the	KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Bluegrass Bill	Red BG 4	
			Committee: ate 2
Authors: Payden Falvey, Claire Gregory, Nick Fisher		Action on the Bill	
School: Beechwood HS		House	Senate
City: Ft. Mitchell		Passed Passed Defeated Defeated	

An act to generate revenue for the replacement of the Brent Spence Bridge.

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

4 5 Section 1: Named the number one infrastructure emergency in the United States, the 53 year-old Brent 6 Spence Bridge was originally designed to handle 85,000 cars and trucks each day, but it is now 7 overcrowded with more than 170,000 vehicles a day. This is the Brent Spence Bridge - one of the most 8 hazardous bridges in the nation, and the Ohio River crossing for I-75. Interstate 75 is one of the longest 9 highway systems in the U. S. I-75 is the major north-south route, from southern Florida to the northern 10 tip of Michigan. Though many local Kentuckians work in Ohio and vice versa and travel this highway daily, 11 this road carries the weight of many people from out-of-state and tractor trailers packed with 12 merchandise. Opened in 1963, the bridge today is too crowded, too cramped, too confusing and far too 13 complicated for any easy fix. The Brent Spence Bridge is one of only 15 major interstate bridges in the country labeled by the federal government as "functionally obsolete" as it has deteriorated and does not 14 15 meet safety or traffic flow standards. Recent estimates project this cost to be 1.9 billion dollars. The 16 Federal government acknowledges this need but insists the cost of replacement lies primarily in the hands 17 of Kentuckians and Ohioans. Brent Spence Bridge will double the number of lanes on the bridge, 18 improving accessibility for everyone who uses it. 19

Section 2: The funding for this project will come from multiple sources, because so many people and corporations depend on the bridge. A portion of the funds may come from taxes. However, many of its users are not from the Ohio river valley region, so the tax should not just affect residents living near the bridge. Apart from taxing people individually, a tax on harmful goods such as alcohol and tobacco will be applied. No single source of funding can carry the burden equitably, so companies should provide private funding because they rely on employees that

26 commute across the bridge.

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