



TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

DATE: November 17, 2022
TO: Boston Region MPO
FROM: Sandy Johnston, Uday Schultz
RE: Scan of Integrating Transit and Truck Priority

1 INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE OF THIS RESEARCH

This memo provides an initial overview and contextual research on a niche but potentially important topic relevant to transportation planning in the Boston region: transit vehicles and trucks sharing roadway priority, such as dedicated lanes or streets, on arterial and other sub-highway roadways. While not the national center for manufacturing, imports, freight, and logistics that it once was, Boston remains a regional logistics hub, a port city with significant freight activity and a dense, transit-dependent metropolis.

Both transit and freight vehicles operating in mixed traffic suffer reliability and speed challenges related to the area's congestion and quirky roadway network (the urban myth of "paved cow paths"). Freight and transit traffic share a variety of characteristics and needs, among them being bigger than standard car traffic; needing certain roadway geometry; placing a high value on reliability; and being highly concentrated in a subset of corridors and near certain destinations. This research begins to explore the extent to which these shared characteristics and interests may be able to lead to cooperation in allocation of roadway space.

This is not intended to be a comprehensive research report—among other limitations, it is limited to available English-language materials, and thus focuses on the Anglosphere—but an initial scan that gives key stakeholders, including municipalities, the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA), Massport, and freight shippers and carriers, something to react to and develop avenues for future research.

This research is funded and carried out by the MPO's freight planning program, and as such (and because bus priority has already received considerable attention) focuses mostly on the truck aspect(s) of shared priority, and particularly on instances of shared truck and bus lanes. Given an overall dearth

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of literature and documentation on this topic, this memo tackles basic questions identified by staff and stakeholders such as

- What strategies and designs other metropolitan areas have implemented to achieve shared freight and transit priority
- What types of trucks such implementations serve
- Span and details of projects
- Interactions between bus stops and roadway changes
- Frequency of transit and trucks in the corridor
- Signal changes/impacts
- How corridors deal with overlapping but distinct bus and truck peak hours
- Safety concerns, especially relating to bicyclists and pedestrians
- Bus rider experience
- Cross-impacts to travel speed and reliability

While this research is not intended to determine methods of implementation or to provide specific technical guidance, staff have identified several major lessons:

1. Freight and transit have **potential, although contextual**, shared interests in roadway design and priority measures
2. There is a **shortage of actionable quantitative data** on shared transit-and-freight priority.
3. Specific **goals and priorities should, ideally, be identified ahead of time** and the specifics of a treatment designed to meet them.

For more information, see section 4, “Conclusions and Further Research,”. The hope is that this scan will place actionable information in the hands of planners and policymakers engaging with roadway space allocation and possibilities for shared priority of various sorts, while pointing to possibilities for future research that will explore these questions in more depth.

1.1 Competition for Street Space

Various modes of transportation have always competed for road space, especially in a highly congested region such as Boston, but awareness of such competition has become particularly acute in recent years. The Boston region is [known to be especially congested](#), and forecasts call for traffic of all kinds to increase in coming decades as the region continues to grow. This is expected to be especially true in the areas where the most frequent transit also operates,

potentially dampening transit's ability to itself reduce congestion and provide effective mobility. The MBTA and several municipalities have collaborated to begin to build a network of bus priority lanes, ranging from side-running lanes shared with bicycles that operate on a part-time basis to physically protected, full-time, center-running lanes such as those on Columbus Avenue in Boston. The Massachusetts Port Authority (Massport) has built a network of roadways primarily intended to serve truck traffic to or from its major freight generators, including the South Boston Bypass Road, the Coughlin Bypass Road, and the Butler Freight Corridor; the first two are now open to general traffic, including some MBTA buses.

MPO staff have engaged significantly with the question of road space allocation, producing research on [Prioritization of Dedicated Bus Lanes](#) for Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT) in 2016; a research study on [The Future of the Curb in 2019](#); a [guidebook on Managing Curb Space in 2021](#); and a third phase of curb space research upcoming in 2022. In an environment where there is consistent competition for space between different road users and strict tradeoffs frequently exist, the potential to combine priorities and share priority, such as through bus-and-truck lanes, offers considerable promise. Given the overall scarcity of examples of such shared priority measures, and the potentially significant operational and safety challenges they present, the concept also deserves significant scrutiny.

1.2 Shared Priority: A Locally Relevant Question of Interest

The most immediate impetus behind this research was the planned implementation of shared bus-and-truck lanes on Summer Street in the South Boston Waterfront area (see more details below). Conversations with staff from Massport, the City of Boston, and MBTA indicated a shared interest in understanding this compromise solution in the context of other, related implementations, and understanding what successes and challenges might be expected based on other cities' experiences.

Even before engagement with the Summer Street corridor, questions about road space allocation and potential shared priority have been of interest to MPO freight-planning staff, who have tried during federal fiscal year 2022 to engage important stakeholders around the region. This process has revealed considerable concern among freight stakeholders about road space allocation issues. One MPO board member suggested that allowing trucks into bus lanes that are perceived as "empty," even at certain times of day or under certain traffic conditions, might both mitigate criticism and create a proactive constituency for such lanes and for enforcement of keeping them clear. Buses and trucks might even benefit from similar geometry.

Some within the Boston region have also predicted that developing a better understanding of shared freight and transit priority may also support emerging transport technologies or reduce highway maintenance costs. Outgoing MetroWest Regional Transit Authority administrator Ed Carr predicted in his penultimate column in the monthly Hub Happenings newsletter ([May 2022](#)) that down the line “freight and rapid transit will meld together in a single lane on major highways, allowing for large savings in highway maintenance, which is predicated on axle weight on the surface of the roadway. That single lane will be dedicated and reinforced as well as electrified. Safe and autonomous driven freight and transit vehicles will lower the cost of transporting goods and people, as well as lower the cost of road maintenance.”

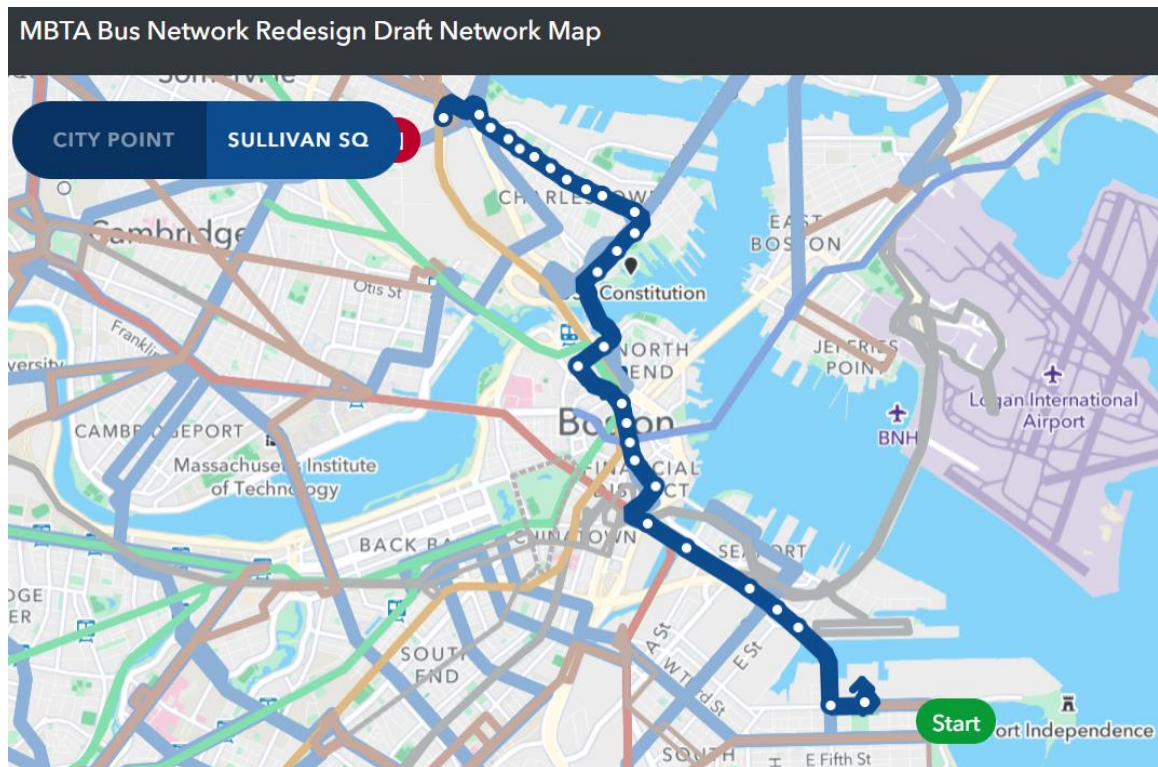
1.3 Known Relevant Plans and Proposals in the Boston Region

Through this research and other conversations, MPO staff have become aware of several proposals for shared transit and truck priority within the region, at varying stages of development.

Summer Street, Boston

Summer Street is a busy bus corridor connecting South Boston to the Financial District and the rest of Downtown Boston. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, MBTA Route 7 carried approximately 4,600 passengers per day along this route. As part of the [South Boston Seaport Strategic Transit Plan](#), jointly led by the Boston Planning and Development Agency (BPDA) and the Boston Transportation Department, the city has proposed [multimodal improvements to the Summer Street corridor](#), including shared bus/truck lanes and dedicated, protected bike accommodations. The Summer Street bus priority measures intended will form part of the planned [North Station to Seaport Multimodal Corridor](#). With bus lanes in places along much of the route, the Summer Street corridor would then host the new all-day frequent service T7 under the [MBTA Bus Network Redesign](#) proposal, a service that would essentially through-route the current routes 7 and 93 through downtown Boston and provide service enhancements. As of the Fall 2022 schedule, Route 7 runs nine to 10 trips per hour in the peak direction in the peak hour; the October 2022 revisions to the Bus Network Redesign proposal, which leave the routing of the T7 unchanged from the Spring 2022 proposal, propose a peak headway of eight minutes for the T7, or 7.5 buses per hour.

Figure 1
Proposed Route T7 in MBTA Bus Network Redesign

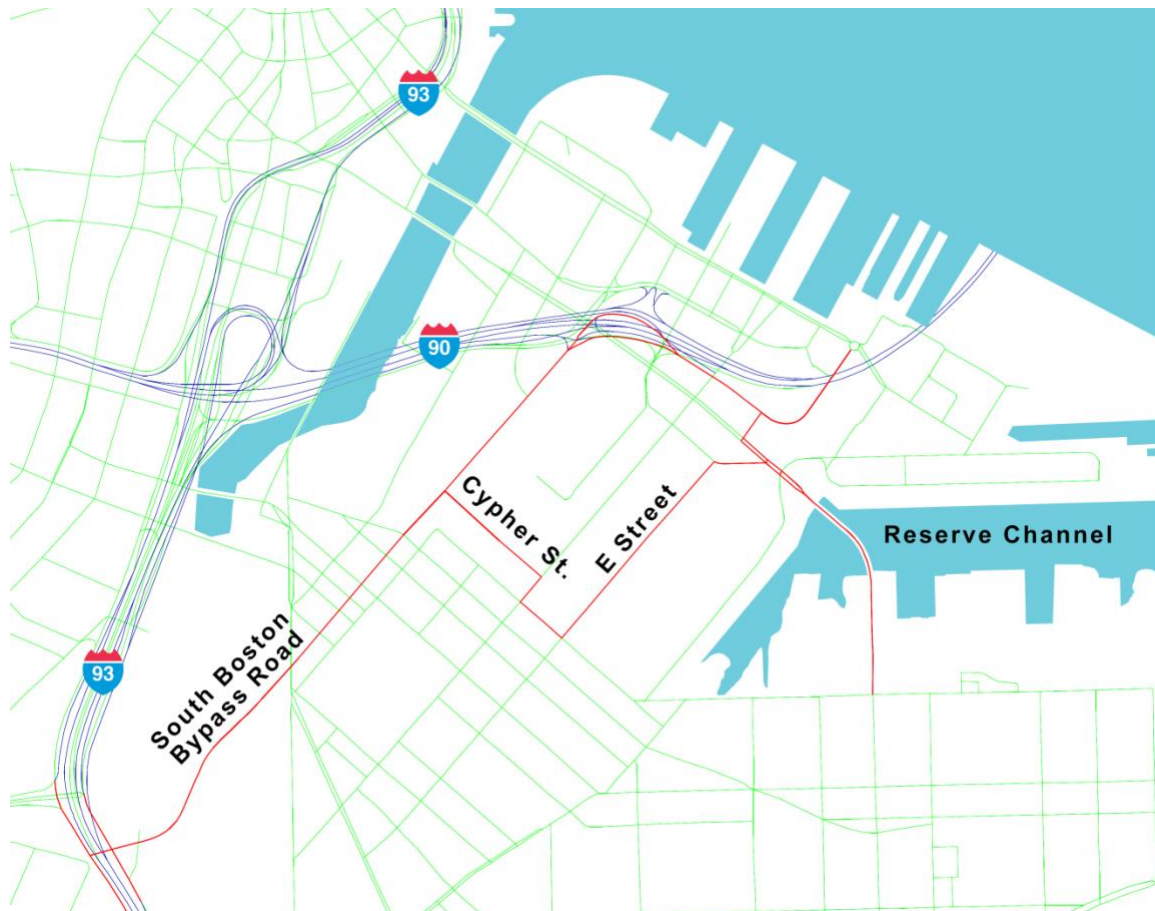


MBTA = Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority.

Summer Street, especially the segment east of Pumphouse Road, is also an important freight corridor. It connects Massport's Paul W. Conley Container Terminal¹ and numerous truck-using firms in the Raymond L. Flynn Marine Park to Interstate 90 (I-90) and I-93. MPO staff conducted truck counts and analyzed this area extensively in 2016–17, publishing results in the [Trucks in the South Boston Waterfront report](#). The MPO and MassDOT also [designated part of Summer Street as a Critical Urban Freight Corridor \(CUFC\) in 2017](#).

¹ For more on the Conley Terminal and its role as a major regional freight generator, see Appendix B.

Figure 2
South Boston Waterfront Critical Urban Freight Corridors



Source: CTPS, [Proposed Critical Urban Freight Corridors \(May 2017\)](#)

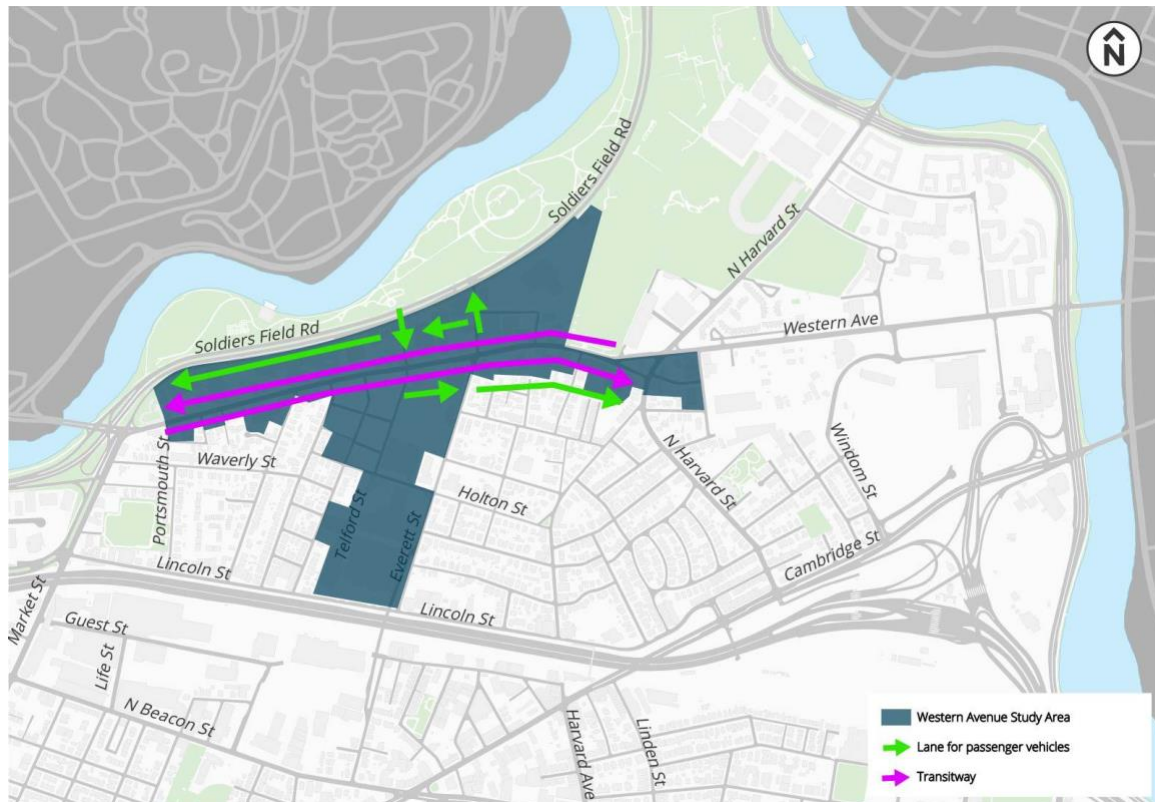
As part of the South Boston Waterfront research, MPO staff found that 670 trucks per day enter or leave the Seaport area via Summer Street at its crossing of the Fort Point Channel, while 185 entered or exited Summer Street at its intersection with E. First Street in South Boston. Since this study, traffic patterns in the Seaport have changed somewhat due to the opening of the Butler Freight Corridor connecting Conley Terminal to Summer Street north of E. First Street. Summer Street between the Butler Corridor and Pumphouse Road, with its peak-hour congestion and mixed traffic, thus serves as a key connecting piece in a dedicated or semi-dedicated freight network linking the Conley Terminal to the freeway system. Brief August 2022 field observations by MPO staff as part of this research observed that in the mid-morning period (after morning commuter rush but at a previously observed peak for truck traffic) traffic was relatively free-flowing in the segment of Summer Street between the Reserved Channel and D Street, with variance in truck travel times being attributable mostly to signal timing.

Initial plans for changes to Summer Street called for center-running dedicated bus lanes. Through reviewing documentation for the [Raymond L. Flynn Marine Park Master Plan Update](#) and conversations with staff from Massport, City of Boston, and MBTA, staff now understand that plans for the shorter term have changed. In the near term, the plan that has emerged is for side-running dedicated lanes on Summer Street. Between the intersection with the Butler Freight Corridor and the intersection of D Street, a stretch encompassing two sets of bus stops, these lanes will be shared between MBTA buses and trucks. We understand that these lanes are now planned for implementation on a pilot basis in Spring 2023. The purpose of allowing trucks to share the lanes will, at first, be highly specific: mitigating any potential impact to travel time and reliability for trucks moving between the Conley Terminal and the highway network connection at Pumphouse Road as a result of bus lane implementation. However, there are plans to discuss admitting general-purpose trucks to the managed lanes at a later date; as demonstrated later in this memo, enforcement of such complicated rules may be challenging. As a result, the Summer Street lanes will be relatively special among the already-rare phenomenon of shared bus and truck lanes in that they will primarily accommodate 18-wheelers rather than local delivery trucks.

Western Avenue, Boston

BPDA has been [conducting a study](#) of development and rezoning along Western Avenue in Allston, an area expected to see significant redevelopment from light industrial to residential in coming years. The study includes significant transportation elements, including various possibilities for street configuration. The [draft plan](#), presented in July 2022, proposes as a long-term concept a full transitway along Western Avenue, similar to those implemented on 14th Street in New York City and Market Street in San Francisco, allowing buses to travel the full length but restricting other vehicles.

Figure 3
Proposed Traffic Patterns for Potential Western Avenue Transitway



Source: BPDA. [Boston Planning and Development Agency Western Avenue Corridor Study and Rezoning Transportation and Multi-Modal Improvements Meeting, \(January 27, 2022\).](#)

In this concept—which would require City acquisition of additional right-of-way via large setback requirements to be implemented as the area is redeveloped—as much delivery activity as possible would be moved to side streets, and any such activity that needed to stay on Western Avenue would be accommodated via large setbacks rather than on-street. More detailed plans for delivery traffic, and plans for any existing through-freight traffic, will be determined by future public process, including a formal Western Avenue Transitway study.

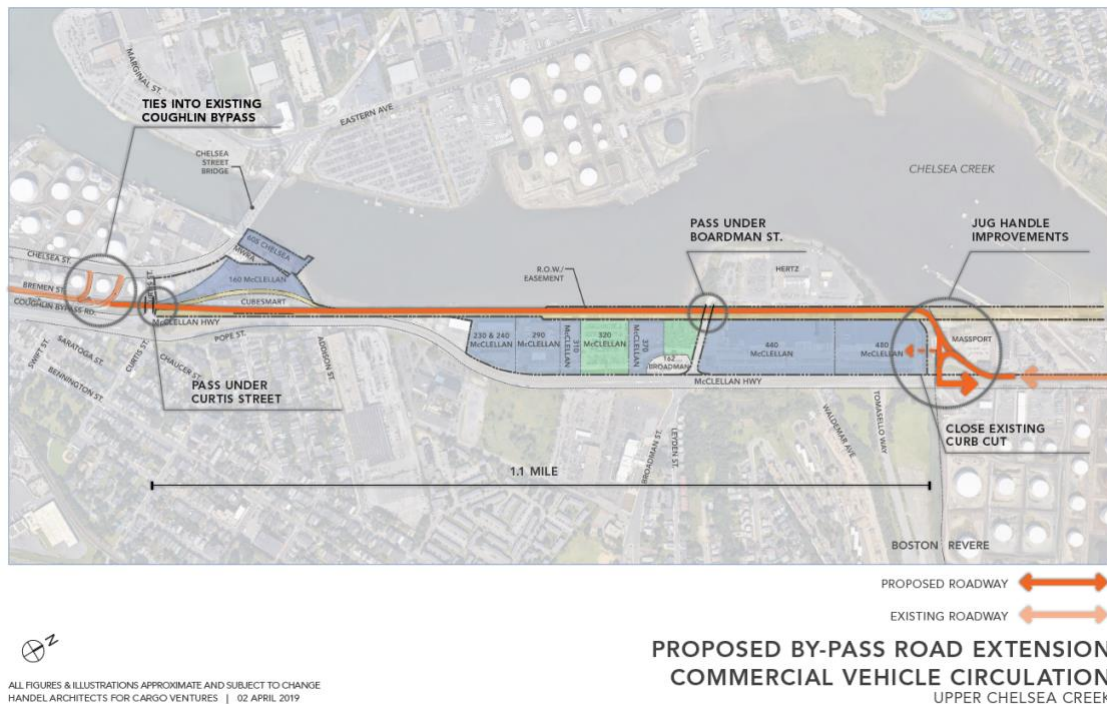
Chelsea Street and Area, Boston

For the past several years, BPDA has been conducting [PLAN: East Boston](#), a comprehensive master planning process for the East Boston neighborhood. One [draft recommendation](#) of the plan is to construct a busway between Service Road and Chelsea Street and a new station for MBTA buses (current routes SL3, 112 and 120) in Day Square between Chelsea and Bennington Streets. This busway would connect to dedicated bus lanes on Chelsea Street between and Square and the Chelsea Street Bridge over Chelsea Creek. For most of this distance, the Martin A. Coughlin Bypass Road, whose primary purpose is to carry truck traffic

to and from Logan Airport,² parallels Chelsea Street, but terminates in a T intersection with Chelsea Street about 850 feet from the eastern abutment of the bridge. Some project interviewees suggested that the possibility of allowing trucks to use this short segment of the dedicated lanes between the Bypass Road intersection and Chelsea Creek. However, we understand that the entire concept is extremely preliminary and will be subject to further discussion.

MassDOT is also [conducting a study](#) to “assess the potential uses of the MassDOT/MBTA rail parcels located between Route 1A and the Chelsea Creek in East Boston, and evaluate the Route 1A corridor between Bell Circle and Day Square.” The Coughlin Bypass Road occupies this right-of-way, a former railroad line that once led to the East Boston Docks, south of Curtis Street. This study was prompted largely by a private sector proposal led by a firm called Cargo Ventures to use the right-of-way for an extended Bypass Road north from its current terminus to serve Cargo Ventures’ proposed warehousing and consolidated park and fly uses between McClellan Highway (Route 1A) and Chelsea Creek, as shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4
Cargo Ventures Bypass Road Extension Concept

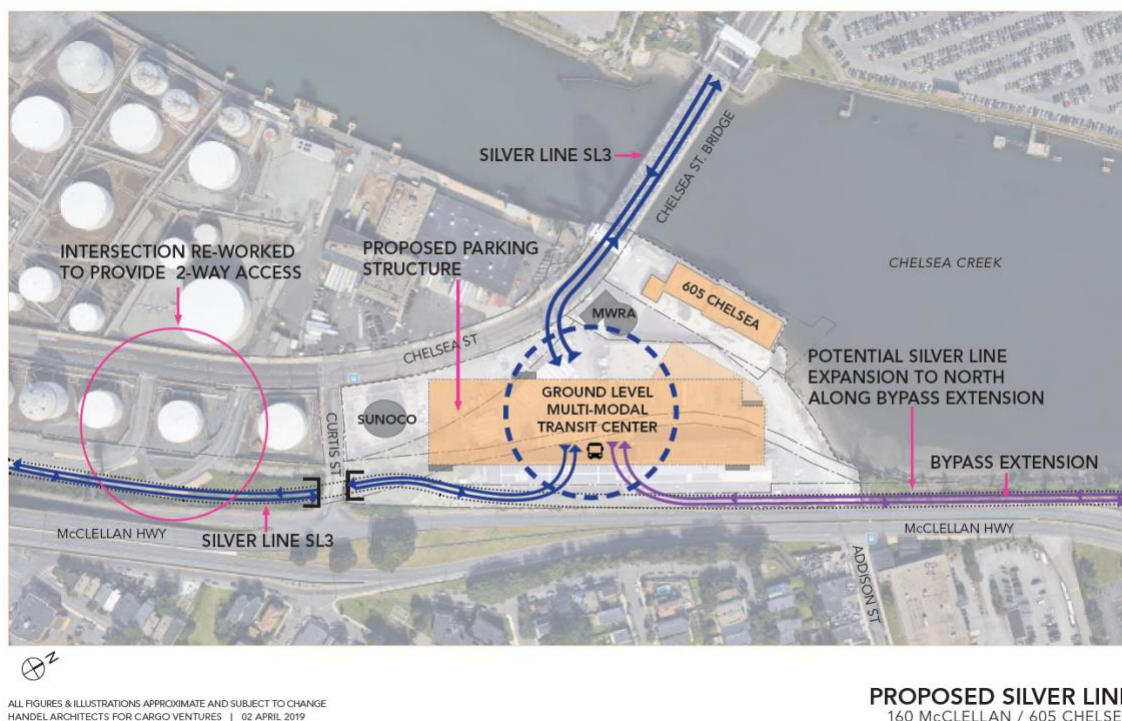


Source: Cargo Ventures, [Visions for the Upper Chelsea Creek Industrial District: East Boston](#) (2019).

² For more on Logan Airport and its role as a major regional freight generator, see Appendix B.

Cargo Ventures had previously presented a different concept (Figure 5) for the area that would have extended the Bypass Road north through a multimodal transit center. The Bypass Road extension would have been open to both bus and truck traffic; whether it would have been open for single-occupancy vehicle travel is unclear. This alternative concept is not under consideration as part of the active MassDOT study.

Figure 5
Cargo Ventures Silver Line Extension Concept



Source: Cargo Ventures, [Visions for the Upper Chelsea Creek Industrial District: East Boston](#) (2019).

As of November 2022, MassDOT has not published results and conclusions from its analysis and evaluation of alternatives. Whether the MassDOT study recommends a Bypass Road extension is still unclear, as are the outcomes of PLAN: East Boston, leaving considerable uncertainty about the interactions between various potential iterations of truck and bus infrastructure—including types of shared priority—in this part of East Boston.

2 SELECTED LITERATURE REVIEW

The primary purpose of this memorandum is practical case studies rather than literature review, but it is worth reviewing what literature on this topic does exist, precisely because there is so little of it. Most American literature on truck priority lanes appears to focus on freeways and grade-separated highways. In the few existing shared bus and truck lane corridors, little has been invested to design

and execute rigorous evaluations of their impacts. While none of these analyses provide a comprehensive look at the issues this memo tackles, each has interesting and potentially important ramifications for this project.

2.1 Planning Guidance

[Local Authority Freight Management Guide \(2010\)](#)

Author(s): Department for Transport (UK)

Summary

A document intended to familiarize local planning authorities with freight issues, this guide covers No Car Lanes both in principle and as a case study (using the Tyne and Wear area; see more in section 3.3). It finds that such lanes “have the potential to increase road capacity by improving lane utilisation, and also by segregating wider vehicles from standard vehicle lanes...[and] encouraging lorries [trucks] to use a higher standard route.” However, there are also concerns, including “impact on bus journey times, increased instance of lane contravention, difficulty of enforcement, maintenance and amount of signage clutter, and road safety implications.” The guide also reports that “‘no car’ lanes is an area that has been very much under-researched nationally” and calls for more research and analysis. It recommends that “in instances where a bus lane is converted to a ‘no car’ lane, the impacts on buses should also be measured.”

[Integrated Planning Toolkit, 1st Edition \(2010\)](#)

Author(s): New Zealand Transport Agency

Summary

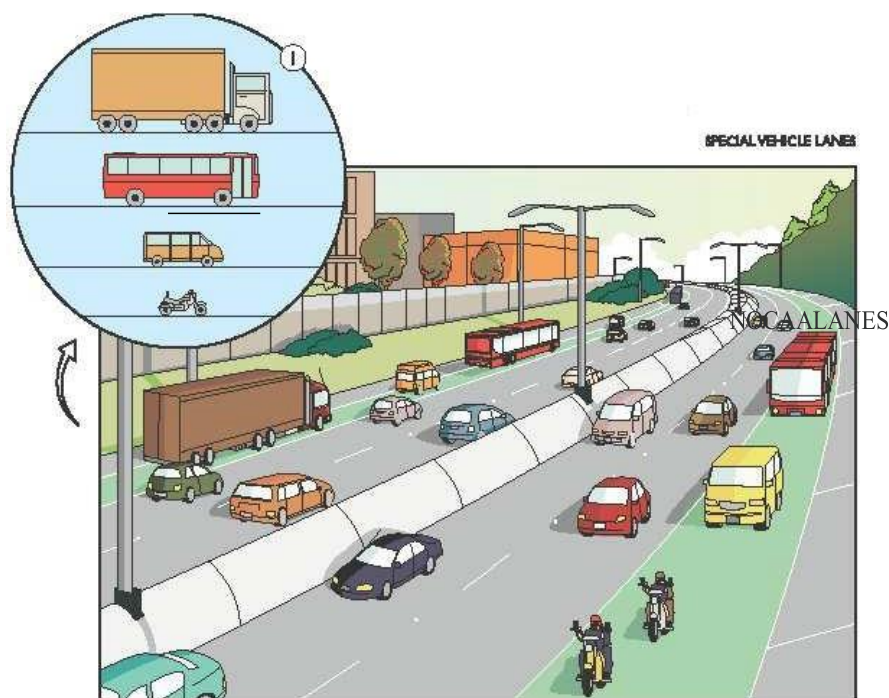
This document examines implementation cases for priority lanes for modes of all types within New Zealand’s integrated planning process. It differentiates between “Heavy vehicle lanes” and UK-style “No-car lanes,” regarding the use case for each technique to be separate. However, it is perhaps worth noting that we have been unable to identify any actual implementations of either type of lane in New Zealand, meaning that the guidance is mostly hypothetical.

NZ Transport recommends implementation of heavy vehicle lanes (for vehicles of 3.5 tonnes or more) in strategically important locations “where road geometry makes them slower than the general traffic” and where their size and the road geometry create particularly unsafe conditions. It recommends including buses in heavy vehicle lanes, but classifies this technique as “not appropriate” for urban arterials, stating that, “An urban bus route that requires buses to stop and pick up passengers within the lane cannot be combined with a heavy vehicle lane. Additionally, urban arterials will have cyclists who will not be able to mix with heavy vehicles in a priority lane.” By implication, such guidance would not

necessarily disqualify areas where trucks and buses share space, but there are no or few bus stops.

The document states very straightforwardly that “the principal reason for no-car lanes is to discourage car use.” Thus, the New Zealand definition of no-car lanes includes not just buses and trucks, but motorcycles and bicycles, as illustrated in Figure 6. They thus recommend implementing Travel Demand Management strategies along with no-car lanes.

Figure 6
No-car Lanes



Source: New Zealand Transport Agency Integrated Planning Toolkit, 1st Edition (2010)

2.2 Research on Highway Truck Priority

[NCHRP Report 649/NCFRP Report 3: Separation of Vehicles—CMV-Only Lanes \(2010\)](#)

Author(s): Cambridge Systematics

Summary

This report summarizes research on truck-only lanes on Interstate highways as a strategy for congestion mitigation, cost-reduction, safety-enhancement, and mobility enhancement. It establishes a set of criteria for truck lane corridor selection and successful design, based on congestion, truck volumes, segment avoidability, and segment importance to the broader freight network. While not

directly applicable to this research on shared-truck/bus lanes, it does lay out accepted planning principles around truck prioritization and lane management, and thus may be a useful reference for future research and/or implementing entities.

[Dedicated Truck Lanes: An Innovative Way Forward \(2012\)](#)

Author(s): Keith J. Bucklew

Summary

This article in a TRB newsletter by a former head of freight planning for Indiana Department of Transportation discusses the potential for (tolled) truck lanes to provide a solution to the safety and congestion problems caused and experienced by trucks. With a focus on Interstates, the author makes the case for truck lane implementation and additionally ties the implementation of truck lanes to potential further increases in max Gross Vehicle Weight. The article is of limited relevance to this research, except insofar as it signals some level of general conceptual interest in dedicated lanes in industry circles.

[Truck driver perceptions and preferences: Congestion and conflict, managed lanes, and tolls \(2012\)](#)

Author(s): Christopher R. Cherry, Abedola Adelokun

Summary

These researchers surveyed truckers in Knoxville to gauge interest in a variety of potential improvements (various dedicated truck lane configurations and associated tolling schemes). The survey found that truckers dislike driving in mixed traffic, especially when merging and erratic driving is high, and that while they roundly dislike required truck lanes, preferring the flexibility to use any lane depending on the circumstances, having an HOV-type left-side truck lane for through-truck traffic in urban areas would be popular with drivers. This result, though interstate and not arterial-based, would indicate optional dedicated lanes on urban arterials might be welcomed by urban truckers.

2.3 Modeling Studies

[Developing Guidelines for Implementing Transit Signal Priority and Freight Signal Priority Using Simulation Modeling and a Decision Tree Algorithm \(2022\)](#)

Author(s): Shahadat Iqbal, Taraneh Ardalan, Mohammed Hadi, Evangelos Kaisar

Summary

This study builds on a large body of literature that considers the benefits and applicability of Transit Signal Priority (TSP), and a smaller but still seemingly extant body that discusses Freight Signal Priority (FSP). It develops a decision tree for optimizing the implementation of TSP/FSP, based on the estimated dollar value of time savings from these measures. It then validates the tree against a travel corridor in Ft. Lauderdale, finding that in high-demand scenarios, TSP/FSP can work together to holistically improve travel time, but in low-demand scenarios, their effects on overall travel speeds are negative. The findings from this study may be of interest in developing a signal scheme for future shared-priority corridors, although implementing agencies should expect each corridor to have distinct characteristics.

[Developing Safety Risk Index for Truck Preferred Arterial Corridors \(2013\)](#)

Author(s): National Center for Freight and Infrastructure Research and Education, Xiao Qin, Most Afia Sultana, Madhav V. Chitturi, David A. Noyce

Summary

This extensive research and modeling project studies minor arterial streets and defines a multivariable approach to truck crash severity prediction on such roads. It finds that including access-related variables (e.g., the width and angle of commercial driveways) significantly alters what were previously thought to be significant predictors of crash risk. The study finds that the following factors contribute to predicting frequency of crashes:

- standard deviation of commercial driveway throat width
- commercial driveway throat width with flare and its standard deviation
- proportion of divided commercial driveway
- minimum distance of a driveway to the signalized intersection
- signal density and shoulder width

The following factors contribute to truck crash severity:

- Annual Average Daily Traffic
- Average Daily Truck Traffic
- shoulder width
- Present Serviceability Index (denoting pavement condition) and its standard deviation
- posted speed limit

- lane width and number of lanes
- pavement condition index
- undivided roadway portion

These factors are joined to create an overall index of road truck accident risk. While this research does not directly address truck-bus priority, the analytical approach it lays out might be a useful complement to shared truck-bus priority schemes in corridor-level efforts to implement priority and improve overall road safety.

[Roundabout Managed Lanes: Experimental Analysis Comparison between Trucks and Buses \(2016\)](#)

Author(s): Majed Al-Ghandour

Summary

This paper considers the implementation of truck or bus-only managed lanes at roundabouts, which historically have been sites of difficulty for these larger commercial vehicles. The study finds that such managed lanes can reduce travel times and recommends implementation of truck and bus lanes, though it analyzes truck lanes and bus lanes separately. This research might be particularly relevant to the Boston area given our high number of roundabouts, many of which are on significant truck and bus corridors. Anecdotally, MPO staff have observed truck and bus movements at the Wonderland roundabout in Revere, noting that trucks tend to move through the roundabout extremely slowly, which could delay other traffic (including buses) at peak periods.

[Modelling the Impacts of Shared Freight-Public Transport Lanes in Urban Centres \(2009\)](#)

Author(s): Fraser McLeod and Tom Cherrett

Summary

This study modeled the travel time impacts of a theoretical short bus lane with and without varying degrees of freight vehicle use, and with and without various amounts of unloading in a designated loading zone at the end of the bus lane. The analysis found that the lane had negative impacts on overall traffic speeds, and small, often statistically insignificant benefits for the buses and trucks allowed to use it. It further found that unloading would significantly reduce travel speeds, while also reducing the marginal negative impact of the bus lane, presumably because its users would have to disruptively merge with other traffic to avoid unloading trucks. The particular context and entirely simulation-driven approach (with a small sample, as well) should be grounds for caution on this

study's broader applicability. The results also apply more to applications of shared priority where the emphasis is on local traffic (like Western Avenue) than through traffic (like Summer Street).

3 CASE STUDIES

3.1 New York City

Summary

Beginning with the implementation of the 14th Street busway in 2019, New York has rolled out a series of busway corridors, meant to give use of streets entirely over to buses with limited exceptions for local traffic. In an effort to speed truck traffic on these streets (which often are also designated truck corridors), all of these busways allow through-truck traffic, and are in fact labeled bus/truck priority corridors by the city. The impacts of these measures on truck traffic remains—at least publicly—unquantified, though dual use has seemingly not impaired the ability of these corridors to deliver significant benefits for transit passengers. The details of New York's busways are below. Notably, this program of dual bus-truck priority only extends to busways, or streets dedicated entirely or primarily to bus traffic; the city's bus lanes do not allow dual use.

Fulton Mall (Brooklyn)

Date of Implementation

- 1970s

Policy Changes

- New York City Department of Transportation (NYCDOT) implemented bus-only use on Fulton Street from Flatbush Avenue to Adams Street, seven days/week. Trucks are permitted 7:00 PM to 7:00 AM for overnight deliveries, which seems to have been important to the busway's acceptance by merchants at the time
- Other main priority of project was improving pedestrian environment of Fulton Street by reducing car traffic and widening sidewalks, goals realized by plan

Primary Truck Use

- Local delivery

Outcomes

- Data not publicly available; anecdotally traffic moves well overall, though two-lane design makes it prone to congestion around bus stops.

Further Reading/Sources

- Streetsblog NYC, [The Fulton Street Mall: Retail Success on NYC's Original Transitway](#)

14th Street Busway (Manhattan)

Date of Implementation

- October 2019; pilot made permanent in June 2020.

Policy Changes

Converted 14th Street between 3rd Avenue to 8th Avenue to bus and truck use between 6:00 AM and 10:00 PM, seven days per week

- Local non-bus/truck traffic allowed, with mandatory right turns at first possible intersection.
- Commercial vehicles allowed to stop at designated and metered short term loading zones

Primary Truck Use

- Local delivery

Outcomes

- Bus speeds increased by 24 percent and ridership by 30 percent

Further information

- NYCDOT, [14th Street Busway](#)

Jay Street Busway (Brooklyn)

Date of Implementation

- August 2020

Policy Changes

- Converted Jay Street from Tillary Street to Livingston Street to bus and truck use between 7:00 AM and 7:00 PM on weekdays
- Local non-bus/truck traffic allowed, but access restricted to/from side streets only; no through traffic from Livingston or Tillary onto busway

Primary Truck Use

- Local Delivery

Outcomes

- High (40–50 percent) initial increase in bus speeds with weakening effects over time especially during off peak hours.

Further Reading/Sources

- NYCDOT, [Jay Street Busway Pilot, Smith Street/Livingston Street to Jay Street/Tillary Street](#)
- Streetsblog NYC, [THAT'S TWO! Jay Street Busway is Made Permanent, Just Like the \(Much Better\) One on 14th Street](#)

Archer Avenue/Jamaica Avenue Busways (Queens)

Date of Implementation

- November 2021

Policy Changes

- Converted Jamaica Avenue (in both directions) from Sutphin to 168th Street and Archer Avenue (eastbound only) from 150th to 160th Street to bus and truck use, 24/7
- Local non-bus/truck traffic allowed with mandatory right turns at first possible intersection (with one exception, where left permitted)

Primary Truck Use

- Local Delivery

Outcomes

- As of yet unknown

Further Reading/Sources

- NYCDOT, [Jamaica Avenue and Archer Avenue Busway Pilot Projects](#)

181st Street Busway (Manhattan)

Date of Implementation

- April 2021

Policy Changes

- Converted 181 Street from Amsterdam Avenue to Broadway to bus and truck use 6:00 AM to 10:00 PM, seven days/week
- Local non-bus/truck traffic allowed with mandatory right turns at first possible intersection

Primary Truck Use

Local Delivery

Outcomes

- Three to 33 percent increase in bus speeds, varying by time of day/direction

Further Reading/Sources

- NYCDOT, [Better Buses Restart – 181st Street Busway Pilot](#)
- NYCDOT, [181st Street Busway Pilot Project](#)

3.2 Seattle

Summary

As a major port city and logistics center that is also growing rapidly and seeing growing demand for transit, Seattle has long had an interest in freight planning, and in balancing competing demands for road space. Seattle Department of Transportation's (SDOT) 2016 [Freight Master Plan](#) recommends exploring dedicated or quasi-dedicated truck lanes through policy development and several pilots. Unlike New York City, Seattle's truck plans focus heavily on heavy trucks rather than local delivery. The Freight Master Plan is one of a series of modal master plans that the city has developed. As recently as August 2022, Seattle is in the middle of developing a [Modal Integration Policy](#) to unite these plans and define priority on each roadway segment. The Modal Integration Policy will then be integrated into the city's upcoming comprehensive plan update, which is due in 2024.

This planning process has yielded two sub-processes informative for integrating transit and freight priority. As part of the demolition of the Alaskan Way viaduct in 2019, Seattle took the opportunity to test a Freight and Transit (FAT) lane, albeit under less-than-ideal conditions—the pilot was implemented on short notice, poorly signed and communicated to truckers, and relatively short-lived (we have been unable to find clear evidence of its duration). In addition, the city is in the process of developing a Freight Lanes Policy and defining where transit and trucks may share lanes and where they should be kept separate. Both efforts are profiled here.

FAT Lane Pilot and Evaluation

Date of Implementation

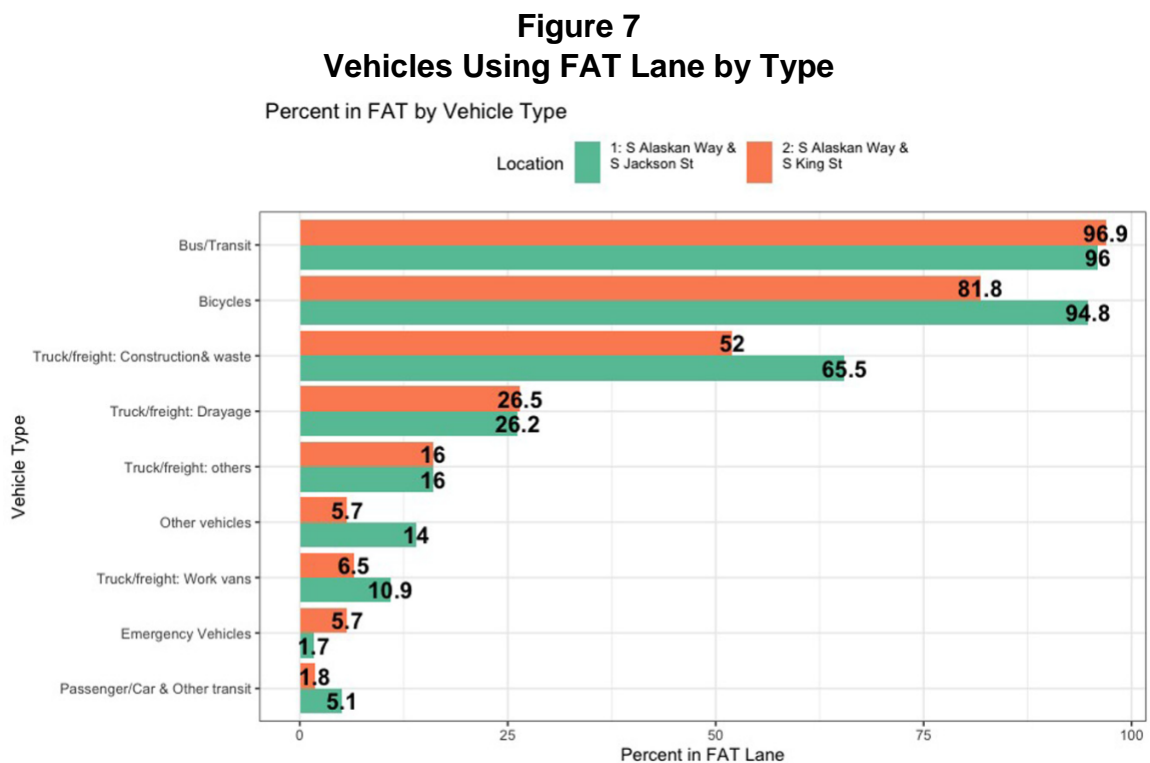
- January 2019; duration unclear

Policy Changes

- Pilot responding to the closure of the Alaskan Way viaduct
- “Allocated the curbside lane on S Alaskan Way between S Jackson St & S King St (north to south) to transit buses and freight vehicles, thereby implementing a freight and transit (FAT) lane”
- Trucks (not including work vans) were authorized to use the FAT lane, a former bus-only lane, for 24 hours a day alongside bicycles. Freight vehicles allowed in the FAT lane included heavy goods vehicles (HGV), garbage and construction trucks, and single-unit trucks.

Primary Truck Use

- Mostly heavy trucks; see Figure 7



Source: Seyma Gunes, Anne Goodchild, and Venu Nemani. [Evaluating Traffic Impacts of Permitting Trucks in Transit-Only Lanes](#) (*Transportation Research Record: Journal of the Transportation Research Board*, Volume 2675, Issue 12, August 6, 2021).
FAT = freight and transit.

Outcomes

- Two-block segment too short to gather data on travel times
- Truck and car peaks differ, consistent with experience in the Boston region

- “Freight vehicles comprising drayage with container and drayage without container were less likely to use the FAT lane than construction and waste vehicles”
- “Transit buses used the FAT lane regularly and showed high utilization rates of the FAT lane. SDOT stated that bus drivers were given information beforehand about the FAT lane application, whereas freight vehicle drivers were not”
- “Vehicles in the FAT lane experienced less congestion during the study period, when compared with the vehicles in the general-purpose lane.”
- “Freight vehicles had relatively low volumes in both FAT and general-purpose lanes and they opted out of the FAT lane when buses were present. The average bus and truck volumes in the FAT lane peaked at different times and followed dissimilar patterns during the day and the week. Thus, FAT vehicles were largely using the FAT lane at different times of the day and the week and allowing freight vehicles in the bus lane did not deteriorate the transit experience.”

Further Reading/Sources

- University of Washington Urban Freight Lab, [Freight and Transit Lane Case Study Final Report](#) (2020)
- Gunes et al, [Evaluating Traffic Impacts of Permitting Trucks in Transit-Only Lanes](#), Transportation Research Record Vol 2675, Issue 12, 2021

Draft Freight Lanes Policy

Date of Implementation

Ongoing

Policy Changes

The following draft policies were proposed in the [Draft Freight Lane Policy](#) in February 2022:

- Freight-only lane and freight- and bus-shared lane opportunities will be tested as pilots and evaluated before permanent installation.
 - Transit volumes do not exceed 20 buses per hour during peak periods in the designated transit lane—threshold for consideration of freight to share (be authorized to use) a transit lane
 - Transit reliability and rider experience
- Freight-only lane and freight- and bus-shared lane opportunities should be prioritized in manufacturing industrial centers and on city-identified Major Truck Streets.

- Freight and buses sharing a dedicated lane may only be considered after a sufficient compatibility analysis has been conducted.
- Freight-only lanes should be considered for locations primarily providing access to commercial and industrial activities that are experiencing frequent bottlenecks.

According to SDOT staff, various city agencies are currently developing a potential pilot of shared priority pursuant to this policy on Westlake Avenue north of downtown Seattle (specifically, north from the intersection with Aloha Street). This pilot would consist of a full-time, side-running bus lane that would allow heavy trucks (Class 7 and above) during yet-to-be-determined off-peak hours. As of the publication of this memo, whether the pilot would proceed and the timing thereof are not entirely settled.

Primary Truck Use

- Focus initially on larger-sized freight vehicles.

Outcomes

- The policy is still in draft form, so there are no results to measure, but bicycle/pedestrian advocates have [raised concerns](#) about safety and interactions between trucks and vulnerable road users.

Further Reading/Sources

- [Draft Freight Lane Policy \(February 2022\)](#)
- [The Urbanist, "Seattle Moves Toward Devoting Street Space to Freight"](#)

3.3 Tyne and Wear (UK)

No-car lanes

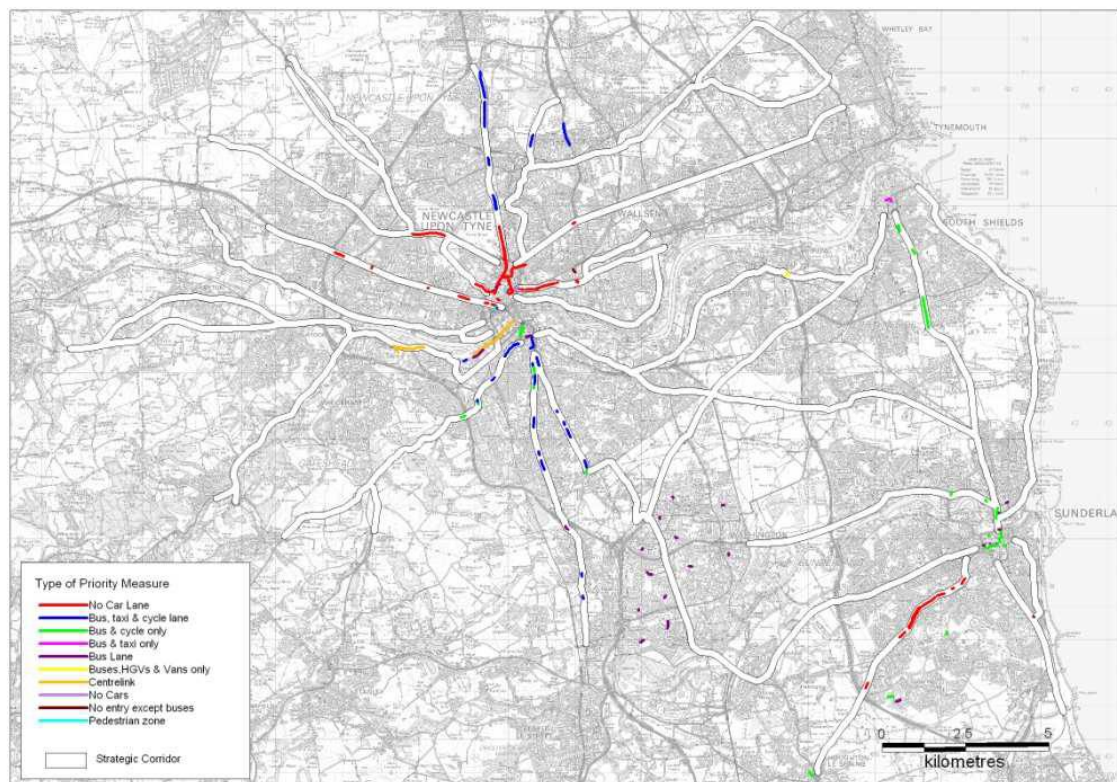
Summary

For 30 years, The Tyne and Wear region of the United Kingdom has implemented both standard bus lanes and "no-car lanes." The latter are lanes that, quite literally, allow all types of vehicles *except* single-occupancy vehicles—most notably trucks (lorries in the local parlance). Several UK metropolitan areas experimented with no-car lanes as a result of the 1970s energy crisis, but none of those experiments appear to have lasted long as a result of opposition from drivers.

The Tyne and Wear metropolitan area comprises several local jurisdictions, of which the largest, Newcastle, took the lead on implementing the no-car lane

approach from the 1990s through 2014, when many of the remaining no-car lanes were converted to standard bus lanes. Although now limited in scope, the implementation of shared transit and freight priority in Tyne and Wear is remarkable both for its extent and because there has been some effort at quantitative evaluation, albeit fundamentally limited by a lack of “before” data for comparison. In 2006–7 JMP Consulting and Newcastle University were hired within the context of the Tyne and Wear Local Transport Plan to evaluate the implementation of priority within the metropolitan area. They have produced several published products as a result of the analysis, which form the core of the case study here.

Figure 8
Map of Priority Lanes in Tyne and Wear, UK



Source: Dr. Corinne Mulley (Newcastle University), Dr. Jessica Anderson, (JMP Consulting). No-car lanes in Tyneside –results from modelling and stakeholder analysis ([7th BESTUFS II Workshop](#), Vilnius, September 2007).

These studies of priority schemes found that all priority schemes increased travel times for all vehicles, but of the various priority options no-car lanes increased, travel time increased for HGVs (trucks) by the least amount. The study methodology (relying on travel comparisons between priority and non-priority segments, rather than time series measurement bracketing lane implementation) is limited and questionable, and results on priority lanes reducing traffic speeds

for all users mostly run counter to the bulk of research on the subject. Nonetheless, the evaluation team concluded that no-car lanes are the preferred form of priority lanes.

As is apparent from the “Planning Guidance” section above, the no-car lane concept has gained considerable *theoretical* traction in the Anglosphere but limited actual *application*. Even within Tyne and Wear, the no-car lanes faced [occasional suggestions for repeal or modification](#), suggesting that they are not a consistent political masterstroke. Research suggests that allowing trucks in the lanes was, perhaps predictably, more popular with freight operators than with local officials. In 2013–14 Newcastle City Council changed the classification of many lanes from “no-car” to conventional bus lanes, banishing trucks from them.

Date of Implementation

- 1990s

Policy Changes

- “No Car Lanes are based on use of the lane by buses, goods vehicles and some other modes of transport, but cars are prevented from using the designated lane. In addition to helping the movement of buses and goods vehicles, No Car Lanes can potentially increase road capacity in some cases by separating wider vehicles from standard vehicle lanes.”
- “The majority of No Car Lanes are 7am-7pm (73%) with the remaining 27% operating 24 hours. The majority of measures are located on routes that experience flows of between 100 and 500 vehicles in a morning peak hour (8am till 9am). However, there are some exceptions where measures are present and peak flows are low as well as routes where there are high bus flows but no measures.”
- “Overall, in Tyne and Wear the pattern of priority measures appears to have no common rationale for implementation either on a flow basis, the type of measure and times of implementation.”

Primary Truck Use

- Primarily local delivery, with some heavier vehicles, depending on segment.

**Figure 9:
No-car Lane in Newcastle, UK**



Source: Dr. Corinne Mulley (Newcastle University), Dr. Jessica Anderson, (JMP Consulting). *No-car lanes in Tyneside – results from modelling and stakeholder analysis* ([7th BESTUFS II Workshop](#), Vilnius, September 2007).

Outcomes

- Popular perception that priority lanes diverted traffic to unconstrained routes, but analysis found little quantitative backing
- Modeling analysis, albeit hindered by lack of pre-implementation data, suggests that no-car lanes provide the best and most consistent form of priority
- Fewer long segments are preferable to more short ones
- Clear signage and public education are critical; truckers perceive the public as less understanding of the rules than the public perceives itself
- Bus-only lanes see fewer violations than no-car lanes, likely because of clarity of purpose
- “Evidence does not show that one type of priority should be preferred to another, on grounds of road safety.”

Further Reading/Sources

- Assessment of Bus and No Car Lanes in Tyne & Wear, [7th BESTUFS II Workshop](#), Warsaw 24-25th May 2007
- Source: Dr. Corinne Mulley (Newcastle University), Dr. Jessica Anderson, (JMP Consulting, Vilnius). No-car lanes in Tyneside –results from modelling and stakeholder analysis ([7th BESTUFS II Workshop](#), Vilnius, September 2007).
- Corinne Mulley, Working Paper, [No car lanes or bus lanes: which gives public transport the better priority? An evaluation of priority lanes in Tyne and Wear](#), Institute of Transport and Logistics Studies. (2011).
- Corinne Mulley, [No Car Lanes or Bus Lanes - which is best?](#). *Traffic Engineering and Control* 51(11):433-439 (December 2010)
- Kate Proctor. [CCTV to catch rogue drivers using bus lanes on Newcastle's busiest roads](#), (*ChronicleLive*, February 11, 2014)
- Erica Elspeth Fleeman Ballantyne, [The benefit of integrating freight logistics into urban transport demand management measures and policies](#), PhD dissertation (The University of Leeds 2013).
- European Commission Innovation and Networks Executive Agency, Horizon 2020 Programme for Research and Innovation, [Reducing impacts and costs of freight and service trips in urban areas \(Topic: MG-5.2-2014\) Deliverable 2.3, Success factors of past initiatives and the role of public-private cooperation](#), 2014).

3.4 Ottawa, Canada

Waller Street Truck Lane

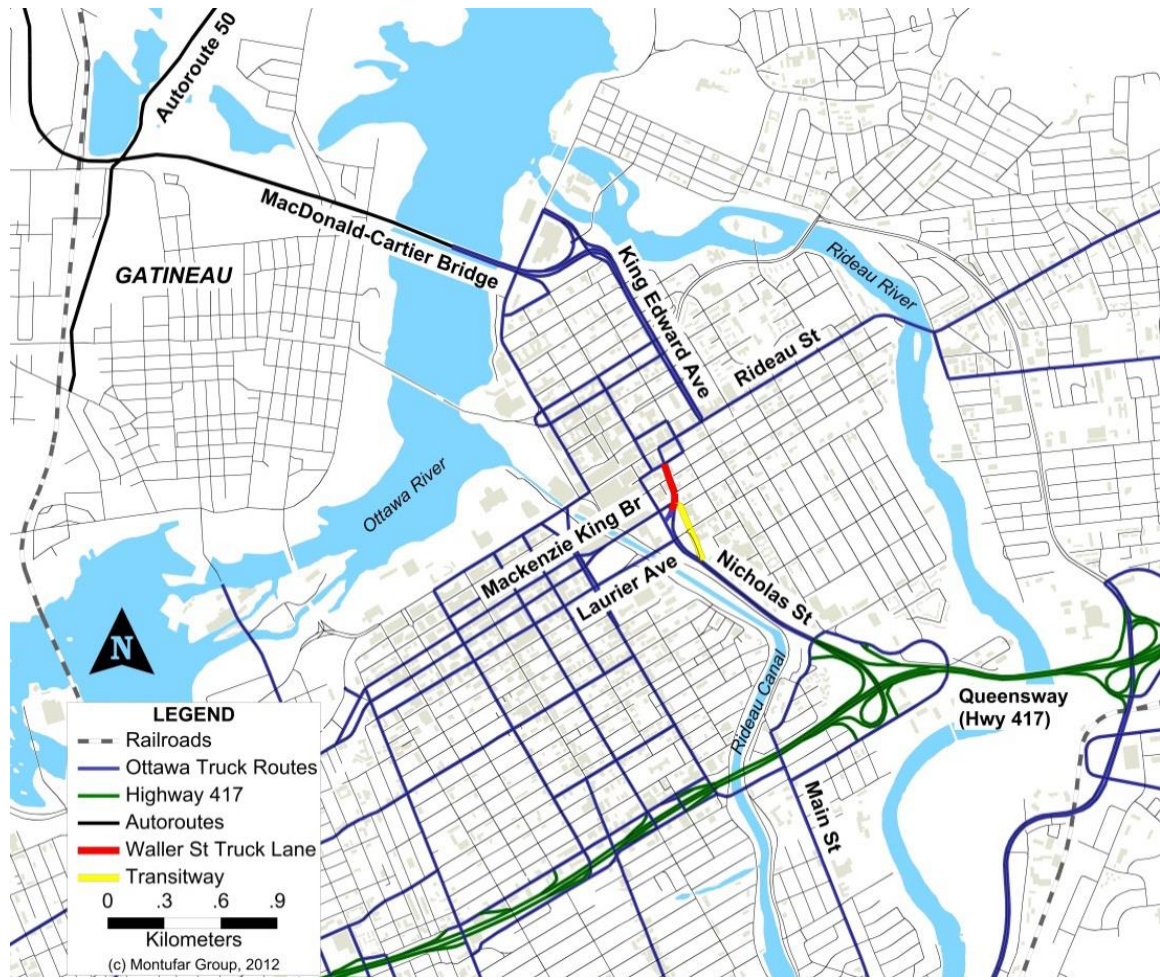
Summary

This short, dedicated truck lane on an arterial street—the only one in Canada, as of 2014—has the primary purpose of deconflicting truck and bus traffic within the downtown Ottawa roadway network. Specifically, the lane was implemented to improve transit operations by removing slow-accelerating trucks from general travel lanes and reducing queues at key intersections. Between waterway crossing and legal restrictions on truck routings, options for trucks to travel through downtown Ottawa are limited. Waller Street serves as part of the only feasible route between the major freeways leaving into Ontario on one side of downtown and Quebec on the other, which do not physically connect. The lane almost exclusively serves through traffic. The Transportation Association of Canada has published a case study of this lane as a part of a broader survey of truck lane practice in Canada (with a focus on highway managed lanes and truck

bypasses). While the lane seems to have been successful, poor markings and noncompliance significantly diminish its utility.

The Transportation Association of Canada case study does not provide a quantitative analysis, although the case remains a useful one for exemplifying integrated truck-bus street treatment strategies. It is interesting both because the situation is in many ways parallel to that in parts of the Boston region and in that the short length of the Waller Street lane, in some ways, provides a counterpoint to the conclusions of the Tyne and Wear modeling studies about the lack of utility of short segments. If strategically located, even indistinct and short stretches of truck priority can, it seems, have benefits for trucks and other users. However, the truck lane does not fully solve the unique situation of high numbers of heavy trucks traversing the disconnect between the provincial highway networks on surface streets, leading to proposals such as the 2016 [feasibility study of a truck tunnel](#) under downtown Ottawa.

Figure 10
Waller Street Truck Lane in the Context of Downtown Ottawa



Source: Transportation Association of Canada, [Truck Lanes in Canadian Urban Areas](#) (2014)

Date of Implementation

- 1980s

Policy Changes

- 300-meter-long truck lane on a critical segment of the downtown Ottawa grid prioritizes truck movement through a geographic and traffic pattern choke point
- Primary point of the lane is to divert trucks from routes where they might delay transit operations by causing long queues

Primary Truck Use

- Heavy trucks

Outcomes

- “Truck lanes can be implemented to address a nontruck specific issue... In this case, extended queue lengths produced by trucks are contained to a single lane thereby reducing queue lengths in other lanes.”
- “Trucks that have few routing options but are provided with a dedicated lane that significantly improves access to an expressway within a downtown area will voluntarily use the truck lane despite the risk of queue build-up in this lane. This is the case under relatively low volume and uncongested conditions; it is unknown if this would apply to other situations with higher volumes or congestion.”
- “At times, the truck lane does not appear to be very effective at reducing queues for buses on Waller Street.”

Further Reading/Sources:

- Transportation Association of Canada, [Truck Lanes in Canadian Urban Areas](#) (2014).
- City of Ottawa, [Downtown Ottawa Truck Tunnel Feasibility Study \(2016\)](#).

3.5 Portland, OR

MLK/Grand Transit Lane Improvements

Summary

As part of the city’s overall [Rose Lanes](#) project, the city has installed various forms of priority on SE Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard and NE Grand Avenue (a one-way arterial couplet). About one-half of the segment has been given red-painted transit-and-turn lanes, while the southern half, from SE Mill to E Burnside streets, is modified with lanes that jointly prioritize transit, commercial trucks, and turns, referred to in some documents as “Transit, Truck, and Turn lanes.” This corridor lays within one of Portland’s designated freight districts and is a designated freight corridor, serving as a key access route between local freight-generating industries and I-84.

These lanes have not been painted red as they are not exclusive bus lanes, but there is signage designating their status. There is little enforcement (Portland deemphasizes enforcement in traffic safety generally), but the Portland Bureau of Transportation (PBOT) did conduct some initial education efforts. The ability to conduct a formal evaluation was confounded by the COVID-19 pandemic and there are no plans for such work at this time.

Date of Implementation

- 2020

Policy Changes

- Former through traffic lane provides preferential use for transit vehicles and trucks. Trucks and transit vehicles can travel in this lane. Personal vehicles can use the lane for accessing parking or turning right.

Primary Truck Use

- Officially designated for commercial trucks weighing more than 14,000 pounds. Anecdotally, PBOT staff have observed mostly 18-wheelers and other heavy trucks.

Outcomes

- Unknown. Anecdotally, PBOT staff have not heard much feedback, positive or negative, from freight stakeholders or TriMet. Observation shows a possible increase in truck usage of the lanes as the pilot enters its second year, possibly attributable to congestion returning.

Further Reading/Sources

- City of Portland, [MLK/Grand Transit Lane Improvements](#) (October 2020).
- Portland Bureau of Transportation, [FAQ: Transit, Truck, and Turn lane pilot on MLK/Grand](#)

4 CONCLUSIONS AND FURTHER RESEARCH

This scan of shared freight and transit priority, while surely not fully comprehensive, provides a basis for identifying both several thematic lessons and avenues for future research.

4.1 Lessons Learned

Freight and transit have potential, although contextual, shared interests

As documented above, freight and transit movement on surface streets in metropolitan areas have many potentially shared interests, including roadway and intersection design; signal timing; challenges with reliability due to congestion; and conflicts, real or perceived, with people on bicycles and people walking. One potential framing of these shared interests is that rather than competing with each other, in many circumstances on city streets freight and transit are both competing with single-occupancy vehicles. The choice to

implement shared priority, like priority dedicated to any one mode, is a choice to prioritize freight and transit over cars—and to prioritize overall efficiency in the transportation system. As New York City’s Smart Truck Management Plan, [“Delivering New York,”](#) states, “Creating bus and truck only streets or limited access streets for local delivery has the potential to maximize available road space for both efficient movement of people and goods.” While shared priority will likely always be a compromise, it may in many cases be the most efficient way to allocate road space.

Lack of data

The first and most dominant theme of this research is the severe shortage of reliable data on shared freight and transit priority. Implementations of this paradigm are relatively rare in any form, and even where it has been implemented evaluation has rarely been possible. Even where there has been evaluation, such as in Tyne and Wear and Seattle, it is compromised in some significant way. This is especially true on the freight side; new GPS technologies allow planners to track buses in detail, but the same information is only sporadically available for trucks. While it seems likely that initiatives in Seattle and Portland will yield more data in coming years, any shared priority project should be designed with the intention to collect detailed data of both the “before” and “after” varieties. In addition, experimentation such as pilot projects should be encouraged, as long as it can yield useful data.

Identify specific goals and design priority schemes to match

Shared priority measures have to be smartly designed and implemented carefully in ways that fit project goals and local context, especially given the dearth of clearly identified best practices. As the case studies in this memo demonstrate, “shared freight and transit priority” is a diverse concept with numerous possible forms of implementation. The goals of each project will be specific to the needs of the area. In New York City, busways primarily serve local delivery, but each one has a slightly different design and rules. Seattle’s priority policy is closely tied to local land use. Evaluation of the Tyne and Wear priority network, a robust evaluation of shared priority, indicates that the system is hobbled by haphazard implementation without consistent clear relationship to goals or metrics. The Waller Street lane in Ottawa is short and visually undistinguished but serves a highly specific purpose that is arguably of strategic importance to two provinces.

Perhaps most importantly, the design elements of a particular implementation will vary according to needs on “both” modal sides. Policymakers and designers must consider factors such as the number of transit vehicles using the corridor; the number of trucks; the type; what turns each kind of vehicle makes and the number of bus stops within the project area. If the roadway has multiple lanes,

which lanes do trucks preferentially use now, and what does that say about the choice of placement of future priority lanes? The utility of shared priority measures will vary based on existing need and style of implementation.

4.2 Future Research in the Boston Region

The lessons from other areas documented here point the way toward several potentially fruitful and important avenues for further research within the Boston region, to be undertaken by MPO staff, partners, or some combination. MPO staff will consider stakeholder interest in these topics while developing freight planning activities for federal fiscal year 2023 and beyond.

Collect Data on Summer Street Shared Lanes

Given the relative lack of data on implementations of truck/bus priority, the relevant parties should collaborate to collect detailed data on the Summer Street corridor both before and after implementation, guided by this research. This effort would not only help evaluate this particular project but provide an important contribution to the overall literature. “Before” data collection priorities identified by MPO staff and stakeholders include

- truck volume counts,
- vehicle speeds (both transit and bus),
- lane usage (primarily truck, but also bus)’
- weaving/lane changes by trucks,
- truck turning movements,
- variability of travel time by time of day, and
- types of truck using the corridor.

“After” priorities would include many of the same elements, and others identified by project stakeholders.

Follow-up research

While this memo scans a large number of shared priority projects, it is mostly limited to document review. Spending additional time to contact people involved in these projects could yield additional insights and data to review. There is also potential to obtain a broader, more comprehensive sample set by expanding the analysis to include research and case studies from beyond the Anglosphere.

Identify characteristics for defining potential shared priority corridors/areas

In addition to the three profiled above, there may be additional corridors or areas in the Boston region where shared priority is a possibility. There can be myriad ways to identify these corridors, including

- quantitatively, such as by comparing bus speed and reliability data to truck counts (data collection may be required) or emerging freight data products, and
- qualitatively, through discussions between MPO, MBTA, municipal, and other staff.

Relevant entities should work together to identify metrics and characteristics that could allow identification of such corridors. This work could then lead to pilots of permanent projects along with detailed data collection.

cc: J. Barrera and S. Lee, Massport
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J. Blankenship and J. Fitzgerald, BPDA

**APPENDIX A: MATRIX OF QUALITIES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF SHARED
FREIGHT/TRANSIT PRIORITY SCHEMES**

QUALITIES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF SHARED FREIGHT/TRANSIT PRIORITY SCHEMES

Case	Date of Implementation	Length	Sharing Scheme	Span	Target Traffic	Primary Type of Truck	Priority Results	Source/More Reading
Fulton Mall (NYC)	1970s	0.5 mi	See above	24h, 7 days/week. No through truck traffic permitted, and deliveries during overnight (7 PM to 7 AM) hours only	Buses and local deliveries nighttime only.	Local delivery	Impacts unknown	https://nyc.streetsblog.org/2011/03/14/the-fulton-street-mall-retail-success-on-nycs-original-transitway/
14 St Busway (NYC)	October 2019 (pilot); June 2020 (permanent)	1.1 mi	Trucks and buses sharing a dedicated busway, or street with no through car traffic.	6 AM to 10 PM, 7 days/week	Buses, local deliveries, and through truck traffic. Part of city designated truck route network.	Local delivery	24% increase in bus speeds. Impacts on truck traffic unknown.	https://www1.nyc.gov/html/brt/html/routes/14th-street.shtml https://nyc.streetsblog.org/2021/11/19/thats-two-jay-street-busway-is-made-permanent-just-like-the-much-better-one-on-14th-street/
Jay St Busway (NYC)	August 2020	0.4 mi	See above	7 AM to 7 PM, weekdays	See above	Local delivery	30–50% increase in bus speeds. Impacts on truck traffic unknown.	https://nyc.streetsblog.org/2021/11/19/thats-two-jay-street-busway-is-made-permanent-just-like-the-much-better-one-on-14th-street/ https://www1.nyc.gov/html/dot/downloads/pdf/jay-st-busway-pilot-brochure-aug2020.pdf
Archer Ave/ Jamaica Busway (NYC)	November 2021	2 mi	See above	24h, 7 days/week	See above	Local delivery	Impacts unknown	https://www1.nyc.gov/html/dot/html/pr2021/pr21-035.shtml https://www1.nyc.gov/html/dot/downloads/pdf/jamaica-archer-busway-brochure.pdf
181 St Busway (NYC)	April 2021	0.5 mi	See above	6 AM to 10 PM, 7 days/week	See above	Local delivery	Impacts unknown	https://www1.nyc.gov/html/dot/downloads/pdf/181-st-broadway-ave-amsterdam-ave-brochure.pdf https://www1.nyc.gov/office-of-the-mayor/news/2021/recovery-all-us-181st-street-busway-launch-april-26-bringing-faster-buses-66-000
FAT Lane Pilot (Seattle)	January 2019	700 ft	Trucks and buses in shared lane.	24h, 7 days/week	Buses and trucks	Heavy trucks	Moderate increase in bus and truck speeds through area, though not all trucks used lane, and trucks were less likely to use lane when buses also present.	https://depts.washington.edu/sctlctr/sites/default/files/research_pub_files/SCTL_FAT_Lane_Report.pdf https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/03611981211031888?journalCode=trra

(CONT.)

Case	Date of Implementation	Length	Sharing Scheme	Span	Target Traffic	Primary Type of Truck	Priority Results	Source/More Reading
No-car Lanes (Tyne and Wear)	1990s--2014 (most lanes)	7.3 mi over an unknown number of individual lanes	Trucks and buses in shared lane.	7AM-7PM (73% of lane-miles), 24h (27% of lane-miles)	Buses, trucks, and other commercial vehicles.	Local delivery	Found increase in travel time for all users using comparisons of averages for road segments with different priority treatments.	https://ses.library.usyd.edu.au/bitstream/handle/2123/19358/ITLS-WP-11-03.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y
Waller St Truck Lane (Ottawa)	1980s	0.6 mi	Truck-only lane.	Unknown	Trucks, though designed to benefit buses by removing slow moving truck traffic from bus path.	Heavy trucks	Impacts unknown	https://www.metrolinx.com/en/regionalplanning/goodsmovement/Truck_Lane_Primer_April_2_2013.pdf
MLK/Grand Truck and Turn Lanes (Portland, OR)	2020	1.8 mi (.9 mi in each direction)	Trucks and buses in shared lane.	Unknown	Buses, trucks, and other commercial vehicles.	Heavy trucks	Impacts unknown	https://www.portland.gov/transportation/pbot-projects/ccim/construction/mlk-grand-transit-lane-improvements

All information current as of July 2022.

APPENDIX B: THE CONLEY TERMINAL AND LOGAN AIRPORT AS MAJOR REGIONAL FREIGHT GENERATORS

The Paul W. Conley Container Terminal

The Conley Container Terminal, located in South Boston, is owned and operated by Massport. As the largest container terminal in New England, it connects more than 2,500 businesses in the Boston area and beyond to global markets. In recent years Massport has been continuously investing in the Conley Terminal and its connections to the land-based transportation network. Some of the projects are listed below.

- Construction of the South Boston Bypass Road as part of the Central Artery/Tunnel Project (Big Dig). Initially restricted to commercial traffic, this road is now open to general traffic.
- Construction of the Butler Freight Corridor, moving trucks to and from Conley off of congested E 1st Street and out of residential South Boston
- In partnership with the Commonwealth and the US Army Corps of Engineers, dredging Boston Harbor to accommodate ships carrying up to 14,000 Twenty-Foot Equivalent Units
- Procuring new, advanced ship-to-shore cranes to improve operations
- New in- and out-gate facilities, funded in part by a federal FASTLANE grant

For more on the Conley Terminal, please refer to Massport's [Fact Sheet](#) and [Annual Report](#).

Logan Airport

Located in East Boston and operated by Massport, Logan Airport is a major freight facility in addition to its passenger role. It is the only airport in Massachusetts to have a significant air cargo presence, and the largest in New England. Air cargo through Logan is mostly for import or export, and is split approximately evenly between dedicated cargo flights and “belly” cargo carried in the cargo hold of passenger flights.

Most air freight is low-volume and high-value goods. Per MassDOT's Freight Plan, Logan accounts for 0.2 percent of Massachusetts freight movements but seven percent of freight *value*. Data provided by Massport show that the highest-volume cargoes moving through Logan (in both directions) include commodities

like seafood and computers and other industrial equipment. Given the high-value, high-priority nature of the cargo, freight volumes at Logan fell much less during the COVID-19 pandemic than their passenger counterparts. Overall, cargo volumes at Logan have fallen over the past couple of decades, and capacity is now maxed out, as improvements to passenger areas have taken some space previously used for freight.

To handle freight, Logan has two on-site intermodal facilities totaling 274,000 square feet: the North Cargo Area of one warehouse (17,000 square feet) and three aircraft positions, and the South Cargo Area of five warehouses (257,000 square feet) and six aircraft positions. In addition, the airport works with 33 businesses totaling a further 1.2m square feet in off-site locations ranging from East Boston to along Route 128.

For more on cargo at Logan Airport, please see the [MassDOT Freight Plan](#) and [Massport's environmental filings about Logan](#).

APPENDIX C: ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Boston Region MPO
10 Park Plaza, Suite 2150
Boston, MA 02116
civilrights@ctps.org

By Telephone:

857.702.3700 (voice)

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- **Relay Using TTY or Hearing Carry-over:** 800.439.2370
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