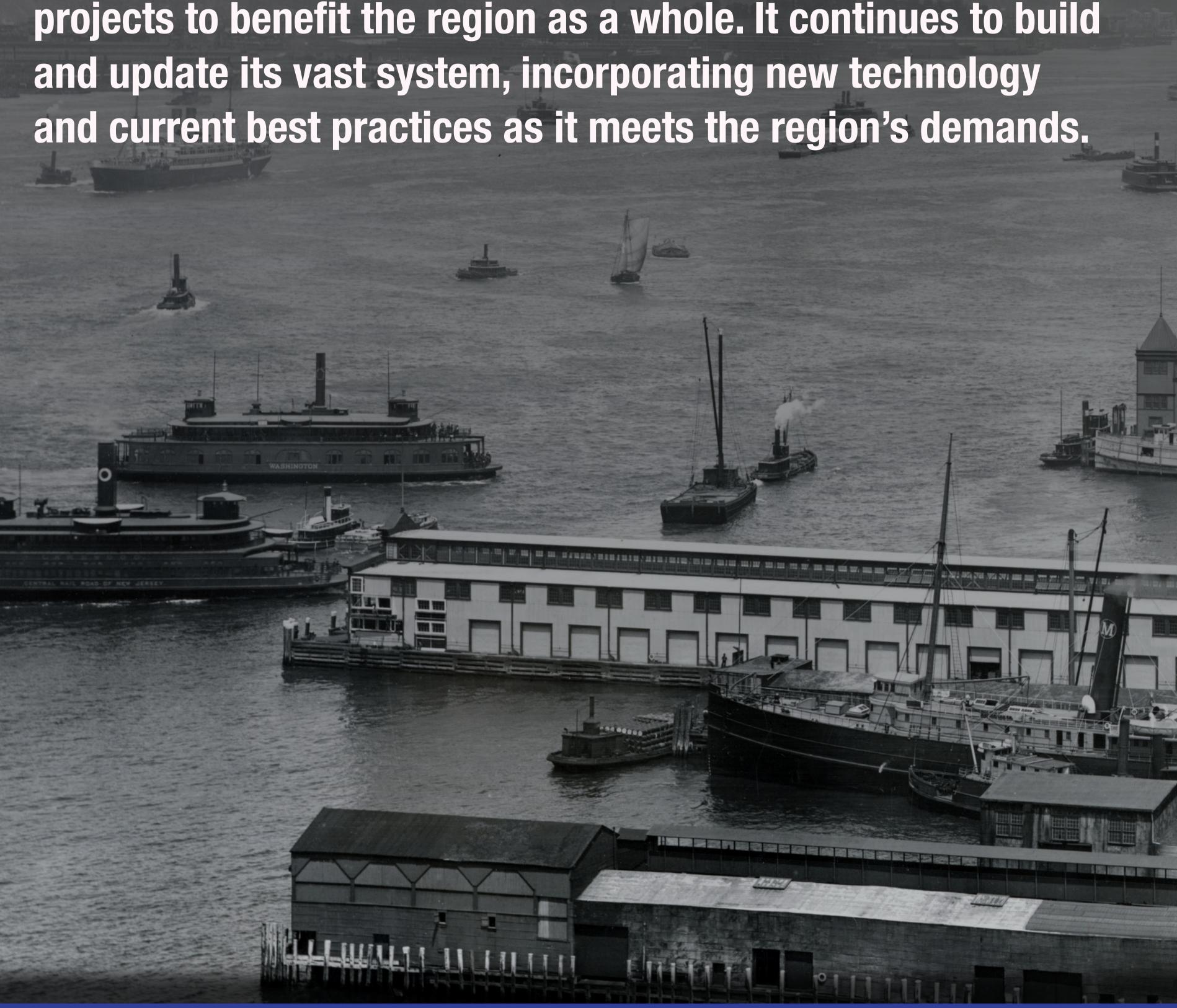






## Infrastructure and Movement

The New York/New Jersey metropolitan region could not function without the Port Authority system. From its origins managing the port and trade hub, the Port Authority has expanded to oversee all forms of transportation, making it unique among the nation's ports. Originally inspired and staffed by progressive reformers who advocated efficiency and expertise, the Port Authority prioritized large-scale projects to benefit the region as a whole. It continues to build



increase capacity by 50%.

Holland Tunnel designated a National Historic Civil and **Mechanical Engineering Landmark by the American Society** of Civil and Mechanical Engineers.

The first five women join PAPD as officers.

Even before Superstorm Sandy's widespread destruction in the region in 2012, the Port Authority had been assessing the impact of climate change. Focusing on energy efficiency, renewable energy, and vehicle electrification, the Port Authority has worked to improve sustainability in traditionally fossil-fuel reliant industries like shipping and air travel. The Port Authority became the first public transportation agency in the US to embrace the Paris Agreement, setting targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 35 percent by 2025.

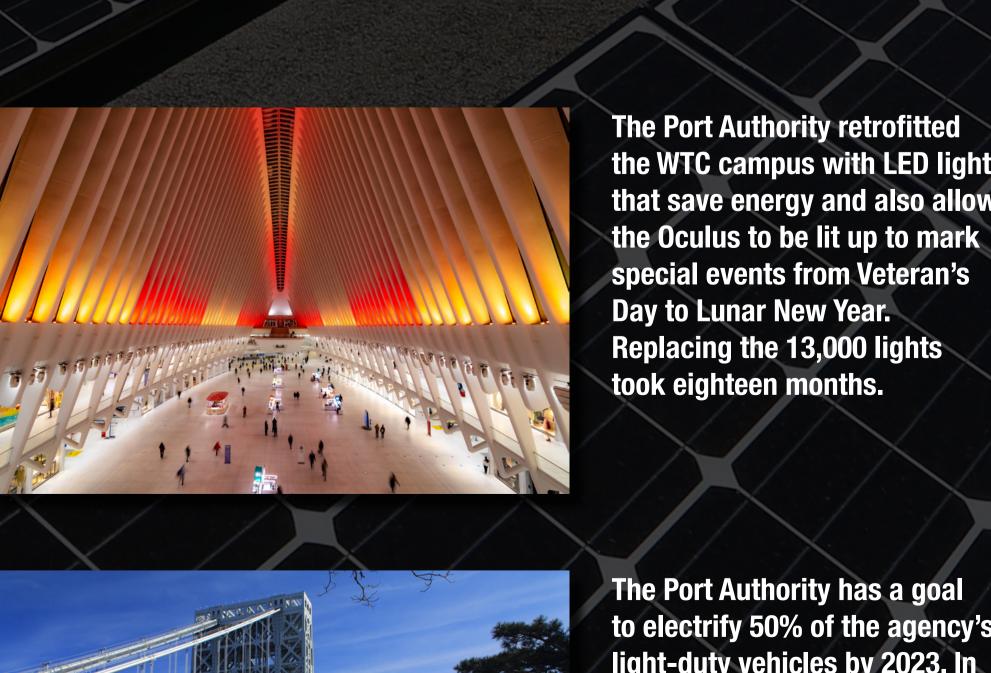
The Port Authority has taken steps large and small to create a sustainable system. From installing over 3000 LED lights in the Holland Tunnel and adding a green roof to the tunnel's administrative building, to onsite solar panel installations at many of its airports.

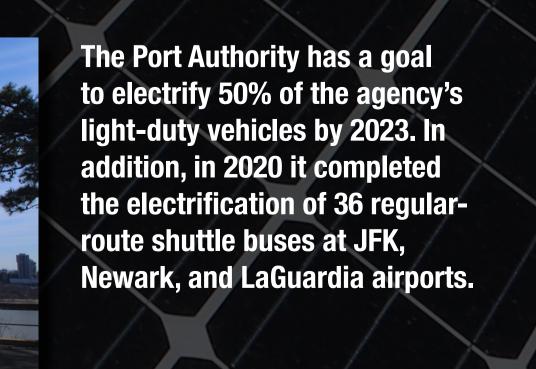












The Port Authority has always built big, from bridges and port infrastructure to building complexes. In 1932, the Port Authority's multi-use Inland Terminal and Commerce Building opened, occupying a full city block. A hub for freight, at street level the building received trucks, while the upper levels housed the Port Authority offices. The headquarters moved to the World Trade Center in 1973 and the former Commerce Building is now home to Google.

In 1962, the Port Authority launched planning for the World Trade Center: an enormous office complex for the people and firms engaged in port commerce and international trade. Originally proposed for South Street Seaport, the WTC moved to the west side waterfront in an agreement between New York and New Jersey. The Port Authority would build the WTC on land occupied by the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad terminal, and would also take over the bankrupt railroad, creating the Port Authority Trans-Hudson Corporation (PATH).



E-ZPass, an electronic form of toll collection

1.2 million cubic yards of material excavated from the WTC site was

terials for the 110-story twin towers traveled through the port to the

barge and through the Holland Tunnel. The skyscrapers utilized

n external framework to reduce the need for internal columns, created

express and local elevators to save space, and employed stabilizers to

restrict excessive building movement during high winds.

repurposed to create the land for Battery Park City. Construction

**Outerbridge Crossing.** 

is first introduced at the Goethals Bridge and

Tunnel a national historic landmark.

The World Trade Center is destroyed by

terrorists on 9/11.

 Recovery efforts end at Ground Zero in May. Site is returned to the Port Authority in June  JFK AirTrain opens, linking airport terminals, parking, and connecting with the subway.

The Port Authority grew from an interstate desire to replace the existing

and built an infrastructure to more seamlessly move cargo through new

shipping channels, and updated piers. Beginning in 1956, it initiated new

harbor traffic, pollution, and competition that hindered the region's

processes for loading ships.

different parts of the Port Authority system.

economic growth with an efficient port network. It unified the harbor

The port's success relies on the ability to move goods from the port

Arriving by air, sea, rail, or land, goods move efficiently through the

to their final destinations. Everything from food to electronics to

homegoods moves through the Port of New York and New Jersey.

 Port Authority assumes control of New York Stewart **International Airport.** 



• The Bayonne Bridge deck is raised to accommodate new larger Oculus opens to the public. container ships through the Kill Van Kull. • The renovated George Washington Bridge Bus Terminal reopens. Koenig Sphere returns to Liberty Park.

 PATH becomes the first railroad in the region to become Positive Train Control (PTC) compliant. • The new Goethals Bridge opens.

Andrew M. Cuomo Governor of New York

Commissioners

A System at Work

Every weekday during working hours, the population of Manhattan

grows by over 1.5 million. New Jerseyans rely on Port Authority bridges,

tunnels, and public transportation to easily commute to work, visit New

York's cultural institutions, and enjoy its nightlife. Tourists to New York

City also move through Port Authority-run airports, bus terminals, and

commuter rail. And the iconic bridges, tunnels, ports, and terminals

movies, television shows, and children's literature.

run by Port Authority have become cultural shorthand, immortalized in

Jeffrey H. Lynford

Richard H. Bagger

Leecia R. Eve Daniel J. Horwitz

Gary LaBarbera Kevin P. McCabe George T. McDonald

Raymond M. Pocino Rossana Rosado David S. Steiner

Port Authority of New York and New Jersey's Centennial



All photos, unless otherwise noted, are from the collections of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey and the New-York Historical Society.



