

WHAT TRANSPORTATION NEEDS DID THE MPO IDENTIFY IN TRIC COMMUNITIES?

The Boston Region Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)

conducted an assessment of transportation needs in the Boston region to inform the MPO's Long-Range Transportation Plan (LRTP), <u>Destination 2040</u>. The MPO staff identified existing transportation conditions and made projections of future conditions and demand on the system. MPO staff also reached out to various subregional groups to discuss transportation needs and opportunities to improve transportation in the subregional communities. The resulting <u>LRTP Needs Assessment</u> serves as a tool for planning the region's future transportation network and prioritizing the MPO's limited funding for transportation projects and studies.

The information that follows highlights some of the transportation needs identified in the TRIC subregion based on MPO staff's analysis and past visits to TRIC communities. This information has been updated with comments that MPO staff heard during public engagement in fall 2021. Project and study information was also updated.

Projects Programmed in the Federal Fiscal Years (FFYs) 2023–27 TIP in the TRIC Subregion

TIP Identification Number	Project	Category	Municipality	Fiscal Year Programmed
S12124	Community Connections Program	Community Connections	Regionwide	2024
S12113	Transit Modernization Program	Transit Modernization	Regionwide	2025
607899	Pedestrian Improvements along Bussey Street, including Superstructure Replacement, D-05-010, Bussey Street over Mother Brook	Complete Streets	Dedham	2023
S12114	Royall Street Shuttle	Community Connections	Canton	2023
605857	Intersection Improvements at Route 1 and University Avenue/ Everett Street	Intersection Improvements	Norwood	2025
606130	Intersection Improvements at Route 1A and Upland Road/ Washington Street and Prospect Street/Fulton Street	Intersection Improvements	Norwood	2023
608955	Intersection Improvements, Squantum Street at Adams Street	Intersection Improvements Program	Milton	2024

TIP = Transportation Improvement Program. TRIC = Three Rivers Interlocal Council.

TRIC Transportation Projects in the TIP Universe of Projects

Project	Category	Municipality	Scored by the MPO
Roadway Improvements on Route 138	Complete Streets	Canton and Milton	No
Reconstruction of Route 109	Complete Streets	Medfield	No
Reconstruction on Granite Avenue, from Neponset River to Squantum Street	Complete Streets	Milton	No
Adams Street Improvements, from Randolph Avenue to Eliot Street	Complete Streets	Milton	No
Reconstruction of Highland Avenue, from Webster Street to Great Plains Avenue	Complete Streets	Needham	No
Reconstruction of Canton Street	Complete Streets	Westwood	No
Intersection Signalization at Route 140 (Commercial Street) and Walnut Street	Intersection Improvements	Foxborough	No
Intersection Improvements at West Street and North Meadows Road (Route 27)	Intersection Improvements	Medfield	No
Intersection Improvements, Squantum Street at Adams Street	Intersection Improvements	Milton	Yes
Warner Trail Extension, from Sharon to Blue Hills Reservation	Bicycle and Pedestrian	Canton	No
Interchange Improvements at I-95 / I-93 / University Avenue / I-95 Widening	Major Infrastructure	Canton, Dedham, and Norwood	Yes

I-93 = Interstate 93. I-95 = Interstate 95. MPO = metropolitan planning organization. TIP = Transportation Improvement Program. TRIC = Three Rivers Interlocal Council.

Transportation Studies Conducted in the TRIC Subregion through the Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP)

- Addressing Equity and Access in the Blue Hills (FFY 2022) (posted to website when study is complete)
- Future of the Curb Phase 2 (including a case study on Norwood) (FFY 2021)
- Access to Commercial Business Districts, Phase 2 (including case studies on Norwood and Medfield) (FFY 2021)
- Addressing Safety, Mobility, and Access on Subregional Priority Roadways
 - Washington Street in Canton (FFY 2022) (to be posted to Boston Region MPO website when study is complete)
- Safety and Operations Analysis at Selected Intersections:
 - South Main Street (Route 28), North Main Street (Route 28), Union Street (Route 139), and North Street in Randolph (FFY 2022) (to be posted to Boston Region MPO website when study is complete)
 - North Meadows Road (Route 27) and West Street in Medfield (FFY 2020)
 - o High Street and Nahatan Street/Pond Street in Westwood (FFY 2014)
 - Neponset Valley Parkway and Brush Hill Road/Milton Street in Milton (FFY 2011)
 - Central Street and Pearl Street in Stoughton (FFY 2010)
- Addressing Priority Corridors from LRTP Needs Assessment
 - Route 1 in Norwood (FFY 2022) (to be posted to Boston Region MPO website when study is complete)
 - Route 28 in Milton (FFY 2020)
 - Route 138 in Milton (FFY 2018)
 - Route 138 in Canton (FFY 2017)
- Low-Cost Improvements to Express Highway Bottleneck Locations in Randolph, Canton, and Stoughton (FFY 2017)

Read more studies on the Boston Region MPO's Recent Publications webpage.

Regionwide Transportation Studies

- Operating a Successful Community Shuttle Program
- Pedestrian Report Card Assessment Interactive Database
- New and Emerging Metrics for Roadway Usage

Transportation Needs Identified through Public Engagement in the TRIC Subregion

The comments below include transportation needs identified during the development of the LRTP Needs Assessment and new comments heard during the MPO's public engagement activities in fall 2021. The new comments are in orange.



Roadway

- Regionwide Needs
 - Adopt congestion management and traffic calming strategies across the subregion.
- Arterial Improvements
 - Reconstruct Main Street (Route 109) incorporating better lights, bike lanes, sidewalks, aesthetic features, and underground utilities in Medfield.
 - Address congestion and safety issues along the Route 138 corridor between Milton, Canton, and Stoughton.
 - Improve Route 138 corridor using recommendations from the Central Transportation Planning Staff report (2017–18).
 - Move forward with the Route 139 project in Stoughton and 24-inch water main needs.
- Interchange Improvements
 - Move forward with the Canton Interchange Project.
 - ° Improve the Interstate 93 and Route 138 interchange in Canton.
 - Modify the design of MassDOT project #608611 (Replacement and Rehabilitation of the Highway Lighting System at Interstate 93 and Route 24) in Randolph and Quincy.
- Intersection Improvements
 - Move forward with the signalization project at the intersection of Walnut and Commercial Streets (Route 140) in Foxborough.
 - Secure funding for traffic calming at the West Street intersection in Medfield.
 - Adopt a traffic calming measure at the intersection of Central and Commercial Streets (Route 140) in Foxborough.
 - Improve the intersection of Route 1 and Everett Street to improve connections to grocery stores, shopping areas, University Station, and MBTA bus Route 34E.
- Bridge Conditions
 - ° Fix bridges over the Charles River at the Millis town line.



- Coordinate private and public funding to supply transportation options.
- Expand transit options and infrastructure in the subregion.
- Facility improvements
 - Provide sheltered bus stops on the Washington Street corridor for MBTA bus Route
 716 in Canton.
 - Improve lighting at transit stations for passengers with low vision.
 - Reduce the gap between the train and the platform and make it consistent across the network.
 - ° Create places for buses to pull over on Route 138.

New Services

- Provide service to the Blue Hills using existing MBTA and Brockton Area Transit (BAT) bus lines.
- o Extend the MBTA's Green Line into Needham.
- ° Extend the MBTA's Orange Line to the West Roxbury commuter rail stop.
- Expand bus/shuttle service on Route 1 and 1A in Dedham, Westwood, and Walpole.
- o Incorporate a bus route on Main Street (Route 27) in Sharon.
- Increase opportunities for first- and last-mile access to the commuter rail stations in Canton (TIP project # S12114).
- ° Encourage the MBTA to adopt the Acton shuttle model.

Partnerships

- Add on-demand bus or shuttle service within towns and to adjacent towns.
- o Explore public-private partnerships with Uber and Lyft.

• Rider Group Considerations

- Enhance first- and last-mile options for employees of local businesses near the Canton interchange.
- Increase transit options for veterans, high school students, and employees of local businesses.
- Improve bus service from Stoughton to Brockton for workers, for the elderly to access senior centers, and for youth to access services.
- Expand Council on Aging shuttle services.

• Workforce Transportation

- Coordinate between agencies to increase job access, reverse commute options, and transit-oriented development.
- o Provide travel options for commuters traveling to destinations outside of Boston.
- Encourage employers to work with the MBTA to provide shuttle buses to MBTA stations.
- Create financial incentives for companies to pass on to their employees to change the commuting habits of single-occupant-vehicle drivers.



Bicycle

- Bicycle Connectivity
 - Expand bike infrastructure in the subregion.
 - Increase bike connections in Canton between places of employment, housing, and transit on Route 138.
- Bikeshare
 - Complement Complete Streets projects with Zagster bike sharing opportunities.
- Facility Improvement
 - Improve bicycle and pedestrian facilities on major roads and at unsafe locations, including MBTA bike cages.
 - Add more bike racks on buses.
 - Add more bike racks at select locations.



Pedestrian

- Infrastructure Improvement
 - Make pedestrian and bicycle improvements on Neponset Street between Washington Street and Chapman Street in Canton.
 - Establish pavement maintenance for paths and sidewalks as damaged pavement can interfere with trips and can be a safety hazard.
 - ° Improve downtown pedestrian-friendly infrastructure.
- Pedestrian Connectivity
 - Add sidewalk and bicycle paths to Canton Street in Westwood.
 - Extend Warner Trail through Canton from Sharon to the Blue Hills Reservation.
 - Expand pedestrian infrastructure in the subregion.
 - Develop a regional strategy and policy for shared-use paths on rail trails.





Land Use and Technology

- Increase funding opportunities for shared spaces projects.
- Provide subsidies for autonomous vehicle (AV) infrastructure.
- Traffic Impact Mitigation
 - ° Build a roadway to potential mall development in Sharon.
 - Increase Complete Streets options and shuttle/transit services in anticipation of an aging population and development east of Route 138.
 - Reroute through-traffic around downtown Stoughton to allow for development of resident-friendly higher density downtown development, and take advantage of existing train service.
 - ^o Manage increased travel from new housing developments with transit support.
 - Expand bike, pedestrian, and transit options for multifamily, elderly, and lowincome housing developments.



Parking

- Create a parking management system at park-and-ride lots and transit stations.
- Expand parking near transit stations. Transit park-and-ride lots are more than 85 percent in use at the following stations:
 - Providence/Stoughton Line: Canton Center, Canton Junction, Sharon, and Stoughton Stations
 - Franklin Line: Endicott and Walpole Stations
 - Needham Line: Hersey, Highland, Needham Heights, and Needham Junction Stations



Resiliency

- Implement recommendations from the Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness program report, Hazard Mitigation Plan, and Master Plan to improve transportation resilience in Canton and Norwood.
- Apply for technical assistance opportunities to better understand the vulnerabilities of the transportation system and opportunities for protective measures.

Blue Hills Regional Coordinating Council Transportation Action Plan

In August 2020, the <u>Blue Hills Regional Coordinating Council (BHRCC)</u> released the "Blue Hills RCC Assessment and Action Plan." The BHRCC works to build a healthier community by addressing accessibility barriers and ensuring that residents have equitable access to transportation in the Massachusetts communities of Braintree, Hingham, Hull, Milton, Quincy, Randolph, and Weymouth, two of which are in the TRIC region. Regional coordinating councils specifically focus on transportation for older adults and people with disabilities. The purpose of the Action Plan is to highlight inequities in the regional transportation network and present actions that can lead to a more inclusive system.

BHRCC conducted public outreach in the municipalities, including listening sessions and focus groups with stakeholders. Some of the transportation needs heard in this outreach include the following:

- Improving public transit access to healthcare facilities
- Supporting residents who are more likely to be nondrivers and rely on non-automobile modes of transportation
- Translating train and bus schedule material, including signage, into the various languages spoken in the area
- Improving pedestrian safety—50 percent of focus groups described being scared as pedestrians
- Improving the reliability of paratransit
- Increasing the connectivity to critical facilities, including the South Shore Hospital, places of worship, elderly facilities, pharmacies, banks, and grocery stores
- Exploring a community shuttle service between critical services
- Increasing the frequency and reliability of MBTA bus service
- Improving first- and last-mile connections to transit, pharmacies, and social activities
- Improving the sidewalks around affordable housing locations to increase safety for people when walking
- Improving traffic issues in East Milton—issues include high vehicle speeds and congested side streets
- Upgrading the Milton MBTA station to become compliant with Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) regulations



Study Ideas and Opportunities in the TRIC Subregion



Roadway

- Analyze the Route 28 corridor between Chickatawbut Road and Interstate 93 and explore the need for safety treatments.
- Develop a traffic plan for Routes 27, 138, and 139 in downtown Stoughton.
- Analyze the Route 1 corridor and recommend first- and last-mile connections to relieve congestion and provide alternative transportation options.
- Research intersection improvements around the redevelopment site of the State Hospital property in Medfield to create better downtown connections.
- Connect traffic impact studies across towns and subregions.



Transit

- Study the impact of providing incentives for people to switch modes of transportation.
- Explore opportunities to use collected toll fares to fund public transportation projects.
- Study first- and last-mile connections in Dedham for a Route 1 corridor study.
- Add additional studies about the needs and solutions related to first- and last-mile connections.
- Research reverse-commute opportunities in the subregion, especially bus opportunities, to provide access to places of employment.
- Research light rail systems in other cities, especially in cities outside of the United States, that have modern, well-functioning subway systems.
- Compare housing costs in the city with transportation costs outside of the city to support more transit-oriented development for people with low and moderate incomes.



Pedestrian

- Conduct walkability assessments in Dedham Square.
- Work with local merchants to help increase the number of people who will walk to local businesses.



Land Use and Technology

- Research the cost effectiveness of surface parking lots and land ownership.
- Study the Medfield State Hospital planning consultants' recommendation for autonomous mini-buses for moving people throughout the State Hospital campus.
- Analyze the idea of pooling Uber and Lyft funds for regional microtransit and first- and last-mile studies.
- Study development impacts in Walpole, Foxborough, Wrentham, and Canton.



Equity

• Explore the Transportation and Climate Initiative investments that may disproportionately impact low-income populations.



Transportation Needs Identified in the *Destination 2040* Needs Assessment

Location of Identified Need	Municipality	MassDOT- Identified HSIP Crash Cluster (all modes)	Intersects MPO Staff-Identified Truck Crash Cluster(s)	Truck Crash Cluster	Priority Congested Location
Interstate 93 at Route 138 (Washington Street)	Canton	•	•		
Interstate 93 and 95 Interchange	Canton	•			•
Route 138	Canton	•			•
Interstate 95 at Route 135	Dedham	•	•		
Interstate 95 (northbound) at ramp to South Main Street	Foxborough	•	•		
Route 109/27	Medfield				•
Interstate 93 (near ramps to Granite Avenue)	Milton	•	•		
Interstate 93 at Granite Avenue (Exit 11)	Milton	•	•		
Interstate 95 at ramps to Neponset Street	Norwood	•	•	•	
US Route 1	Norwood	•			•
Interstate 93, Southeast Expressway	Randolph	•			•
US Route 1	Walpole	•			•
East Street Rotary at East and Canton Streets	Westwood	•			

(cont.)

Location of Identified Need	Municipality	MassDOT- Identified HSIP Crash Cluster (all modes)	Intersects MPO Staff-Identified Truck Crash Cluster(s)	Truck Crash Cluster	Priority Congested Location
Interstate 95 (northbound) at ramps to East Street	Westwood	•	•		
US Route 1	Westwood	•			•

Note: MassDOT-identified HSIP crash clusters, MPO staff-identified truck crash clusters, and MassDOT Top Crash Locations were identified using crash data collected from 2013–15. Pedestrian crash clusters were identified using data on crashes involving pedestrians collected from 2006–15. More information on these locations is available in the Safety Chapter of the *Destination 2040* Needs Assessment report, while the Capacity Management and Mobility chapter of that report provides details about MPO staff-identified Priority Congested locations.

HSIP = Highway Safety Improvement Program. MassDOT = Massachusetts Department of Transportation. MPO = metropolitan planning organization.



FINDINGS FROM THE BOSTON REGION MPO'S REGIONWIDE SURVEY ON TRANSPORTATION PRIORITIES FOR TIP CRITERIA

Clean Air/Sustainable Communities

Participants advocated for dramatically reducing emissions and pollution, improving pedestrian and bicycle safety, increasing connectivity of the pedestrian and bicycle network, and promoting equitable transportation to achieve this goal. Respondents also called for stronger assessments on air pollution and for addressing the disproportionate health effects on low-income and minority communities living near high-emission roadways. They also voiced support for projects that reduce the number of personal vehicles on the road and for enhancing tree canopy coverage and green space. Additionally, participants advocated for smart growth, transit-oriented development, supporting active transportation, and prioritizing non-car modes.

Safety

Participants primarily focused on improving pedestrian and bike safety through expanding pedestrian and bike infrastructure, bringing sidewalks up to Americans with Disabilities Act accessibility standards, increasing connectivity to transit, and reducing auto speeds to prevent accidents. Participants voiced their support for maintaining and expanding the transit system to enable mode shift away from single-occupancy vehicles and to increase bike and pedestrian safety. Many voiced support for separated bike facilities to make it easier and safer for anyone to bike—not only experienced bicyclists. They advocated for a shift in spending to focus on Vision Zero projects, improving dangerous crossings, installing light-up crosswalks, and fixing poorly timed lights and poorly painted crosswalks. They also advocated for safe and convenient walkable routes to access jobs, services, and schools. Many suggested prioritizing areas that primarily serve equity populations, fixing broken sidewalks, and reducing conflicts between pedestrians crossing the street and turning vehicles.

System Preservation and Modernization

Participants were asked about maintaining and improving existing sidewalks, roads, and bridges. Many responded by focusing on improving overall safety rather than the maintenance and improvement of specific elements of roadways. When asked about maintaining the existing transit system, many said it was their top priority. Participants advocated for making the transit system reliable, functional, clean, safe, and dependable to increase ridership and reduce congestion. They advocated for transit expansion and prioritizing dedicated bus lanes. They supported investing in maintenance of the transit system and voiced support for equitable transportation mobility. Creating connections to jobs and services through transit options was also identified as important as was implementing more multimodal infrastructure.

Capacity Management and Mobility

Many participants advocated for creating new connections in the bike network and enhancing connections to the transit system. Participants voiced support for more separated shared-use paths to increase bike usage. They saw increased bike infrastructure as a tool to reduce emissions, reduce congestion, and promote public health by enhancing exercise and recreation options. Many respondents highlighted the idea of implementing more dedicated bus lanes as a way to increase reliability, enhance access to jobs and services, increase equity in the transit system, and reduce emissions. Participants said that dedicated bus lanes have a high impact for less investment, and can be more flexible to meet community needs. Bus frequency and reliability can increase ridership and reduce the number of single-occupancy vehicles on the road. Bus lanes can also be combined with bike lanes, which increase mobility options for residents. To reduce congestion, participants called for more parking at commuter rail stations, enhancing walking options to commuter rail stations, and increased safety for walking and biking. They advocated for prioritizing person throughput rather than vehicle throughput. To reduce congestion and conflicts with pedestrians and bicyclists, participants suggested implementing curb allocation policies for trucks and delivery vehicles.

Transportation Equity

Transportation equity was one of the most selected priorities in both the online survey and focus groups. To promote more equitable transportation mobility, participants supported many of the other priorities mentioned previously with a focus on directing resources to those most overburdened by transportation emissions and underserved by a lack of adequate transportation options. They called for enhancing transportation opportunities to jobs, food stores, educational institutions, services, and locations where there are civic engagement opportunities. They advocated for safer connections to transit options and increased transit reliability. Expanding and fixing sidewalk infrastructure was also frequently mentioned. Many suggested prioritizing projects near affordable housing, supporting transit-oriented development, and incorporating more public health criteria in project evaluations.

Economic Vitality

To increase economic vitality, participants called for more transportation access to jobs, services, and small businesses with increased transit, bicycle, and pedestrian infrastructure. Expanding the transit system was frequently mentioned as well as incorporating greater consideration for affordable housing and inclusionary zoning. Participants also advocated for supporting projects that serve multiple municipalities and maximizing mobility for all using the most efficient means possible. They also emphasized the need for climate resiliency and safety to enhance access to jobs and services.

SELECTED FINDINGS FROM THE BOSTON REGION MPO'S REGIONWIDE NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Safety Needs

- Identify fatal and serious roadway crash factors and countermeasures.
- Consider capital investment, education, enforcement, and other approaches to improve safety.
- Address the MassDOT-identified Top 200 high crash intersections in the Boston region (a total of 66), such as those on Route 9 in Framingham, Route 107 in Lynn and Salem, and Route 16 in Chelsea, Everett, and Medford.
- Improve pedestrian connections at intersections, especially in top-ranking pedestrian crash cluster locations, including those in the downtown areas of Chelsea, Lynn, Quincy, Boston, and Framingham.
- Expand well-maintained and connected sidewalk and bicycle networks.
- Develop separated shared-use paths for pedestrians and bicyclists.
- Address top-ranking bicycle crash cluster locations, including those in Boston, Cambridge, and Somerville.
- Modernize obsolete interchanges, such as the Interstate 90 and Interstate 95 interchange in Weston and the interchange of Interstate 95 and the Middlesex Turnpike in Burlington, to reduce truck crashes.
- Incorporate Complete Streets design and traffic-calming principles in roadway projects.
- Identify strategies to manage roadway user priority, parking, and curb space.
- Identify and invest in priority transit state-of-good-repair and modernization projects, such as positive train control and rapid transit vehicle upgrades.
- Monitor advancements in autonomous vehicle technology and analyze the safety impacts of autonomous vehicle deployments, particularly in the Boston region.

System Preservation and Modernization Needs

- Maximize the number of bridges in the region considered to be in good condition and minimize the number of bridges considered to be in poor condition.
- Monitor the MassDOT Pavement Management Program.
- Identify the location of sidewalks and their condition, specifically sidewalks around transit stations.
- Support investments that improve the accessibility of transit stations, bus stops, and paratransit services.
- Support investments that upgrade transit fleets, facilities, and systems to provide more efficient, reliable, and sustainable service.
- Support climate vulnerability assessments and invest in projects and programs resulting from these processes.

- Improve connections between intermodal facilities and the regional road network.
- Improve resiliency of the region's transportation system to prepare for existing or future extreme conditions, such as sea level rise and flooding.

Capacity Management and Mobility Needs

- Reduce congestion on expressways, interchanges, and arterials.
- Reduce congestion at bottleneck locations on the regional roadway network.
- Continue to monitor car sharing as it is poorly integrated with other modes and not accessible in all areas.
- Continue to monitor transit demand management (TDM) services.
- Research strategies for TDM as relatively few municipalities in the Boston region have TDM ordinances.
- Reduce congestion on regional roadways to facilitate the movement of freight.
- Reduce conflicts between automobiles and delivery trucks that are competing for curb space.
- Improve access to transit service that runs frequently and increase capacity at park-andride lots that are at or approaching capacity.
- Improve the reliability of bus service as bus speeds are projected to decline due to increased congestion; the introduction of more dedicated bus lanes could be a potential solution.
- Address increased transit delays resulting from the system's aging rapid transit infrastructure.
- Address crowding on rapid transit lines and bus routes; according to a 2040 no-build planning scenario, crowding is projected to increase to unacceptable levels in some locations.
- Address the need for sufficient MBTA garage space to fully modernize and expand the fleet.
- Examine off-peak and reverse-commute options between suburban areas and the Boston Central Business District as the commuter rail mostly serves peak-period travel.
- Identify challenges to making first- and last-mile connections, which are major barriers to transit usage.
- Expand pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure so that residential areas and employment locations are close to facilities that are conducive to regular use.
- Connect the disjointed elements of the bicycle network to create a cohesive network.
- Create a comprehensive inventory of existing sidewalk data, including sidewalk coverage and condition.

Clean Air and Sustainable Community Needs

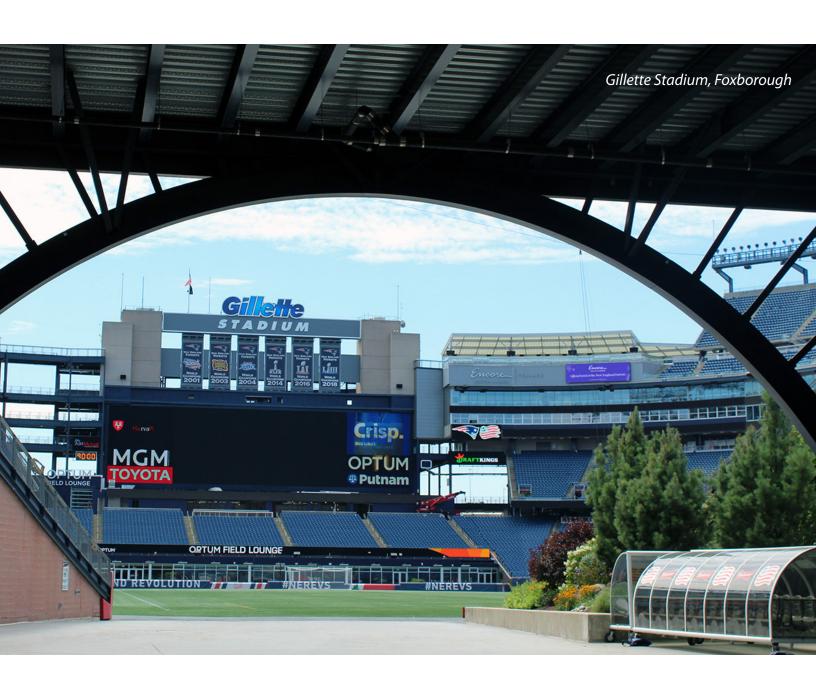
- Reduce carbon dioxide emissions by means of MPO-funded transportation projects and programs that help meet the requirements of the Global Warming Solutions Act, particularly by supporting projects that help to reduce vehicle-miles traveled.
- Prioritize transportation projects that meet the Green Communities certification and assist municipalities in meeting or maintaining these certifications.
- Provide data and assistance to municipalities for developing municipal greenhouse gas inventories and energy reduction plans.
- Reduce volatile organic compounds, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, and particulate
 matter emissions by means of MPO-funded transportation projects and programs
 (particularly those that help to reduce vehicle-miles traveled) and help maintain the air
 quality standards in the region.
- Identify projects and programs that can meet criteria established to protect wetlands, cultural resources, open space, and wildlife.
- Ensure that project designs incorporate infrastructure to reduce storm water pollution and provide resilience in the event of natural hazard events (for example, flooding or winter storms).

Transportation Equity Needs

- Address the lack of transit service for transportation equity (TE) populations compared to service available to non-TE populations.
- Increase reliability of rapid transit and bus service for populations whose only option is transit.
- Address inadequate access to safe bicycle facilities for elderly and youth populations.
- Increase docked bike-share facilities in the Inner Core for communities with a high share of low-income or minority populations.
- Increase off-road active transportation routes in communities with a high share of TE populations that live near congested roadways.
- Improve coordination of schedules, routes, and services between towns and the MBTA and other regional transit authorities.
- Expand transit service (late night, early morning, and reverse-commute service) between job-rich centers, such as Longwood Medical Area and the Seaport in Boston, suburban job centers, and underserved neighborhoods.
- Provide new transit service between low-income residential communities in the suburbs and suburban job centers.
- Consider building transit-oriented developments that provide affordable housing near transit hubs and employment centers to meet the needs of TE populations.
- Improve sidewalks and street crossings, especially around schools, so that they are safe for children and elderly adults.
- Document potential exposure of TE populations to climate change impacts and determine how their ability to access transportation may be affected.

Economic Vitality Needs

- Administer infrastructure improvements to support growth in the priority development areas, including by improving equitable access to employment and housing via public transit, walking, and biking options.
- Arrange better commuter rail schedules to include more frequent and reliable off-peak, late-night, and weekend service and to support reverse commuting, especially for service workers.
- Coordinate with regional transit authorities to address the needs of customers who travel between different regional transit authority service areas.
- Provide funding sources to connect regional transit authority services.



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Si necesita esta información en otro idioma, por favor contacte la Boston Region MPO al 857.702.3700.

简体中文 (Simplified Chinese)

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Kreyòl Ayisyen (Haitian Creole)

Si yon moun vle genyen enfòmasyon sa yo nan yon lòt lang, tanpri kontakte Espesyalis Boston Region MPO Title VI la nan nimewo 857.702.3700.

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Caso estas informações sejam necessárias em outro idioma, por favor, contate o MPO da Região de Boston pelo telefone 857.702.3700.

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Nếu quý vị cần thông tin này bằng một ngôn ngữ khác, vui lòng liên lạc Boston Region MPO theo số 857.702.3700.

