

Keeping on the Right Track: Regional transportation infrastructure & equity initiatives

Hannah Lyons-Galante

*Climate Change Resiliency Specialist
Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA)*

Climate Resilience at the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority

Hannah Lyons-Galante
Climate Change Resiliency Specialist
MBTA
Department of Environmental Affairs
10 Park Plaza | Suite 6720 | Boston, MA 02116
hlyonsgalante@mbta.com

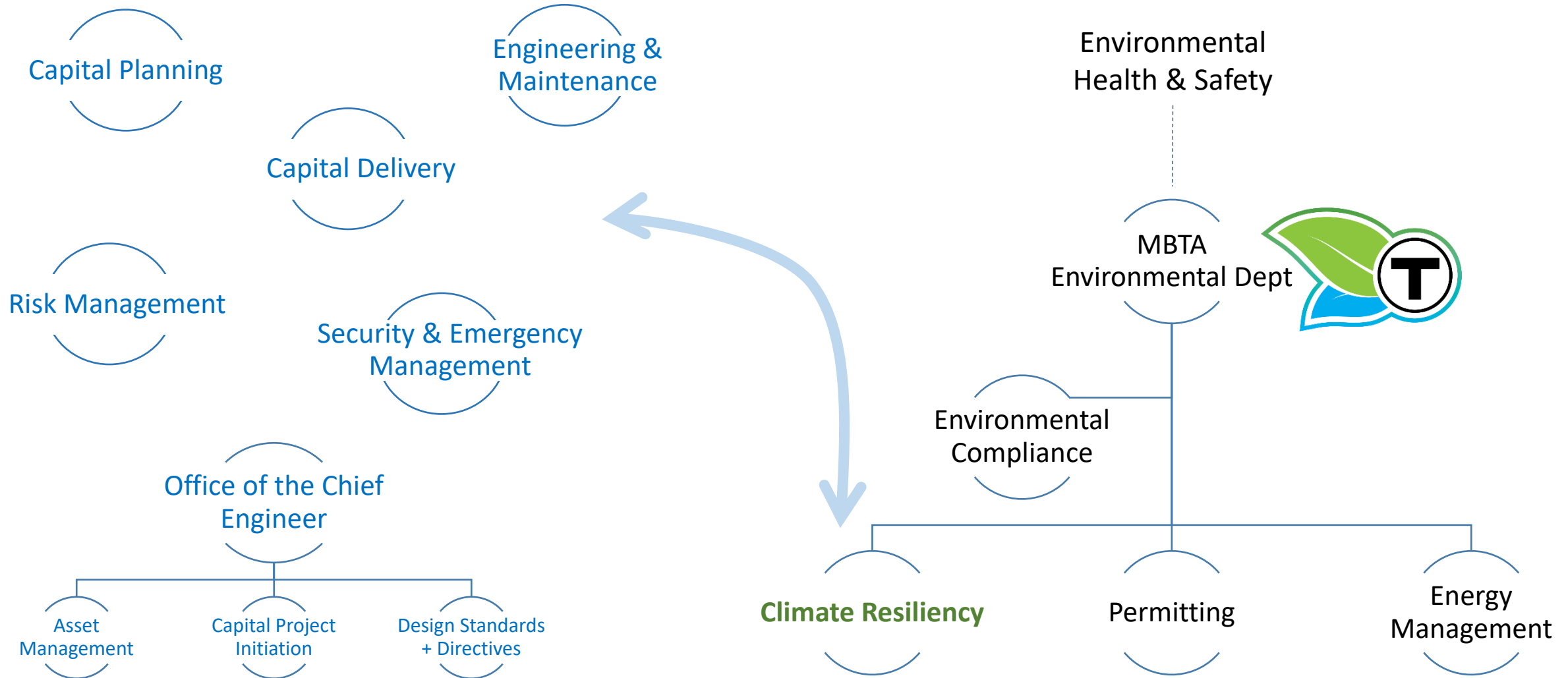
2015: Snowmageddon.



The MBTA partially shuts down



Climate Resiliency at the MBTA



Climate Resiliency Program Goals

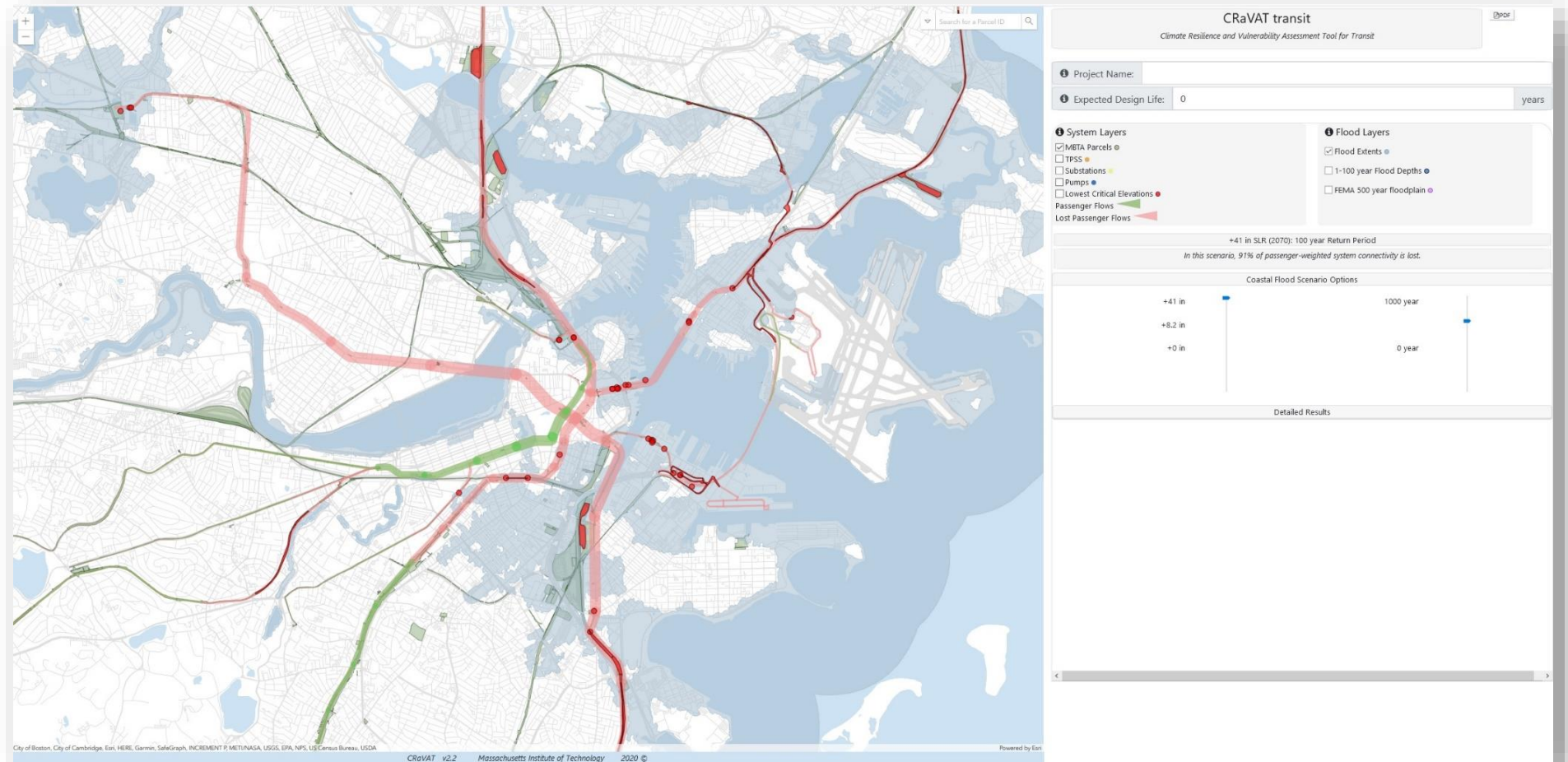
- **‘Do’**: Conduct climate change vulnerability assessments
- **‘Embed’**: Set climate resilience standards + incorporate Resiliency into Capital Projects
- **‘Coordinate’** with other state agencies and municipalities to share data & knowledge, develop policies, and work on regional protection projects that provide benefits to the MBTA’s system
- **‘Guide’**: Develop a robust MBTA climate adaptation strategy

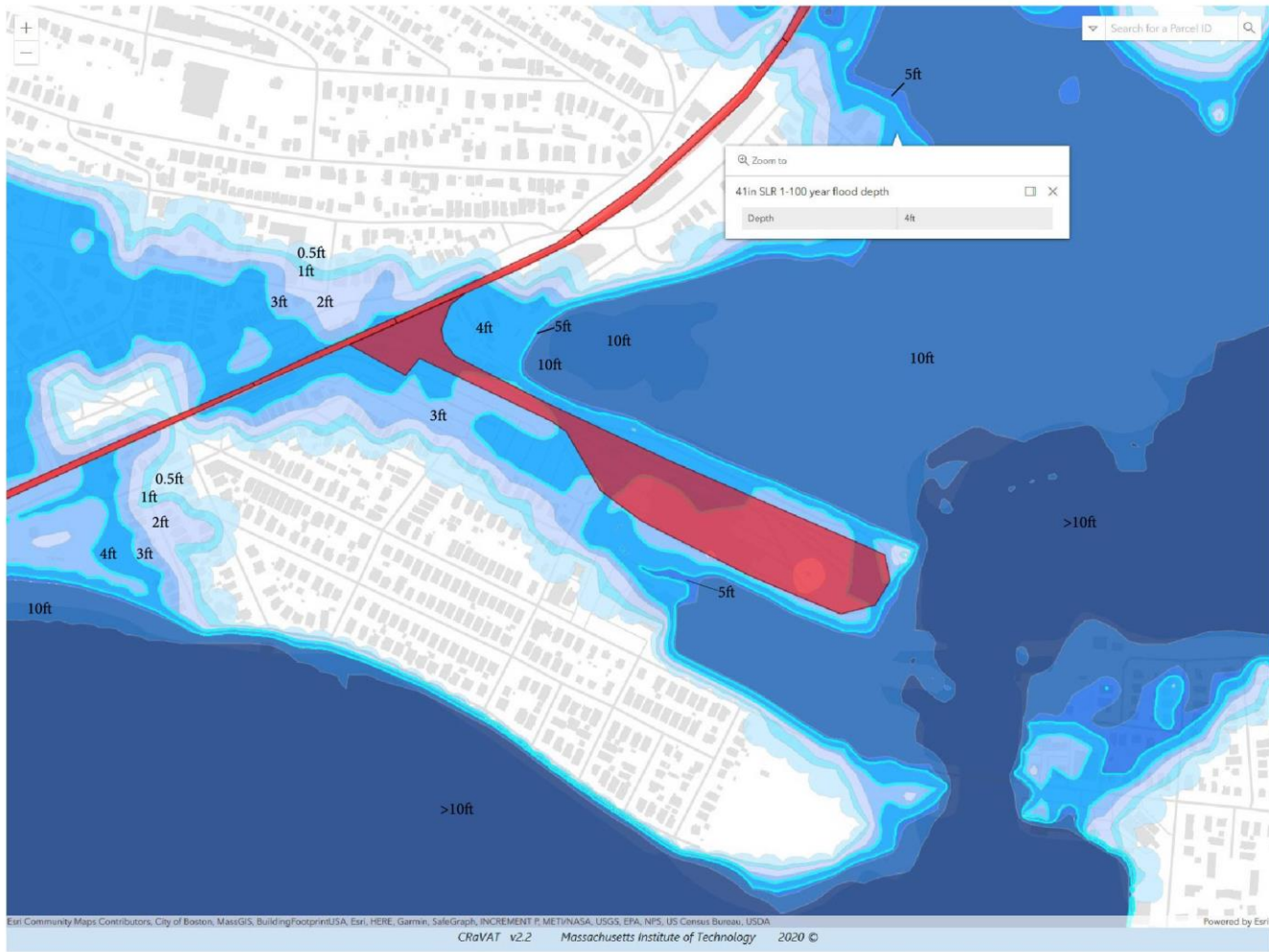
‘Do’: Analyze the MBTA’s Vulnerability to
Climate Risks

System-wide Coastal Flood Risk Analysis Tool

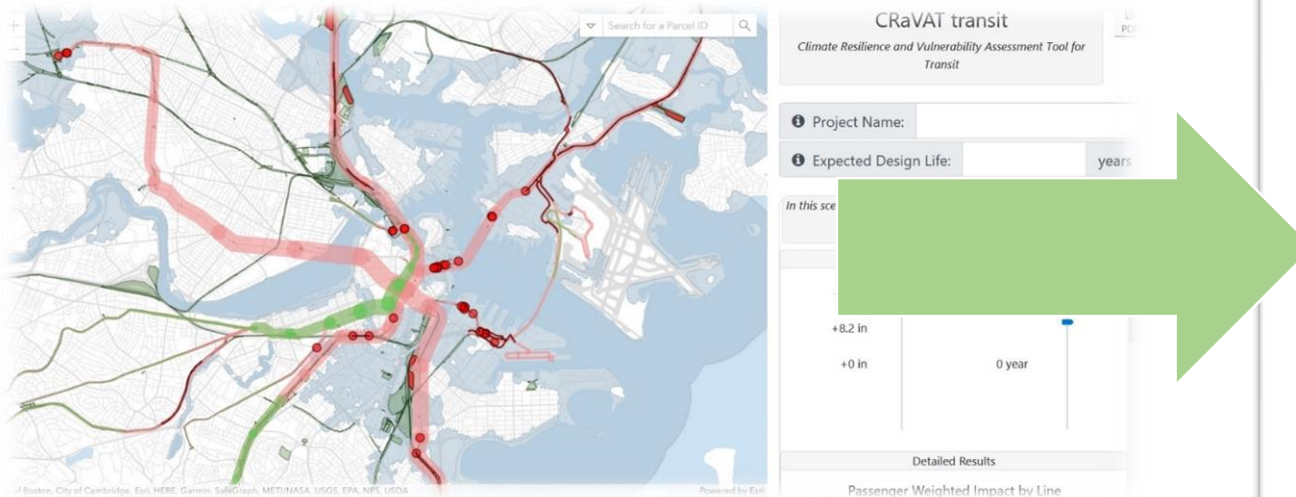
Overlays Rapid Transit Lines + Boston Harbor Flood Risk Model,
analyzing different flood scenarios + operability of multiple transit lines:

- Track Elevations
- Dispatch Locations
- Switch Locations





Evaluating the Vulnerability of Bus Maintenance Facilities



MBTA Bus Network and Facilities Overview

The MBTA bus network consists of 170 routes and services approximately one third of trips across all public transit modes in the Greater Boston area, with an average of 392,000 trips recorded during typical weekday service in February 2020 (MBTA, 2020c). Compared to other service modes, the bus network services a larger proportion of low income and minority residents; according to recent MBTA (2020b) data, 41.5% of bus riders are low-income and 48.0% are minority.

Shown in Figure 3, the MBTA bus network is supported by a fleet of 1051 buses housed at 9 facilities across Greater Boston. An additional facility, the Everett Maintenance Facility (Figure 3) does not dispatch or permanently house buses, but is a critical component of the bus network, as it regularly services and repairs buses. Figure 4 shows the relative percentage of the bus fleet located at each facility.

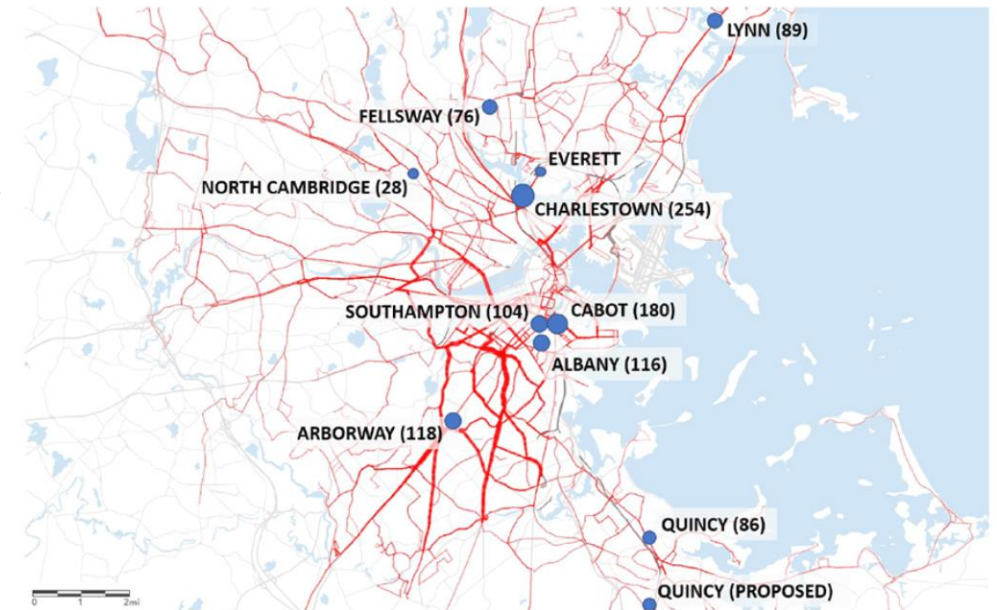
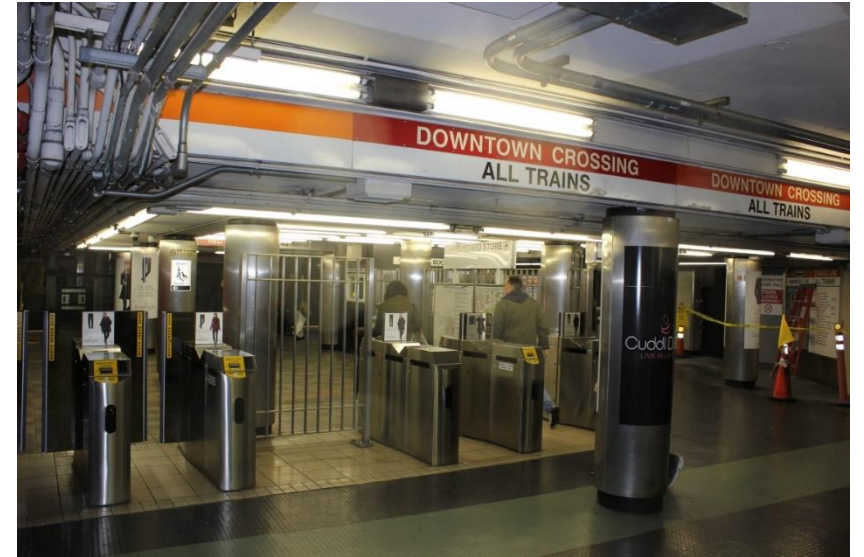


Figure 3: MBTA bus network and facility locations (with the number of buses currently housed at each facility; MBTA, 2020a). Note that the thickness of bus routes corresponds to average daily passenger flows during October 2019 (Caros, 2020).

‘Embed’: Set MBTA-specific climate
resilience standards + incorporate
Resiliency into Capital Projects

Heat: Rider Impacts + Service Disruptions



ABOVE: Average Daily Land Surface Temperature and Tree Canopy in the Metropolitan Boston Area
Image credit: Trust for Public Land, Climate Smart Cities

Executive Summary

How can land use professionals help to mitigate

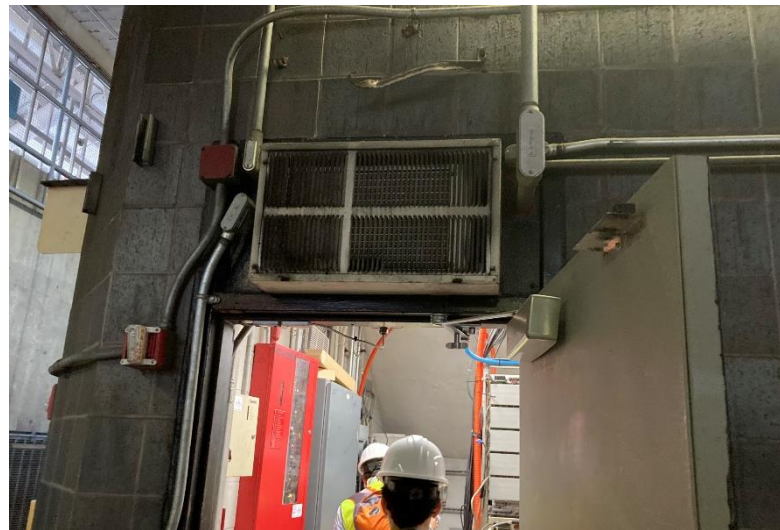


Hot, busy and slow: Heat wave may impact MBTA trains, tracks

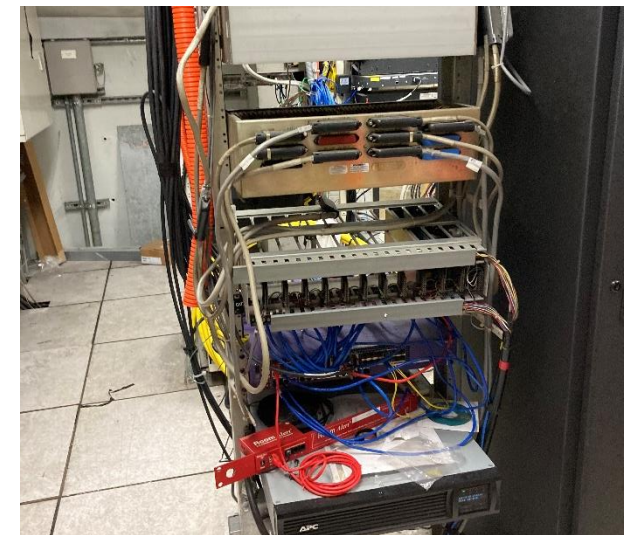




1) Brake dust generated from trains...



2) Clogs air-conditioners with dust, causing them to fail more frequently.



3) Resulting in over-heated communications equipment, which can lead to service disruptions.

‘Coordinate’ externally to share knowledge, develop policies, and work on regional resiliency projects

Protecting Vulnerable Infrastructure + Communities from Flooding



Exhibit A- 3. 2030 Annual Probability of Inundation

Orient Heights Car House: 2030 + 2070



Figure 15: Oil Water Separator



Figure 16: Building Systems – Fire Pump Control Unit



Figure 14: Security gate controller box



Figure 20: Blue Line Operations Signal Bungalow



Figure 19: Blue Line Operations Yard Catenary Controller and Disconnect Switch



Figure 17: Building Systems – Barn Fire Pump



Figure 18: Maintenance Equipment – Wheel Truing Pit



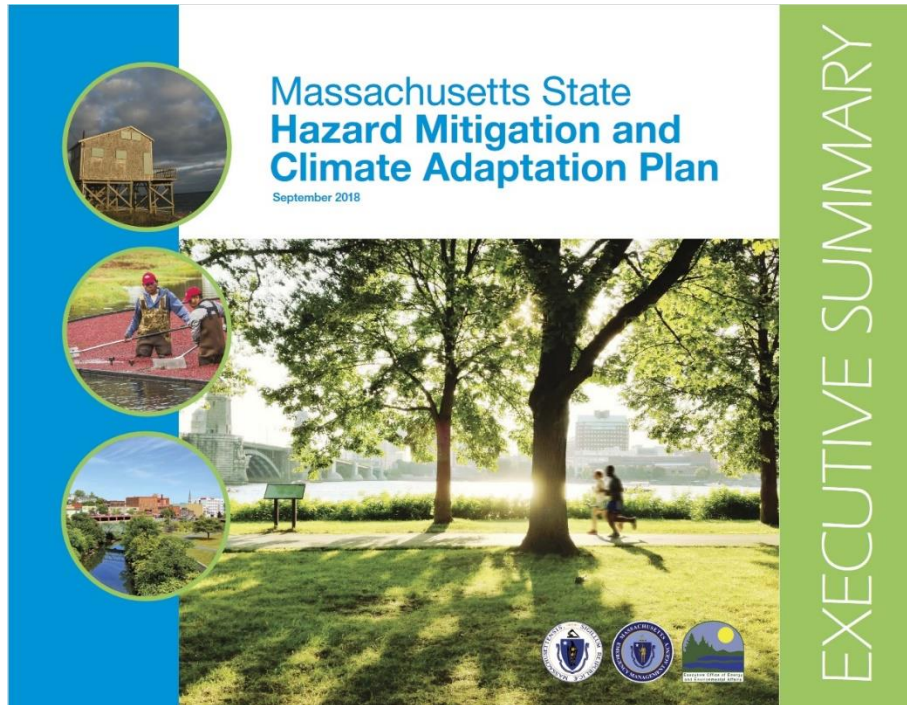
Figure 21: Security Controllers (3)



Seeking Long-Term Nature-Based Solutions



‘Guide’: Develop a robust MBTA climate adaptation strategy



- Follow Federal + State Guidance
- Set Design Standards to align with latest science

• Capital Investment Plan Scoring

		Damage	
3	Climate Change / Flood Risk	Select the statement that most closely describes the project, and the score will auto-calculate. (Maximum of 3 points possible.)	
	Infrastructure investments that improve the system's resiliency to climate change-induced flooding over the course of the asset's intended lifetime. These efforts are focused on those projects that are within a 500-year floodplain throughout the asset's intended lifetime.	Project is anticipated to make system more resilient to effects of climate change or severe weather (e.g., seawall repairs, flood protection at stations or facilities, generators, pumps, etc.) in an area expected to experience severe weather or flooding (i.e., Project is within a 500-year floodplain throughout the asset's intended lifetime.)	Select from list
	Resource: CRAVAT Tool	Project is not within an area likely to experience severe weather, and could easily be modified at a later time, at minimal cost, to protect against future flooding (e.g., protective wall heights, drainage, etc.)	Select from list
		Project is within a current or future 500-year floodplain and no resiliency actions are included. Additionally, any future modifications to mitigate flooding would likely be at significant cost (e.g., structure would need to be rebuilt or relocated)	Select from list
	Severe Weather Resiliency	Select the statement that most closely describes the project, and the score will auto-calculate. (Maximum of 1 point possible.)	
	Infrastructure investments that improve the system's		

Using Enterprise Risk Management to develop Climate Change Resilience Policies & Procedures



Climate Resiliency at the MBTA

