



**Healthy Transportation**  
**Wednesday, May 7, 2014**  
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# MassDOT's Healthy Transportation Policy

A robust policy that intends to expand bicycle and pedestrian facilities

## Purpose:

- Improve safety
- Support mode shift
- Better serve customers who want to travel on foot/bike





# Bike/Ped Fatalities & Injuries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*
FATALITIES						
	Pedestrian	75	48	68	69	82
	Bicycle	10	6	7	5	16
INJURIES requiring hospitalization						
	Pedestrian	677	714	759	740	695
	Bicycle	158	185	185	147	170



# The ~~Road~~<sup>✓Path</sup> to Mode Shift

- 2006 - Context Sensitive Design
- 2006 - Complete Streets
- 2010 - Green DOT
- 2012 - Mode shift goal
- September, 2013 - Healthy Transportation Policy
- February, 2014 - Healthy Transportation Interim Engineering Directive
- 2016 - Interstate shared use path along Whittier Bridge opens



# Healthy Transportation is defined in the policy as

- Walking
- Bicycling
- Taking transit



*“All MassDOT funded and/or designed projects shall seek to increase and encourage more pedestrian, bicycle and transit trips.”*



The policy supports our statewide goal of tripling the distance traveled by walking, bicycling and transit by 2030.



# Interim Directive

- Clarifies healthy transportation-related design criteria for Highway projects
- Introduces new controlling criteria for bike/ped accommodations



# What it Requires for Pedestrians:

- Sidewalks on both sides of roadways on and below all bridges
- Sidewalks on both sides of all roadways in urbanized areas
- Sidewalks along roadways adjacent to commercial/residential developments with at least 5 units/acre



# What it Requires for Cyclists:

- Minimum 5-foot-wide paved outside shoulder or designated bicycle lane on all “freeways”, arterials & collectors



# Case Study: Mass Ave., Arlington, MA



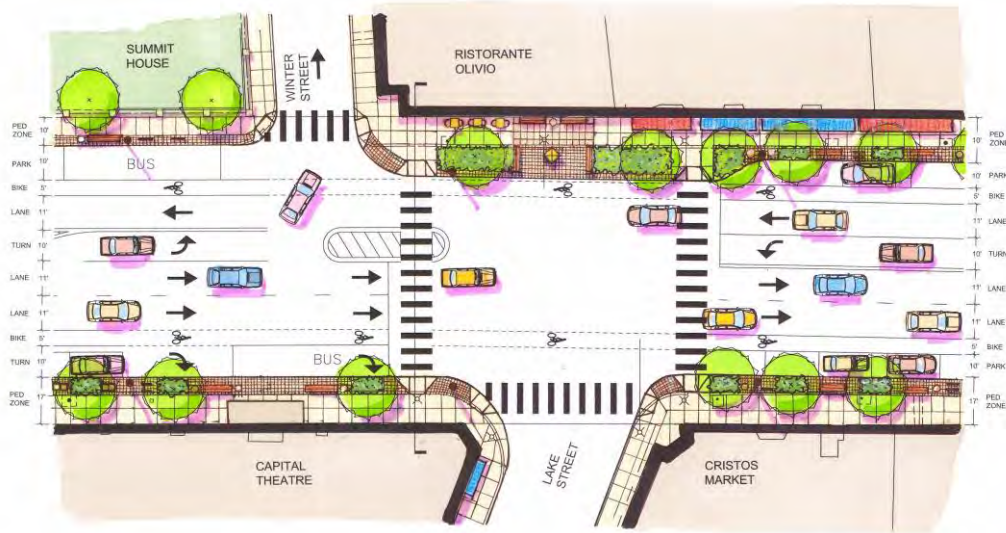
Mass Ave, looking north from Grafton Street

Mass Ave, looking north toward Business District

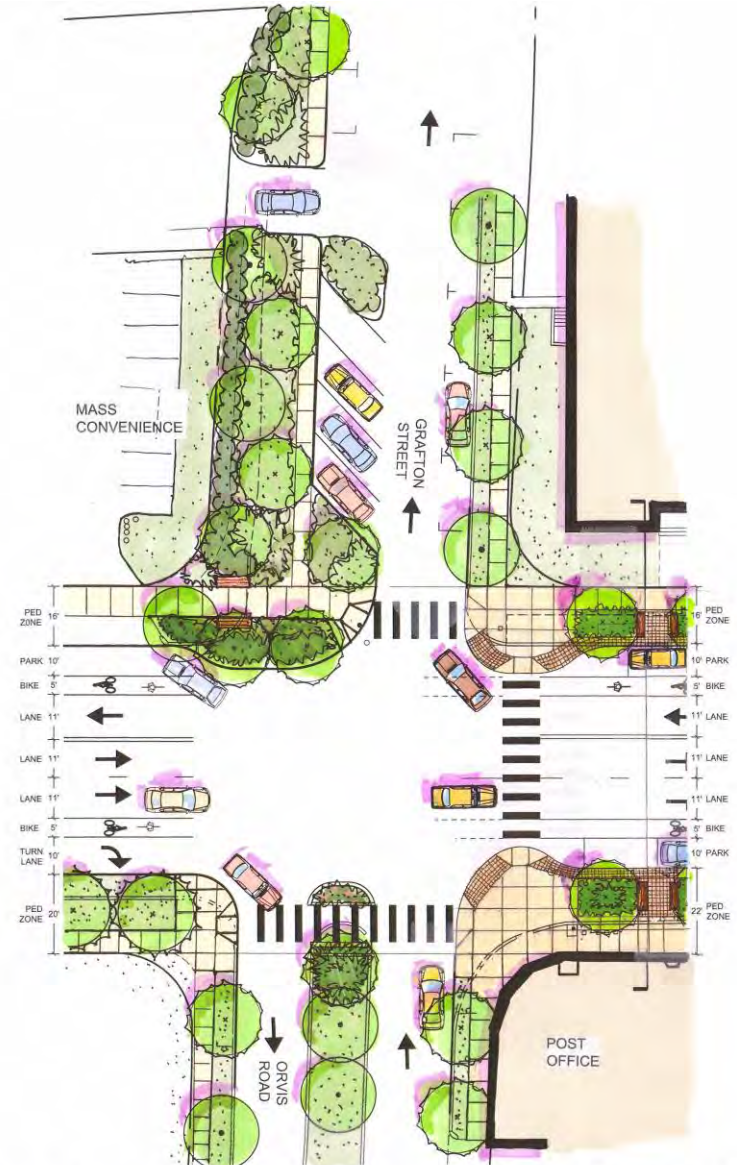




# Case Study: Mass Ave., Arlington, MA



BUSINESS CENTER: LAKE & WINTER STREET



GRAFTON STREET & ORVIS ROAD



# Air Quality Benefit

- Improved corridor operations resulted in net decrease of emissions
  - CO<sub>2</sub>: -45 metric tons/yr
  - VOC: -134 kg/yr
  - NO<sub>x</sub>: -60 kg/yr
  - CO: -1,582 kg/yr
- Multi-modal improvements promote mode shift and represent an overall qualitative benefit

# Case Study: Casey Overpass/Arborway





# Existing Conditions





# Proposed Corridor Plan



# Air Quality Benefit

- Regional Air Quality Analysis indicated minimal change for build vs. no build conditions
- Multi-modal improvements promote mode shift and represent an overall qualitative benefit
  - New dedicated bicycle paths, sidewalks and significantly improved connectivity
  - New access to rapid transit, direct line to downtown Boston

# Case Studies - Summary

- Both projects resulted in an overall air quality benefit
- Both projects maintained capacity and didn't negatively impact operations or regional traffic movements
- Both projects balanced the livability and mobility needs of the community and region at large.



# Additional Considerations

- Multi-modal accommodations require more space
  - Limited ROW in urban context
  - Road Diet alternatives
    - Induced diversion, increased congestion?
  - Other environmental impact considerations
- Need to quantify “mode shift” air quality benefits
  - Traditional air quality analysis focused on traffic operations
  - Qualitative vs. quantitative benefits; how should multimodal benefits quantified?

# Discussion



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