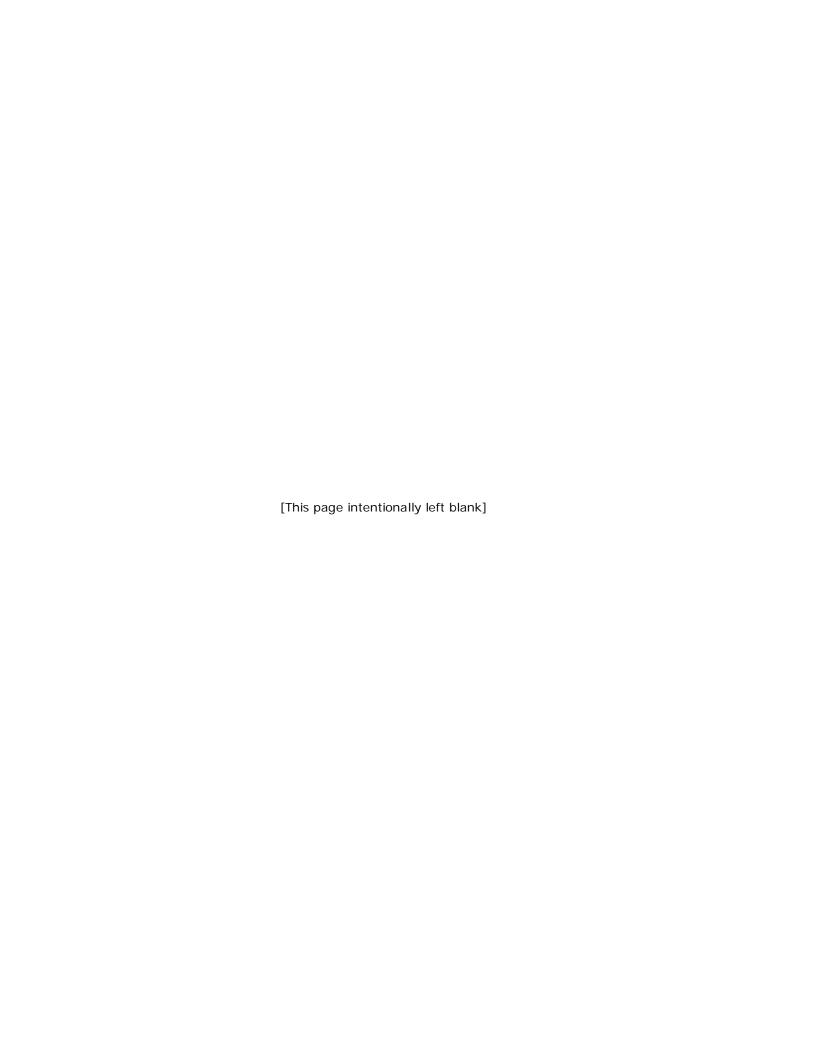
MBTA Capital Investment Program FY2014-FY2018







Capital Investment Program

FY2014 — FY2018

How to Use this Book

This book contains a comprehensive overview of all projects that are included in the MBTA's Capital Investment Program (CIP). The book is divided into two sections:

Section I is an overview of the CIP organized by **Mode** (in other words, Blue Line, Red Line, Commuter Rail, etc.) and provides a spreadsheet from the CIP Budget listing all the projects within each specified mode.

<u>Section II</u> is an overview of the CIP organized by *Category* (in other words, revenue vehicles, maintenance, power, etc.) and provides spreadsheets as well as detailed narrative descriptions of systems and projects.

The user has the option of looking into a project by either Mode or Category. For instance, if you were interested in the overhead catenary system (OCS) on the Blue Line, you could go to the section on the Blue Line listed in Section I, by Mode. There you would find the Blue Line OCS listed as a project on the CIP spreadsheet. In the column, "Type," on the spreadsheet you would see the word "Power" listed, indicating that the narrative for this project is located in the Power chapter (chapter 6) of Section II. You could then flip to chapter 6, "Power," and find the Blue Line OCS project listed again with a brief narrative.

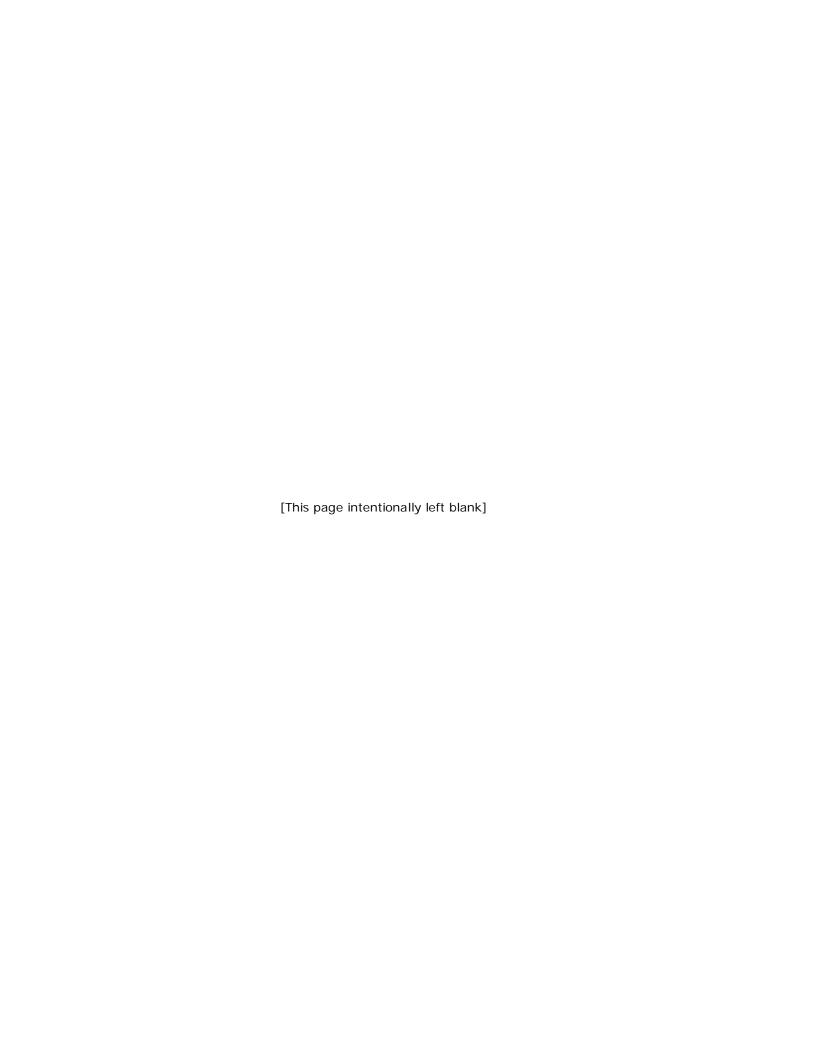


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GLOSSARY-

ABS - Absolute Block Signaling

AC/DC – Alternating Current/Direct Current

ADA – Americans with Disabilities Act

AFC - Automated Fare Collection

AITC - Airport Intermodal Transit Connector

ARRA – American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

ATC - Automatic Train Control

AVI - Automatic Vehicle Identifier

AVL - Automatic Vehicle Location

BET - Boston Engine Terminal

BMIP - Boston Marine Industrial Park

BRT – Bus Rapid Transit

BTD – Boston Traffic Department

CAD - Computer Aided Dispatch

CBTC - Communication Based Train Control

CCTV - Closed Circuit Television

CH – Car house

CIP - Capital Investment Program

CNG - Compressed Natural Gas

CR - Commuter Rail

CRASP - Coach Reliability & Safety Program

CROCC - Comm. Rail Operations Control Center

CSIS – Customer Service Information System

CTPS – Central Transportation Planning Staff

D&E - Design & Engineering

DBE - Disadvantaged Business Enterprise

DEP – Department of Environmental Protection

DOT – Department of Transportation

ECD - Emission-Controlled Diesel

EMS – Environmental Management System

EPA – Environmental Protection Agency

FTA – Federal Transit Administration

FHWA – Federal Highway Administration

Frog – part of a railroad switch at the crossing point of two rails, sometimes called a K-rail for

its shape.

GPS - Global Positioning System

HRIS – Human Resource Information System

HSIPR – High Speed Intercity Passenger Rail

HVAC - Heating Ventilation Air Conditioning

IER - Independent Engineering Review

ISDN –Integrated Services Digital Network

ITD – Information Technology Directorate

ITS - Intelligent Transportation Systems

LED - Light Emitting Diode

LRAP - Light Rail Accessibility Program

MassDOT – MA Department of Transportation

MBTA - Mass. Bay Transportation Authority

MBB - Messerschmitt-Bolkow-Blohm

MCRS - Maintenance Control Reporting System

MGH - Massachusetts General Hospital

MOW - Maintenance of Way

MPO – Metropolitan Planning Organization

NABI – North American Bus Industries

NRV - Non-revenue vehicle

OCB - Oil Circuit Breakers

OCC - Operations Control Center

OCS - Overhead Catenary/Contact System

Ops. - Operations

PA - Public Announcement

PAX - Passenger(s)

PCC - Presidents Conference Committee

PCM - Pulse Coded Modulation

PLC – Programmable Logic Controller

PMT – Program for Mass Transit/Transportation

PONTIS – bridge management software, from

the Latin, pons, meaning "bridge."

PTC - Positive Train Control

RIDE - door-to-door paratransit service for

elderly/disabled

ROW - Right of Way

S&I – Service & Inspection
SAFTEA-LU – Safe, Accountable, Flexible and
Efficient Transportation Equity Act: a Legacy for
Users
SCADA – Supervisory Control and Data
Acquisition
SGR – State of Good Repair
SMI – Systemwide Maintenance Improvement
SMP – Station Management Program
SONET – Synchronous Optical Network

TCS – Traffic Control System
TIGER – Transportation Investments Generating
Economic Recovery
TIGGER – Transit Investments for Greenhouse
Gas and Energy Reduction
TPSA – Transit Police Service Area

UTDC – Urban Transportation Development Corporation

VMS – Variable Message System

WAN - Wide Area Network

PREFACE-

Special Note Concerning the Authority's Financial Condition

This document presents the Capital Investment Program for FY2014-FY2018. The MBTA's Capital Investment Program ("CIP") is fiscally constrained, as dictated by its enabling legislation. In other words, the Authority needs to have the financial resources available to fund the capital spending required under this program. The FY2014-FY2018 CIP is contingent upon sufficient funds being made available to support the investments contained within the program. The charts on the following page present the proposed capital funding sources and allocation for the FY2014-FY2018 CIP.

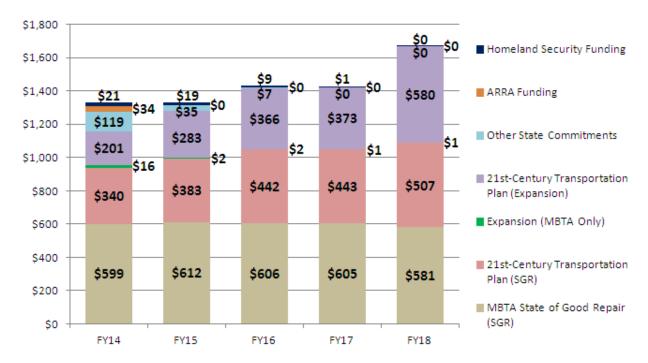
In light of the significant financial challenges the MBTA is currently facing, specifically its tremendous debt burden, the precipitous decline in the receipt of projected and dedicated revenues since the inception of Forward Funding, and perhaps most importantly the inability to finance billions of dollars worth of critical state-of-good-repair projects, the MBTA's current levels of operating and capital commitments are unlikely to equal its financial needs. *The Way Forward: A 21st-Century Transportation Plan*, a report by the MassDOT Board of Directors, recommends increased funding for the MBTA to address operational deficits, projects that unlock economic growth, and state-of-good-repair priorities. These priorities, many of which suffer from ongoing deferred maintenance, include the replacement or overhaul of vehicles and critical upgrades and improvements to decades-old infrastructure to fund the development and piloting of innovative programs to

provide better, faster, cleaner, and more efficient public transit. The *21st-Century Transportation Plan* provides \$3.9 billion in total capital funding in the FY2014-FY2018 CIP and an additional \$2.7 billion dollars in the following years.

FY14-FY18 Capital Investment Program – Funding Sources (\$ in millions)



FY14-FY18 Capital Investment Program – Funding Allocation (\$ in millions)



In summary, since Forward Funding commenced on July 1, 2000, the Authority has experienced a cumulative and serious underperformance of the sales tax, its primary revenue source. The Authority's financial situation in the current fiscal year is challenging. In addition, the outlook for federal funds after MAP-21 1 is uncertain. Without the 21^{st} -Century Transportation Plan or another discrete source of pay-as-you-go capital funds, the MBTA will likely be unable to invest the required amounts included in the CIP resulting in an increased backlog of state-of-good-repair needs and unacceptable deterioration of the infrastructure critical to providing reliable service.

¹ Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act ("MAP-21") (P.L. 112-141), provides funding through the 2014 federal fiscal year.



KEY MBTA STATISTICS

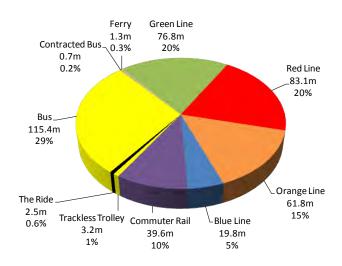
The 2012 edition of the MBTA Ridership and Service Statistics ("The Blue Book") is the main source of information for this segment.

FY2012 Ridership Unlinked Trips (1)

	Aı	nnual Rid	ership		Туріса	al Weekday	/ Ridership	
		%		%		%		%
Heavy Rail			164,803,250	40.7%			529,587	40.4%
Red Line (1)	83,145,652	20.5%			265,435	20.2%		
Orange Line	61,812,149	15.3%			202,942	15.5%		
Blue Line	19,845,449	4.9%			61,210	4.7%		
Light Rail			76,876,947	19.0%			236,096	18.0%
Green Line	76,876,947	19.0%			238,828	18.2%		
Rubber Tire			118,719,532	29.3%			396,576	30.2%
Bus (2)	115,461,603	28.5%			384,867	29.4%		
Trackless Trolley	3,257,929	0.8%			11,709	0.9%		
Commuter Rail			39,616,118	9.8%			131,959	10.1%
Commuter Rail	39,616,118	9.8%			131,959	10.1%		
Contracted Service			2,183,382	0.5%			7,426	0.6%
Contracted Bus	784,016	0.2%			2,693	0.2%		
Ferry Boat	1,399,366	0.3%			4,733	0.4%		
Total Scheduled Service	402,199,229	99.4%	402,199,229	99.4%	1,304,376	99.5%	1,301,644	
THE RIDE	2,589,099	0.6%	2,589,099	0.6%	6,773	0.5%		0.5%
Total MBTA Ridership	404,788,328	100.0%	404,788,328	100.0%	1,311,149	100.0%		99.8%

- (1) Passengers are counted every time they board a vehicle no matter how many vehicles they use to travel from their origin to their destination.
- (2) Includes Silver Line Service.

MBTA Annual Ridership by Mode FY2012 (in millions)



Route Miles and Scheduled Weekday One-Way Trips (FY12)

	Route Mil	es (1)	Schedule W One-Way	
Heavy Rail		38		1,155
Red Line (Ashmont & Braintree)	21		469	
Orange Line	11		328	
Blue Line	6		358	
Light Rail		26		2,780
Green Line (Subway)				
Green Line (Surface)				
Green Line (Subway + Surface)	23		2,478	
Mattapan-Ashmont Trolley	3		302	
Rubber Tire		763		14,704
Silver Line - Washington Street (3)	4		475	
Silver Line Waterfront (2)	8		647	
Bus (4)	740		12,939	
Trackless Trolley	11		643	
Commuter Rail		413		482
Commuter Rail North Side			198	
Commuter Rail South Side			284	
Commuter Rail (North + South Side)	413			
Ferry Boats		38		160
Inner Harbor Ferry	1_		78	
Commuter Boats	37		82	
Totals	1,278	1,278	19,281	19,281

- (1) One-Way, Non-Duplicative.
- (2) Route Miles: Silver Line Transit Way Tunnel: 1 mile; Silver Line Waterfront Surface: 7 miles.
 (3) Route Miles: Silver Line SL4: 2, SL5: 2.
 (4) Includes Key Route mid rating schedule changes.

Note: 1 mile = 1.609344 km

MBTA Routes (August 2012)

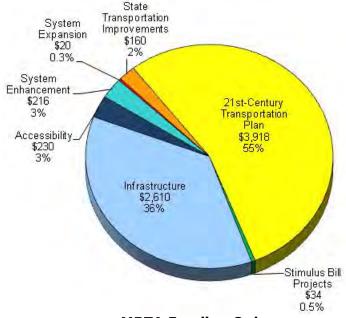
	Routes	
Heavy Rail		4
Red Line (Ashmont & Braintree)	2	
Orange Line	1	
Blue Line	1	
Light Rail		5
Green Line (Subway + Surface)	4	
Mattapan-Ashmont Trolley	1	
Rubber Tire (MBTA)		191
Silver Line - SL1 & SL2	3	
Silver Line - SL4 & SL5	2	
Local, Express, Community, Limited Service	175	
Crosstown (Four route segments advertised as CT1, 2, & 3)	3	
Trackless Trolley	4	
Other	4	
Rubber Tire (Contracted)		13
700-Series Private Carrier	4	
Suburban Bus	9	
Commuter Rail		12
Commuter Rail North Side	4	
Commuter Rail South Side	8	
Ferry Boats		3
Inner Harbor Ferry	1	
Commuter Boats	2	
Total	228	228

(1) Includes Route #476 Tunnel Shuttle.

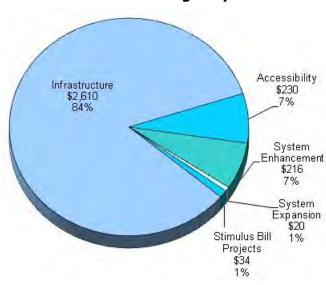
SUMMARY OF FUNDING

The MBTA has programmed \$7.2 billion for the FY14-FY18 Capital Investment Program (CIP), of which \$3,918 million represent State-funded projects from the 21^{st} -Century Transportation Plan, \$160 million represent State-sponsored projects (Statewide Transportation Improvements), and \$34 million are Stimulus Bill Projects (100% federally funded). The CIP is structured in the following four major programmatic areas: 1) reinvestment in the existing infrastructure; 2) accessibility improvements; 3) enhancement to existing services; and 4) system expansion efforts.

All Funding Sources



MBTA Funding Only



MBTA Capital Investment Program FY14-FY18 (\$ in millions)

PROGRAM AREA	PROGRAM OVERVIEW	MODES	FY14-			
			\$	%		
INFRASTRUCTURE						
Revenue Vehicles	Includes all vehicles used to carry passengers in revenue service.	Subway, Commuter Rail, Silver Line, Bus, Ferry	\$1,035.2	14.4%		
Non-Revenue Vehicles	Includes vehicles used to maintain the system and to support system administration.	Systemwide	\$30.1	0.4%		
Track/Right-of-Way	Includes infrastructure within the right-of-way such as track, ties and ballast.	Subway, Commuter Rail	\$84.0	1.2%		
Signals	Includes all elements of the rail signaling systems.	Subway, Commuter Rail	\$185.8	2.6%		
Communications	Includes telecommunications, systemwide radios and the Operations Control Center.	Systemwide	\$1.9	0.0%		
Power	Includes the network to provide traction power to the rail system, as well as lighting and other electrical elements.	Subway, Commuter Rail, Systemwide	\$229.2	3.2%		
Maintenance Facilities	Includes the rail car houses and bus garages where vehicles are maintained and stored.	Subway, Commuter Rail, Bus, Systemwide	\$94.6	1.3%		
Stations	Includes the subway and surface stations where passengers board MBTA vehicles.	Subway, Commuter Rail, Silver Line, Bus, Ferry	\$342.0	4.8%		
Facilities	Includes administrative buildings and other structures needed to support transit services.	Subway, Commuter Rail, Systemwide, Tunnels and Parking facilities	\$95.5	1.3%		
Bridges	Includes all bridges maintained by the MBTA.	Systemwide	\$457.6	6.4%		
Fare Equipment	Includes all infrastructure associated with the collection of MBTA revenues.	Systemwide	\$23.2	0.3%		
Technology/Other	Includes the technological and informational infrastructure needed to support the provision of MBTA service, as well as other services that support the capital program.	Systemwide	\$31.1	0.4%		
ACCESSIBILITY	Encompasses actions that make accessibility improvements to MBTA stations and vehicles.	Systemwide	\$229.5	3.2%		
ENHANCEMENTS	Encompasses capital projects that improve existing service and foster increased ridership.	Subway, Commuter Rail, Systemwide, Environmental, Transit Security	\$216.0	3.0%		
EXPANSION	Encompasses the development, conceptual planning, design and construction of any effort to expand the scope of MBTA services.	Subway, Commuter Rail, Silver Line, Bus, Studies/Planning	\$20.4	0.3%		
STATEWIDE TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENTS	Includes non-MBTA funding sources	Systemwide	\$160.3	2.2%		
21ST-CENTURY TRANSPORTATION PLAN	This plan funds a decade-long period of statewide capital investment in MBTA state of good repair priorities and projects to promote economic growth. These projects are 100% State funded.	Systemwide	\$3,917.8	54.5%		
STIMULUS BILL PROJECTS	Includes 100% federal funding	Systemwide	\$34.5	0.5%		
CDAND TOTAL			AT 422 6	400.00		
GRAND TOTAL			\$7,188.6	100.0%		

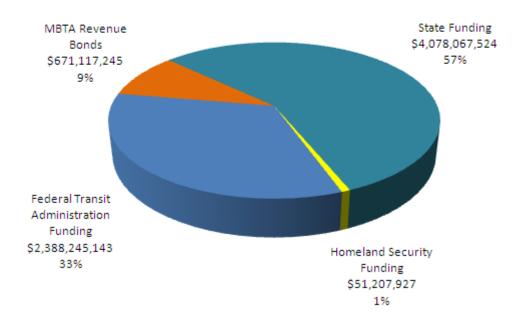
MBTA Capital Investment Program (FY14-FY18)

SOURCES OF FUNDS

		FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	Total FY14-FY18	%
Revenue Bond Program		\$17,541,239	\$16,119,987	\$17,353,419	\$15,564,897	\$16,101,336	\$82,680,878	1%
Federal Formula Funds (1)		\$326,453,861	\$326,453,861	\$326,453,861	\$326,453,861	\$326,453,861	\$1,632,269,305	23%
	Federal Funds (80%)	\$261,163,089	\$261,163,089	\$261,163,089	\$261,163,089	\$261,163,089	\$1,305,815,444	18%
	MBTA Match (20%)	\$65,290,772	\$65,290,772	\$65,290,772	\$65,290,772	\$65,290,772	\$326,453,861	5%
Federal Formula Funds (2)		\$235,558,302	\$233,618,328	\$231,358,308	\$238,558,308	\$239,558,306	\$1,178,651,552	16%
	Federal Funds (80%)	\$188,446,642	\$186,894,662	\$185,086,646	\$190,846,646	\$191,646,645	\$942,921,242	13%
	MBTA Match (20%)	\$47,111,660	\$46,723,666	\$46,271,662	\$47,711,662	\$47,911,661	\$235,730,310	3%
Earmarks and Small Starts		\$35,550,000	\$37,582,000	\$32,540,000	\$25,588,976	\$0	\$131,260,976	2%
	Federal Funds	\$28,440,000	\$30,065,600	\$26,032,000	\$20,471,181	\$0	\$105,008,781	1%
	Local Match	\$7,110,000	\$7,516,400	\$6,508,000	\$5,117,795	\$0	\$26,252,195	0.4%
Capital Maintenance Fund		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Grant Anticlpation Notes		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
State Infrastructure Funds		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
ARRA Funding		\$34,499,677	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$34,499,677	0.5%
Project Financing		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Department of Homeland Secu	irity	\$21,392,122	\$19,037,212	\$9,476,093	\$1,240,500	\$62,000	\$51,207,927	1%
State Commitments		\$118,698,608	\$34,568,204	\$7,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$160,266,812	2%
21st-Century Transportation Pl	an	\$540,626,717	\$666,651,253	\$808,305,609	\$815,559,858	\$1,086,657,275	\$3,917,800,712	54%
TOTAL		\$1,330,320,526	\$1,334,030,845	\$1,432,487,290	\$1,422,966,400	\$1,668,832,778	\$7,188,637,839	100%

⁽¹⁾ Projected level Federal funding for FY14 thru FY18 (no increase from year to year)

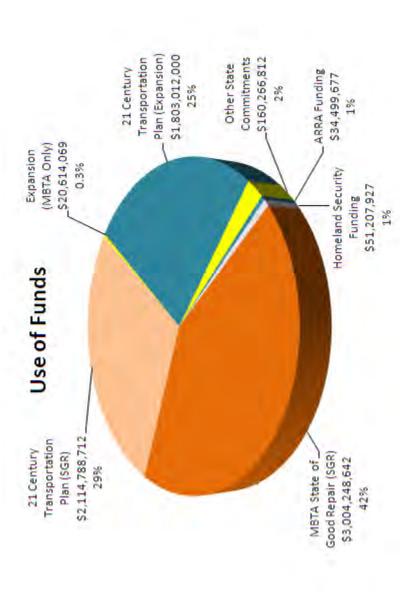
Sources of Funds



⁽²⁾ Federal Funds awarded to date; grant applications filed but not executed (for FFY09, FFY10, FFY11, FFY12 and FFY13); Federal Land Sale Proceeds

MBTA Capital Investment Program (FY14-FY18)

MBTA State of Good Repair (SGR) \$599,4 21 Century Transportation Plan (SGR) \$340,1 Expansion (MBTA Only) \$15,6	5599 489 333		6111		FILO	10tal F1 14-F1 10	//0
·γ.	000,000	\$612,274,176	\$606,205,588	\$605,166,042	\$581,113,503	\$581,113,503 \$3,004,248,642	42%
	340,101,717	\$383,245,253	\$442,232,609	\$442,501,858	\$506,707,275	\$2,114,788,712	29%
	\$15,614,069	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$20,614,069	0.3%
21 Century Transportation Plan (Expansion) \$200,5	\$200,525,000	\$283,406,000	\$366,073,000	\$373,058,000	\$579,950,000	\$1,803,012,000	25%
Other State Commitments \$118,6	3118,698,608	\$34,568,204	\$7,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$160,266,812	2%
ARRA Funding \$34,4	34,499,677	\$	\$	\$	\$0	\$34,499,677	0.5%
Homeland Security Funding \$21,3	321,392,122	\$19,037,212	\$9,476,093	\$1,240,500	\$62,000	\$51,207,927	1%
TOTAL \$1,330,3	,320,526	\$1,334,030,845	\$1,330,320,526 \$1,334,030,845 \$1,432,487,290 \$1,422,966,400 \$1,668,832,778 \$7,188,637,839	\$1,422,966,400	\$1,668,832,778	\$7,188,637,839	100%



USE OF FUNDS

INTRODUCTION

The Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA, or the Authority) Capital Investment Program (CIP) is a guide to the MBTA's five-year capital budget. The CIP is a strategic planning document that authorizes funds over a five-year period to meet the MBTA's operational objectives within its financial capacity. The document describes the MBTA's infrastructure and the capital needs to maintain the system, outlines ongoing and programmed capital projects, and details planned projects to expand the transportation network. Unlike the Program for Mass Transportation (PMT) and other planning documents,

the CIP is financially constrained – only capital projects the MBTA can afford are included in the "Funded Projects" sections of this document. To provide the reader with an easy-to-follow resource guide to the MBTA's capital program, this CIP document classifies capital efforts into programmatic areas by mode and asset type.

In 1897, America's first subway was constructed between the Park and Boylston Street stations. This half-mile section of subway is still operated today by the MBTA, making the MBTA the oldest continuously operating subway system in the country. For over a century, the Massachusetts public transportation system has remained a critical part of the city, and has grown dramatically in response to an ever-increasing demand for transit. The MBTA now serves 175 communities, providing



transit alternatives to a population of almost 4.7 million people over an area of 3,200 square miles.

The MBTA is currently the fifth largest mass transit system in the United States as measured by ridership. The Authority serves a daily ridership of approximately 1.3 million passengers. To provide service, the Authority maintains 186 bus routes, 4 rapid transit lines of heavy and light rail, 4 bus rapid transit lines, 4 trackless trolley lines, 14 commuter rail lines, 3 ferry routes, and a flexible paratransit service. Its large roster of equipment currently consists of 630 heavy and light rail vehicles, 542 diesel buses, 360 compressed natural gas (CNG) buses, 32 electric/diesel buses, 3 prototype alternative fuel buses, 28 trackless trolleys, 81 commuter

rail locomotives, 409 commuter rail coaches, 12 ferry boats, and over 800 vehicles for THE RIDE. Service is provided to more than 255 stations.

The seven-member Board of Directors is appointed by the Governor to oversee the Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT). This Board is the governing body of both MassDOT and the MBTA, which is part of MassDOT but retains a separate legal existence. MassDOT is administered by a Secretary of Transportation, appointed by the Governor to serve as Chief Executive Officer. The Board has the power to appoint and employ a General Manager and other officers. The Board approves this Capital Investment Program and also authorizes all capital program actions over \$15,000,000. An Advisory Board, consisting of representatives from the cities and towns constituting the Authority's service district, reviews the Authority's annual operating budget and capital program.

Overview of the MBTA Transportation System

Rapid Transit System

The Authority operates four rapid transit lines (the Red, Green, Orange, and Blue Lines) over 38 route-miles of heavy rail routes and 44 stations. Service is also provided by streetcars and light rail vehicles on 26 miles of additional rail routes (the Green Line and the Mattapan Line), serving 70 stations.

Commuter Rail Service

The Authority operates 81 rail locomotives and 409 coaches. This system provides service to over 50 communities and 134 rail stations on 13 commuter rail lines.

Bus Rapid Transit

The Silver Line Project is a bus rapid transit project that serves Roxbury, downtown Boston, South Boston, and Logan Airport.

Silver Line Washington Street uses 24 buses, has 14 stops and two variations, and operates in an exclusive bus-only lane of traffic on portions of Washington Street. Silver Line Waterfront, which started service in 2004, connects South Station to the South Boston Seaport District and Logan Airport with 3 underground stations and different variations that serve BMIP and the airport terminals.

Bus Service

MBTA Bus Operations maintains and operates a fleet of close to 1,000 buses, including compressed natural gas (CNG) buses, diesel buses, and trackless trolleys, which operate on 186 routes that cover approximately 751 routemiles. In addition to local services in the urban core areas, the Authority operates a frequent schedule of express buses to and from downtown Boston and surrounding communities. The Authority also manages six local service



subsidy programs that provide intra-community and feeder services.

THE RIDE - Paratransit

To complement traditional fixed route service, the Authority has a door-to-door demand-response ADA paratransit program designed to serve people with disabilities and special needs. This program, known as THE RIDE, operates over 800 vehicles in 62 cities and towns and averages over 2.5 million trips every year. This program provides customers with public transportation for work, medical treatment, social functions, shopping, and other activities.

Commuter Boat

The MBTA operates commuter boat service on three routes between Boston, various points in the inner Boston Harbor, and three terminals on the South Shore. Two of the operating ferry boats are owned by the Authority, while the rest are provided by outside service contractors. Ferry terminals are located at Pemberton Point in Hull, Hewitt's Cove in Hingham, Fore River Shipyard in Quincy, Logan Airport, Charlestown Navy Yard, and Rowes Wharf and Long Wharf in Boston.



With over 2,600 vehicles, 258 stations, 846 miles of track, 476 bridges, 20 miles of tunnels, and 20 maintenance shops, the MBTA's infrastructure is extensive and has major capital investment needs.

MBTA Capital Investment Program

The MBTA's FY14-FY18 Capital Investment Program authorizes approximately \$7.2 billion in capital spending to reinvest in its transportation infrastructure and to build expansion projects. Various departments in the Authority, with strategic oversight from senior managers, have responsibility for the day-to-day functions of the capital program. The larger principles guiding the programming of funds are based on the MBTA's enabling legislation and the Authority's State of Good Repair standards.

Priorities and Decisions in the Capital Program

The Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA) developed its first Capital Investment Program (CIP) in 2001. This new program was created by the Legislature when it rewrote the Authority's enabling act as part of *Forward Funding*. The CIP has proven to be a valuable tool both for interested parties and for the Authority itself. However, this CIP reflects an evolution in CIP development. It begins to strengthen the connection between short and long term planning and the programming of funds to address issues raised through planning.

Projects in the Capital Investment Program are selected through an ongoing prioritization process that strives to balance capital needs across the entire range of MBTA transit services. Given the Authority's financial limitations, its vast array of infrastructure, and the need for prudent expansion, the number of capital needs identified each year usually exceeds the MBTA's capacity to provide capital funds. Therefore, the Authority engages in an annual prioritization and selection process to select the highest priority needs for funding and inclusion in the Capital Investment Program.

One of the highest priorities for the MBTA is the pursuit of a "State of Good Repair." The Authority needs to spend approximately \$470 million per year to maintain the current "State of Good Repair" backlog which is approximately \$3 billion. To measure the need for capital expenditures devoted to maintaining and replacing existing infrastructure, transit systems often use the State of Good Repair standard, wherein all capital assets are functioning at their ideal capacity within their design life. While few transit systems are likely to achieve this ideal, the standard does identify a level of ongoing capital needs that must be addressed over the long-term for the existing infrastructure to continue to provide reliable service.

To assist in this, the MBTA employs a State of Good Repair database to help guide its capital decisions. Based on an inventory of all existing MBTA capital assets, the model allows the MBTA to track the capital investment needs for the Authority's existing infrastructure, and to develop a capital investment program to maintain the system in a state of good repair.

Prioritization of projects to be included in the CIP is based on the following criteria, as defined in the MBTA's enabling legislation: the impact of the project on the effectiveness of the Commonwealth's transportation system, service quality, the environment, health and safety; the state of good repair of MBTA infrastructure; and the Authority's operating costs and debt service. Projects that receive the highest priority are those with the greatest benefit and the least cost, as prioritized by the following criteria:

- Factor One: Health, and the Environment. Proposed projects must correct an existing deficiency for passengers and/or employees in health, and/or the environment.
- Factor Two: State of Good Repair. This criterion measures the degree to which the proposed project improves the condition of the Authority's existing infrastructure (see above).
- **Factor Three: Cost/Benefit.** Projects receive scores based on the number of passengers affected by the proposed project, its net operating cost, and the debt service necessary to support its capital cost.
- Factor Four: Operational Impact. This measures the extent to which proposed projects are deemed operationally critical, as well as projects' ability to improve the effectiveness of the Commonwealth's transportation network in general.
- Factor Five: Legal Commitments. To qualify for points in this area, projects must demonstrate a legal obligation for the MBTA, such as fulfilling the Authority's Key Station Plan in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).



The MBTA also considers environmental justice in its capital investment decision-making process. The MBTA has worked with the Central Transportation Planning Staff (CTPS) to the Boston Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) to ensure that minority and low-income regions are treated equitably regarding the delivery of transportation services.

Expansion of MBTA Services

Since the implementation of the "Forward Funding" legislation, financial support for the Authority's expansion projects relies primarily on non-MBTA sources. Accordingly, the Commonwealth is committed to fund the system's future expansion beyond the Greenbush project. The new policy on MBTA expansion is especially timely, since the Commonwealth faces commitments related to its State Implementation Plan (SIP) for the federal Clean Air Act and has committed to provide \$6.7 billion in capital investment to the MBTA over the coming decade through the 21^{st} -Century Transportation Plan.

Legal Commitments

Chief among the projects programmed with non-MBTA funding sources are the State Implementation Plan (SIP) projects, which are Commonwealth priorities for transportation funding. In November 2006, the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) issued final amendment to the transit regulation 310 CMR 7.36. As adopted, this regulatory change was reviewed in the summer of 2008 and approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for inclusion into the Massachusetts State Implementation Plan (SIP) under the Clean Air Act. This regulatory change incorporates the proposal made by the Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT) to DEP to formalize SIP transit commitment projects as the following: Green Line extension beyond Lechmere to Somerville/Medford; Fairmount Line Improvements including new stations; and 1,000 new transit commuter parking spaces in the Boston region. Although the MBTA will not pay for these projects, it will play an important role in the design and implementation of these projects. While the Green Line extension is a SIP commitment, it is funded through the 21^{st} -Century Transportation Plan.

Funding the MBTA's Capital Investment Program

The level of capital funding programmed in this document is dependent on a number of funding factors including sales tax revenues, assessment revenues from the 175 cities and towns in the MBTA district, fare revenues, and non-fare revenues, including advertising, real estate, and parking.

Forward Funding

In 2000, the Commonwealth repealed and restated parts of the MBTA's enabling legislation, dramatically changing the way the state provides financial assistance to the MBTA. Beginning on July 1, 2000, the Authority no longer received Net Cost of Service or Section 28 Assistance. Instead, under the Enabling Act, the Authority now receives a dedicated revenue stream consisting of assessments paid by the 175 cities and towns in the new MBTA district established in accordance with the Enabling Act (the Assessments) and the greater of the amount raised by a 1% statewide sales tax, which equals 20% of the existing statewide 5% sales tax, or \$645 million, in either case to be funded from existing sales tax receipts, subject to upward adjustment under certain circumstances set forth in the Enabling Act (the Dedicated Sales Tax and, together with the Assessments, the Dedicated Revenues). The Enabling Act and the new financing mechanism for the MBTA have been referred to as "Forward



Funding" to reflect the fact that the MBTA's costs will no longer be funded in arrears. In addition, the Authority has other funding streams, such as, fare revenue and non-fare revenue (i.e., parking and rental income).

MBTA Finance Plan

The Authority has a long-range finance plan with a stated goal of balanced financial operations and a sustainable capital program. This finance plan maximizes the value of the revenue streams available to the MBTA under its new Enabling Act to minimize the Authority's cost of capital and to provide access to capital markets even under adverse economic or capital market conditions. The finance plan supports the Authority's CIP by using a combination of sources of capital funds, including revenue bonds and federal grants. The purpose of the

finance plan is to establish a fiscally sound and sustainable transit system that has the financial capacity to fund operations, maintenance and necessary capital replacement.

The MBTA's finance plan identifies the capital resources available to fund the CIP. Based on output from the SGR database and using the State of Good Repair standard, the MBTA prioritizes its limited resources to fund projects related to SGR activity first, and to expansion activities second.

Capital Program Funding

The MBTA's capital program is funded by federal grants, revenue bonds, state infrastructure funds, pay-as-you-go capital, project financing, and other sources. Prior to Forward Funding, the MBTA's non-federal portion of the capital program was funded by General Transportation System Bonds issued by the MBTA and backed by the Commonwealth Guaranty. Under Forward Funding, the MBTA's share of the non-federal portion of its capital program is primarily funded by revenue bonds secured by the Dedicated Revenues under the two separate credits (Assessments and Sales Tax). The Assessment bonds are generally secured by the Assessments paid by the 175 cities and towns dedicated Sales Tax Revenues received by the Authority.

This enabling legislation places well-defined financial limits on the MBTA. Taking this into consideration, the MBTA's goal is to transition from a high reliance on debt financing to greater use of pay-as-you-go financing of capital projects. The transition from debt financing to pay-as-you-go capital funding will take

time and discipline and depends, to some extent, on factors beyond the

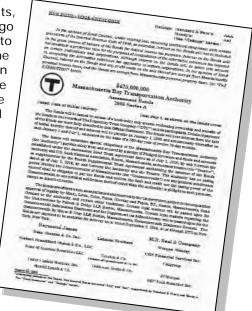
MBTA's control, such as ridership trends, and the growth in sales tax collections. The MBTA has been dramatically affected by the economic downturn over the last several years.

For the fiscal years 2014-2018, the MBTA anticipates that approximately \$2.4 billion of capital expenditures will be funded through federal grants. In addition, approximately \$671 million of revenue bonds will be issued to match Federal contributions and fund special capital projects. The Commonwealth supports capital projects for approximately \$4.1 billion and the Department of Homeland Security provides over \$51 million for special security initiatives.

Federal Program

Federal funding is a major component in determining the level of capital investment the Authority is able to program. Federal aid for transit programs has historically been provided pursuant to multi-year authorizations. The most recent two-year authorization, the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act ("MAP-21")(P.L. 112-141), provides funding through the 2014 federal fiscal year.

Upon approval of the Federal Fiscal Year 2014 federal apportionments, the MBTA intends to submit grant applications to the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) for federal grants. These funds, which are estimated to total approximately \$261 million in FFY2014, will be used for various capital projects. The three major program areas are: infrastructure reinvestment, enhancement, and accessibility. The accessibility program includes the continuation of the Light Rail Accessibility Program ("LRAP" includes the following stations: Government Center, and Science Park). The enhancement program includes funding for public address systems,



LED signage and systemwide intelligent transportation systems. System reinvestment projects include Blue Line modernization, power improvements, the bridge and tunnel programs, replacement of elevators and escalators, as well as the procurement and overhaul of various types of vehicles including Commuter Rail locomotives and coaches, light and heavy rail vehicles, and Emission-Controlled Diesel (ECD) buses.

21st-Century Transportation Plan

The Way Forward: A 21st-Century Transportation Plan, a report by the MassDOT Board of Directors, recommends an intensive decade-long period of \$6.7-billion in MBTA capital investment to be followed by a systematic maintenance program that will save taxpayer dollars and improve the transportation system. The Plan identifies two categories of funding that affect the MBTA: state of good repair and economic growth.

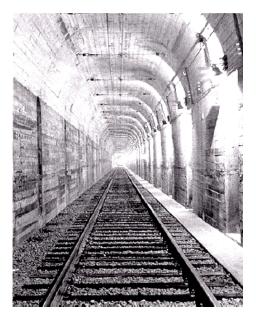
Public Process

To encourage public input, prior to publishing this final CIP, the MBTA held a public meeting to provide the public with the opportunity to participate in the development of major transportation projects designed by the MBTA.

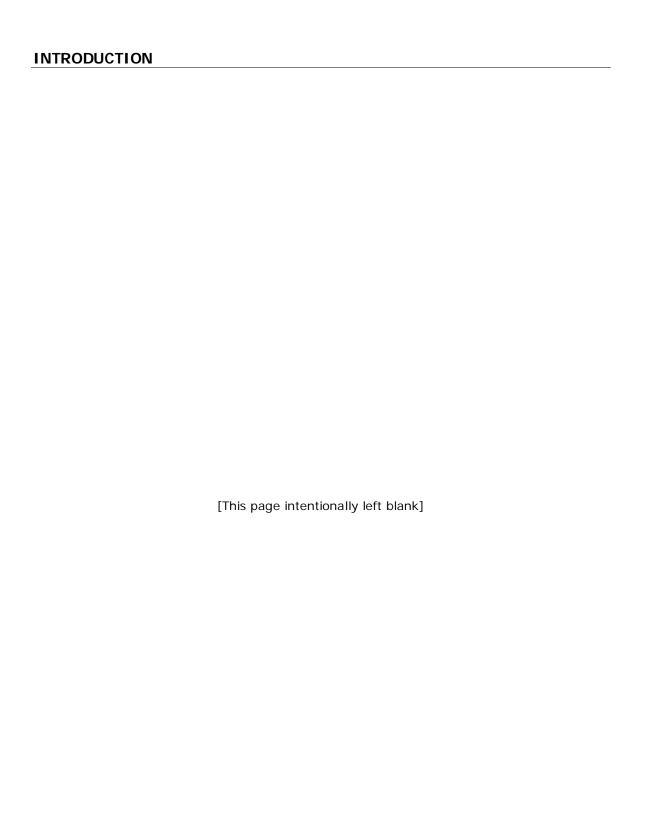
Managing the MBTA's Capital Program

Responsibility for management of the capital program is dispersed throughout the Authority. The Design and Construction Directorate oversees the construction of stations, tracks, signals, communications, bridges, tunnels and other infrastructure projects. The Environmental Department ensures conformity with environmental and land use regulations. The Operations Directorate has primary responsibility for maintaining safety and vehicle engineering (for overhaul programs and procurement of new vehicles). It also has oversight over track, signals, and the MBTA's electric power generation, transmission and distribution systems. The Financial Directorate manages cash flows, grant applications, and debt issuance and expenditure tracking. Various administrative departments share responsibility for the balance of the capital program.

Since FY06 the General Manager has expanded senior staff participation by including them in the CIP process. The inclusion of senior staff affords them



increased opportunities to advocate and provide input for their projects at meetings with the General Manager. Senior staff responsibilities include the prioritization of capital projects under their jurisdiction and project management within the authorized budget. The Authority's goal is to maintain the transit infrastructure in a state of good repair and to provide for prudent expansion of service. This document codifies and presents the Authority's plans to achieve these goals within the existing financial constraints.



THE WAY FORWARD: A 21ST-CENTURY TRANSPORTATION PLAN

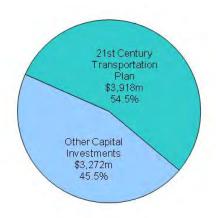
PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Way Forward: A 21st-Century Transportation Plan, a report by the MassDOT Board of Directors, recommends an intensive decade-long period of \$13-billion in statewide capital investment to be followed by a systematic maintenance program that will save taxpayer dollars and improve the transportation system. The Plan identifies two categories of funding that affect the MBTA: state of good repair and economic growth. This chapter establishes the process for infusing non-MBTA funds into the CIP for system enhancements and expansion projects. Note that all projects included in the Plan are in addition to those listed in other chapters of the CIP which describe the investment of MBTA and other State funds.

MBTA STATE OF GOOD REPAIR PRIORITIES

The 21st-Century Transportation Plan identifies several priorities that will affect the state of good repair at the MBTA over the next 10 years. These projects replace or overhaul vehicles, fund critical upgrades and improvements to decades-old infrastructure, and fund the development and piloting of innovative programs to provide better, faster, cleaner, and more efficient public transit. Together, these projects total \$2.1 billion in the FY14-FY18 CIP and an additional \$1.3 billion dollars in the following years. The provision of non-MBTA funds through the Plan for two projects in the FY13-FY17 CIP permits the MBTA to use MBTA funds for other projects. These projects are

21st-Century Transportation Plan Funding



¹ Procurement of 74 Red and 152 Orange Line vehicles and procurement of 480 buses.

identified in this chapter as well as in the chapter corresponding to the project's mode and category.

UNLOCKING ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE COMMONWEALTH

The 21ST-Century Transportation Plan highlights several high priority "MEGA" projects that involve the expansion of the current MBTA system. Projects in this category include:

- South Coast Rail
- Green Line Extension
- South Station Expansion

Several of these projects were already receiving partial funding from non-MBTA sources as part of the CIP. The commuter rail expansion to New Bedford and Fall River (South Coast Rail) had received state and federal funding authorization for design and engineering activities, and the Green Line Extension had received state and federal commitments to fund construction. The provision of non-MBTA funds through the Plan will permit the full implementation of these projects. Since non-MBTA sources will fund expansions at the Authority, this CIP accommodates the potential for state assistance to advance these projects. Together, these



projects total \$1.8 billion in the FY14-FY18 CIP and an additional \$1.5 billion dollars in the following years.

FUNDED PROJECTS

MBTA STATE OF GOOD REPAIR PRIORITIES (100% STATE FUNDED)

☑ Procurement of Red and Orange Line Vehicles and Supporting Infrastructure

This project funds the procurement of subway vehicles to replace the 43-year old Red Line vehicles and 31-year old Orange Line vehicles, as well as improvements to tracks, signals, and systems.

☑ Procurement of Green Line Cars

This project funds the procurement of 180 Green Line cars.

☑ Procurement of 480 Buses

This project accelerates a 10-year program to replace buses that have exceeded their useful life and for which it is no longer economically feasible to continue rehabilitation.

☑ Overhaul of Red Line #3 Fleet

This project funds the overhaul of the newest Red Line cars that date back to 1994 for a longer useful life and fewer breakdowns.

☑ Power/Facilities/Various Operations Improvements

This project funds critical upgrades to decades-old electrical service, fuel systems, water pumps, track, tunnel, and other infrastructure that is essential for the timely operation of trains and buses. Improved power systems are also necessary to run more frequent subway service, more frequent use of 3-car trains on the Green Line, and reach full-speeds on the Red Line.

☑ Modernization Pilot Projects

This project funds the development and piloting of innovative programs at the MBTA, including the implementation of a new Bus Rapid Transit system and the use of Diesel Multiple Unit vehicles. These innovations will allow the MBTA to experiment with new vehicle technologies and new methods of service provision.

21st-Century Transportation Plan: MBTA State of Good Repair Priorities (\$ in millions)

PROJECT	Authorized Budget	Proj. Spending thru FY13		FY14		FY15	FY16	FY17	FY17		Total FY14-18		BEYOND FY18	
Procurement of (74) Red and (152) Orange Line Vehicles	\$ 738.12	\$ 3.41	\$:	35.72	\$	49.21	\$ 73.08	\$ 87.35	\$	103.47	\$ 348.83	\$	385.89	
Infrastructure Improvements - Red/Orange Line	761.88	-	15	55.00		155.00	155.00	155.00		141.88	761.88		-	
Procurement of (180) Green Line Cars	732.00	-		1.29		1.29	1.29	1.29		60.07	65.23		666.77	
Procurement of New MBTA Buses	450.00	0.45	4	46.00		49.18	66.37	53.91		56.33	271.79		177.76	
Overhaul of Red Line #3 Fleet	200.00	-		2.09		28.57	46.49	44.96		44.96	167.06		32.94	
MBTA Pow er, Facilities & Operations	300.00	-	(60.00		60.00	60.00	60.00		60.00	300.00		-	
Modernization Pilot Projects	200.00	-		40.00		40.00	40.00	40.00		40.00	200.00		-	
Total MBTA State of Good Repair Priorities	\$ 3,382.00	\$ 3.87	\$ 34	40.10	\$	383.25	\$ 442.23	\$ 442.50	\$	506.71	\$ 2,114.79	\$.	1,263.35	

REPLACEMENT PROJECTS WITH MBTA-FUNDS

The provision of non-MBTA funds through the 21st-Century Transportation Plan for two projects in last fiscal year's CIP permits the MBTA to use over \$832 million in MBTA funds over the lives of these projects (including years beyond the FY14-FY18 CIP) for other projects. These additional projects are included in the appropriate chapter for each project's respective mode and category. The following list sums the additional project funding in the current FY14-FY18 CIP by mode and category.

☑ Bridge Program - \$220 million

The MBTA Bridge Program contributes to keeping over 467 bridges in a state of good repair. This on-going program supports a number of individual efforts that include, but is not limited to, inspection and the rating, design, and rehabilitation of bridges throughout the system (for details about this program see Chapter 10).

☑ T-GAPS - \$107 million

The Global Asset Preservation Strategy (known as T-GAPS) program supports the maintenance of all facilities and subway and bus stations during a five-year span.

☑ Bus Overhaul Program - \$80 million

The Bus Overhaul Program supports the on-going overhaul of buses to ensure that all bus units reach the end of their useful lives.

☑ Commuter Rail Vehicle Improvement Program - \$47 million

The Commuter Rail Vehicle Improvement Program supports high performance levels for the commuter rail fleet. This program will help to fund the procurement and/or rehabilitation of commuter rail locomotives and coaches, including top-deck and midlife overhaul work and other upgrades to vehicles.

UNLOCKING ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE COMMONWEALTH (100% STATE FUNDED)

☑ South Coast Rail

This project funds the extension of the South Coast Rail line to New Bedford and Fall River, using diesel-powered commuter trains.

☑ Green Line Extension

This project funds the extension of the Green Line from Lechmere. The Green Line Extension finance plan assumes that the Federal Transit Administration will fund almost half of the total project cost of \$1,327,517,000, which would reduce the required state contribution to \$674 million.

21st-CENTURY TRANSPORTATION PLAN

☑ South Station Expansion

This project provides support for the estimated cost to complete design and construction of an expanded South Station that will accommodate future passenger rail growth for the existing commuter rail system, South Coast Rail, Amtrak services along the Northeast Corridor, the Inland Route through Worcester and Springfield, and future high-speed rail service to Montreal.

21st-Century Transportation Plan: Unlocking Economic Growth in the Commonwealth (\$ in millions)

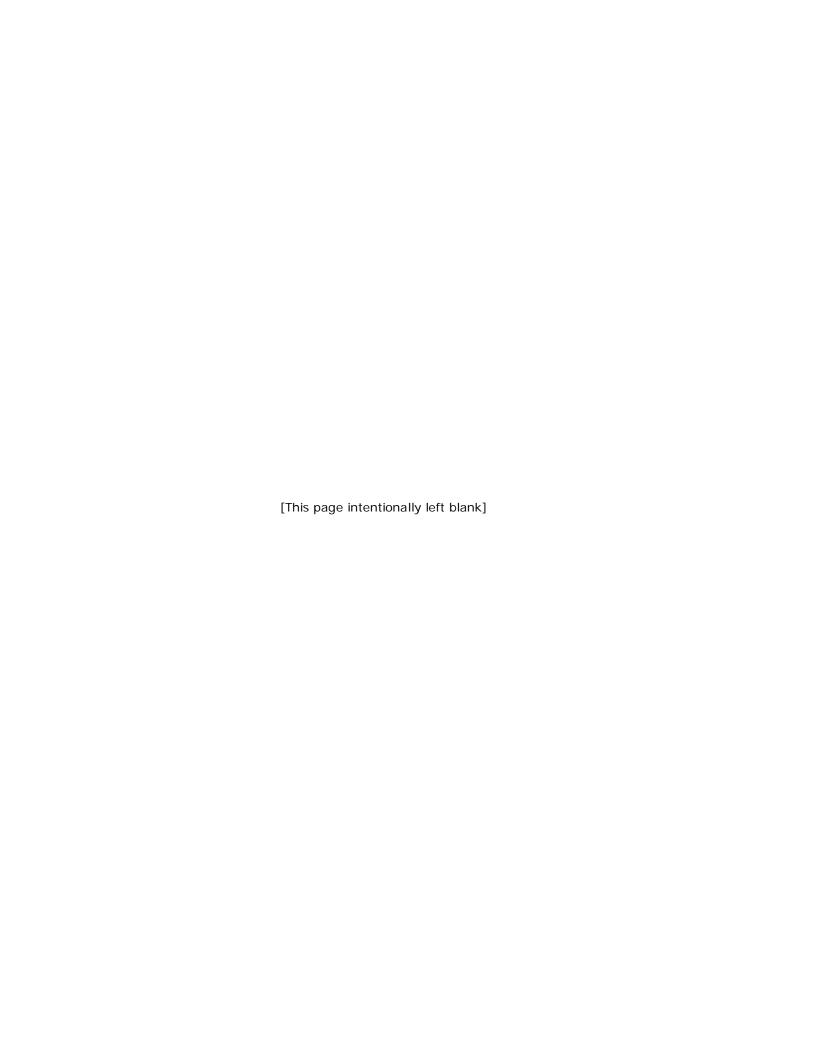
PROJECT	Authorized Budget	Proj. Spending thru FY13	FY14	FY14			FY16		FY17		FY18		Total FY14-18	BEYOND FY18
South Coast Rail	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 10.0	3 \$	51.41	\$	75.37	\$	65.64	\$	365.95	\$	568.40	\$ 1,196.60
Green Line Extension	674.00	35.00	20.5	0	62.00		120.70		137.42		44.00		384.62	254.39
South Station Expansion	850.00	-	170.0	0	170.00	170.00 170.00		170.00		170.00 17			850.00	-
Total Commonwealth Economic Growth	\$ 3.324.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 200.5	3 \$	283.41	\$	366.07	\$	373.06	\$	579.95	\$	1.803.01	\$ 1.450.99



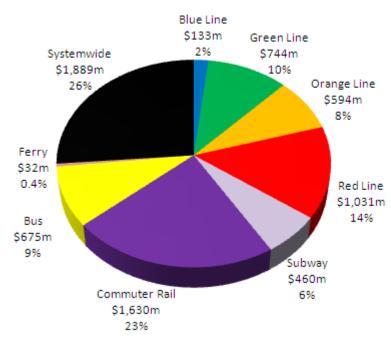
Capital Investment Program

FY2014 — FY2018

BY MODE

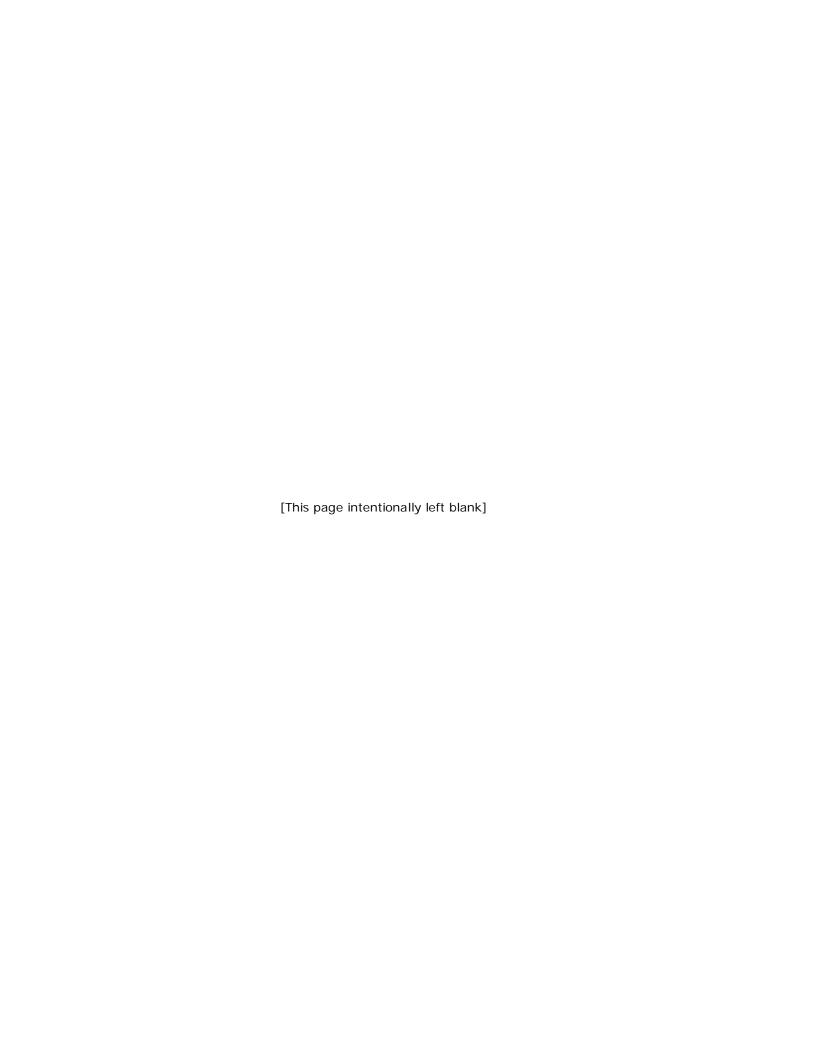


MBTA Capital Investment Program (FY14-FY18) By Mode



(\$ in millions)

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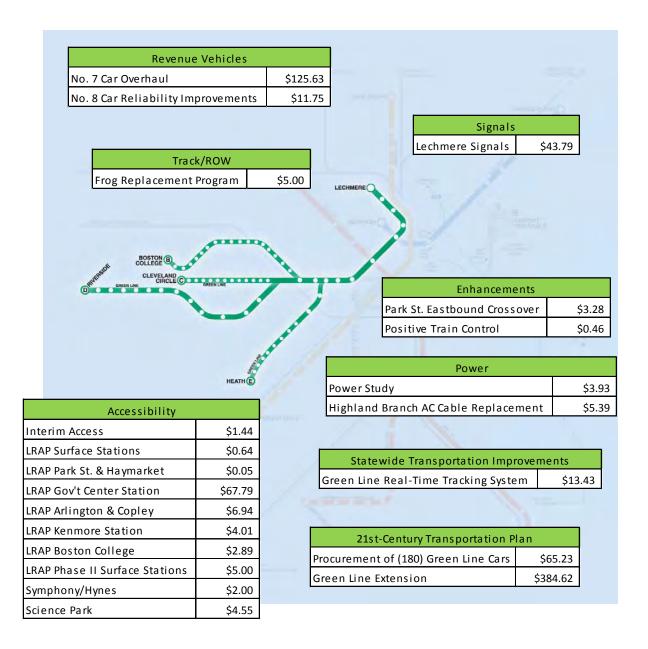


BLUE LINE PROJECTS-



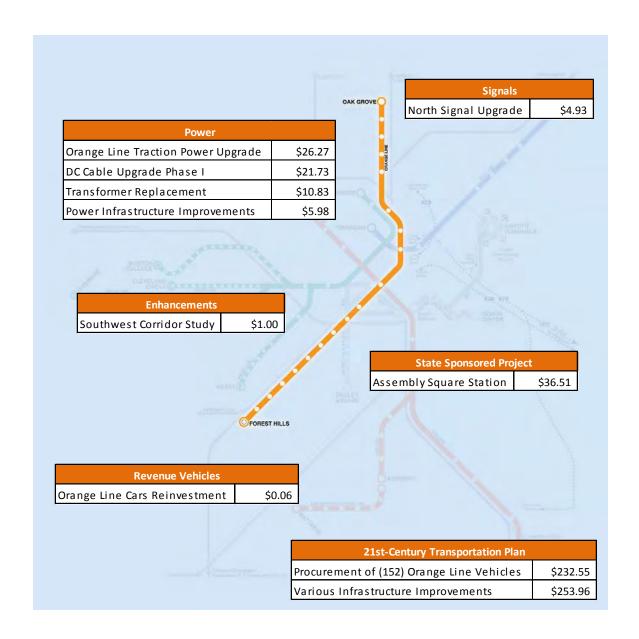
PROJECT	Туре	Authorized Budget	Proj. Spending thru FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	7 FY18	Total FY14-18	BEYOND FY18
Blue Line Car No. 5 - Procurement	Revenue Vehicles	\$ 207.35	\$ 193.96	\$ 13.38	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13.38	\$ -
Orient Heights Maintenance Facility Phase 1	Maintenance Facilities	31.00	30.51	0.50	-	-	-	-	0.50	-
Orient Heights Maintenance Facility Phase 2	Maintenance Facilities	20.71	20.38	0.33	-	-	-	-	0.33	-
Orient Heights Maintenance Facility Phase 3	Maintenance Facilities	9.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	-	-	-	4.00	-
Blue Line Orient Heights Station	Stations	50.87	8.18	32.26	7.50	2.93	-	-	42.70	-
Blue Line Maverick Station	Stations	56.00	51.64	4.36	-	-	-	-	4.36	-
Blue Line State St. Station	Stations	104.73	90.10	9.09	5.54	-	-	-	14.63	-
Blue Line Government Center Station	Stations	50.65	2.61	17.08	15.00	15.95	-	-	48.03	-
Blue Line Airport Station	Stations	37.23	36.56	0.67	-	-	-	-	0.67	-
Blue Line Platform Rehab	Stations	15.67	11.18	-	-	-	-	4.49	4.49	-
Orient Heights Track Work	Stimulus Bill Projects	19.74	19.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL BLUE LINE PROJECTS		\$ 602.95	\$ 469.86	\$ 79.67	\$ 30.04	\$ 18.89	\$ -	\$ 4.49	\$ 133.08	\$ -

GREEN LINE PROJECTS-



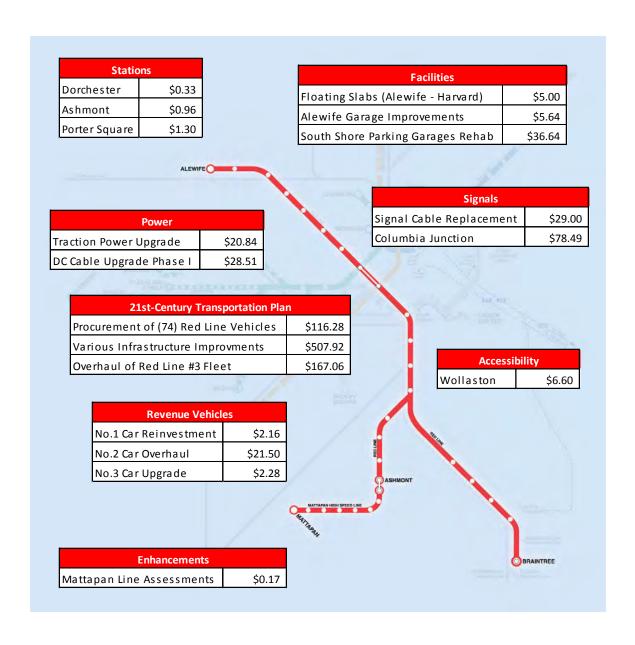
PROJECT	Туре	Authorized Budget	Proj. Spending thru FY13	FY1	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	Total FY14-18	BEYOND FY18
Green Line No. 7 Car Selective Systems Overhaul	Revenue Vehicles	\$ 128.88	\$ 3.24	\$ 32.52	\$ 48.95	\$ 44.16	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 125.63	\$ -
Green Line No. 8 Car Reliability Improvements Program	Revenue Vehicles	11.75	-	7.10	4.00	0.65	-	-	11.75	-
Green Line Frog Replacement Program	Track/Right-of-Way	5.00	-	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	-
Green Line Signals	Signals	44.03	0.24	12.15	11.80	8.73	6.68	4.44	43.79	-
Green Line Pow er Study	Pow er	4.94	1.01	3.38	0.55	-	-	-	3.93	-
Highland Branch AC Cable Replacement	Pow er	13.40	8.01	0.92	2.02	1.50	0.95	-	5.39	-
Green Line Interim Access	Accessibility	4.85	3.41	0.77	0.66	-	-	-	1.44	-
LRAP - Surface Stations	Accessibility	32.70	32.06	0.64	-	-	-	-	0.64	-
LRAP- Park St. & Haymarket	Accessibility	15.15	15.10	0.05	-	-	-	-	0.05	-
LRAP- Govt. Center Station	Accessibility	79.92	12.12	14.41	13.21	28.17	12.01	-	67.79	-
LRAP- Arlington & Copley	Accessibility	65.58	58.64	4.00	2.94	-	-	-	6.94	-
LRAP- Kenmore Station	Accessibility	50.56	46.55	4.01	-	-	-	-	4.01	-
LRAP- Boston College Station	Accessibility	3.29	0.40	1.22	0.65	0.52	0.49	-	2.89	-
LRAP- Brookline Village & Longwood	Accessibility	3.94	3.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LRAP - Phases II & III - Surface Stations (B&C Lines)	Accessibility	5.00	-	0.15	0.34	1.71	1.57	1.24	5.00	-
Symphony/Hynes Access	Accessibility	2.00	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	2.00	-
Science Park Accessibility	Accessibility	22.00	17.45	4.55	-	-	-	-	4.55	-
Park St. Eastbound. Crossover	Enhancements	3.90	0.62	0.50	0.93	1.23	0.61	-	3.28	-
Green Line Positive Train Control	Enhancements	2.73	2.27	0.46	-	-	-	-	0.46	-
Green Line Real-Time Tracking System	Statewide Transportation Improvements	13.43	-	7.50	5.93	-	-	-	13.43	-
Procurement of (180) Green Line Cars	21st-Century Transportation Plan	732.00	-	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29	60.07	65.23	666.77
Green Line Extension	21st-Century Transportation Plan	674.00	35.00	20.50	62.00	120.70	137.42	44.00	384.62	254.39
TOTAL GREEN LINE PROJECTS		\$ 1,919.05	\$ 240.09	\$ 119.10	\$ 156.28	\$ 209.67	\$ 162.02	\$ 110.74	\$ 757.81	\$ 921.15

ORANGE LINE PROJECTS-



PROJECT	Туре	Authorized Budget	Proj. Spending thru FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	Total FY14-18	BEYOND FY18
Orange Line Cars Reinvestment	Revenue Vehicles	\$ 11.00	\$ 10.93	\$ 0.06	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.06	\$ -
Orange Line North Signal Upgrade	Signals	80.20	75.27	4.93	-	-	-	-	4.93	-
Orange Line Traction Pow er Upgrade	Pow er	43.27	17.00	14.79	11.47	-	-	-	26.27	-
Orange Line DC Cable Upgrade Ph 1 Back Bay - North Station	Pow er	21.73	-	7.77	7.30	6.66	-	-	21.73	-
Transformer Replacement Program - Phase 1 (Orange Line) [5 units]	Pow er	15.00	4.17	2.26	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.57	10.83	-
Orange Line Pow er Infrastructure Improvements	Pow er	8.00	2.02	1.48	4.50	-	-	-	5.98	-
Southw est Corridor Study	Enhancements	1.00	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	1.00	-
Assembly Square Station	Statewide Transportation Improvements	56.51	20.00	28.00	8.51	-	-	-	36.51	-
Procurement of (152) Orange Line Vehicles	21st-Century Transportation Plan	492.08	2.27	23.82	32.80	48.72	58.23	68.98	232.55	257.26
Infrastructure Improvements - Orange Line	21st-Century Transportation Plan	253.96	-	51.67	51.67	51.67	51.67	47.29	253.96	-
Back Bay Station Lobby Ventilation	Stimulus Bill Projects	1.80	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Back Bay Station Re-Roofing Project	Stimulus Bill Projects	1.84	1.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ORANGE LINE PROJECTS		\$ 986.38	\$ 135.31	\$ 135.78	\$ 118.25	\$ 109.04	\$ 111.90	\$ 118.84	\$ 593.82	\$ 257.26

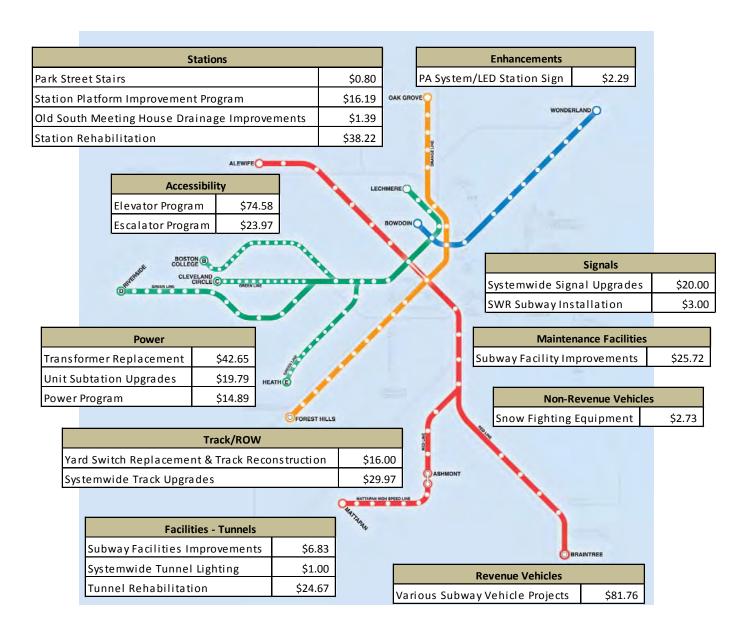
RED LINE PROJECTS



PROJECT	Туре	Authoriz Budget		Proj. Spending thru FY13	FY14	F	′15	FY16	FY17	FY1	8	Total FY14-18	I	BEYOND FY18
Red Line No. 1 Car Reinvestment	Revenue Vehicles	\$ 2.	.16 \$	-	\$ 1.08	\$ 1.	08	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$	2.16	\$	-
Red Line No. 2 Car Selective Systems Overhaul	Revenue Vehicles	53.	.46	31.96	15.06	6.	44	-	-	-		21.50		-
Red Line No. 3 Upgrade	Revenue Vehicles	8.	.70	6.42	0.93	0.	75	0.60	-	-		2.28		-
Red Line Signal Cable Replacement	Signals	29.	.00	-	5.00	12.	00	8.00	4.00	-		29.00		-
Red Line Signals - Columbia Junction	Signals	91.	.77	13.28	34.72	41.	64	2.13	-	-		78.49		-
Red Line Traction Pow er Upgrade	Pow er	27.	.12	6.27	5.53	9.	00	6.31	-	-		20.84		-
Red Line DC Cable Upgrade - Phase 1 [Andrew-Kendall]	Pow er	28.	.51	-	4.77	11.	30	10.43	2.00	-		28.51		-
Red Line - Dorchester Stations	Stations	74.	.37	74.04	0.33	-		-	-	-		0.33		-
Red Line Ashmont Station - Phase I	Stations	70.	.18	69.22	0.96	-		-	-	-		0.96		-
Porter Square Station Improvement	Stations	1.	.30	-	1.30	-		-	-	-		1.30		-
Red Line Floating Slabs (Alewife - Harvard)	Facilities	34.	.00	29.00	5.00	-		-	-	-		5.00		-
Alew if e Garage Improvements	Facilities	9.	.51	3.88	1.50	1.	90	1.46	0.78	-		5.64		-
South Shore Parking Garages Rehab	Facilities	40.	.84	4.20	8.50	17.	16	10.97	-	-		36.64		-
Wollaston Accessibility	Accessibility	7.	.50	0.90	5.80	0.	80	-	-	-		6.60		-
Mattapan Line Assessment	Enhancements	0.	.17	-	0.17	-		-	-	-		0.17		-
Procurement of (74) Red Line Vehicles	21st-Century Transportation Plan	246.	.04	1.14	11.91	16.	40	24.36	29.12	34.49)	116.28		128.63
Infrastructure Improvements - Red Line	21st-Century Transportation Plan	507.	.92	-	103.33	103.	33	103.33	103.33	94.58	;	507.92		-
Overhaul of Red Line #3 Fleet	21st-Century Transportation Plan	200.	.00	-	2.09	28.	57	46.49	44.96	44.96	i	167.06		32.94
Ashmont Station Upgrade - Phase II	Stimulus Bill Projects	13.	.00	13.00	-	-		-	-	-		-		-
North Quincy Station Platform Repairs	Stimulus Bill Projects	2.	.33	2.33	-	-		-	-	-		-		-
Braintree Station Structural Repairs	Stimulus Bill Projects	2.	.51	2.51	-	-		-	-	-		-		-
Red Line Floating Slab Work	Stimulus Bill Projects	4.	.31	4.31	-	-		-	-	-		-		-
TOTAL RED LINE PROJECTS		\$ 1,454.	.69 \$	262.46	\$ 207.98	\$ 250.	37	\$ 214.09	\$ 184.19	\$ 174.03	\$	1,030.66	\$	161.56

SUBWAY PROJECTS

*(Total FY14-18; \$ in millions)



<u>Note</u>: More than a single mode, but any of the following: Heavy Rail (Blue, Red, and Orange Lines) and Light Rail (Green and Mattapan Lines).

PROJECT	Туре	Authorized Budget	Proj. Spending thru FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	Total FY14-18	BEYOND FY18
Various Subway Vehicle Projects	Revenue Vehicles	\$ 83.26	\$ 1.51	\$ 26.33	\$ 29.56	\$ 25.87	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 81.76	\$ -
Snow Fighting Equipment	Non-Revenue Vehicles	3.58	0.85	-	-	1.00	1.73	-	2.73	-
Yard Switch Replacement & Track Reconstruction	Track/Right-of-Way	16.00	-	5.70	4.30	4.50	1.20	0.30	16.00	-
Systemw ide Track Upgrades	Track/Right-of-Way	58.52	28.55	15.00	14.97	-	-	-	29.97	-
Systemw ide Signal Upgrades	Signals	37.97	17.97	8.50	8.50	3.00	-	-	20.00	-
SWR Subw ay Installation	Signals	3.00	-	3.00	-	-	-	-	3.00	-
Transformer Replacement Program - Phases 2-4 (All modes)	Pow er	43.67	1.02	4.21	11.78	11.64	10.00	5.03	42.65	-
Unit Substation Upgrades	Pow er	53.14	33.34	8.97	7.29	3.54	-	-	19.79	-
Pow er Program	Pow er	21.66	6.76	8.78	4.98	1.14	-	-	14.89	-
Subw ay Facility Improvements	Maintenance Facilities	53.66	27.94	15.99	4.50	1.08	4.15	-	25.72	-
Park Street Stairs	Stations	3.78	2.98	0.80	-	-	-	-	0.80	-
Station Platform Improvement Program	Stations	16.53	0.33	5.24	8.95	2.00	-	-	16.19	-
Old South Meeting House Drainage Improvements	Stations	1.39	-	1.39	-	-	-	-	1.39	-
Station Rehabilitation	Stations	64.56	26.35	26.71	4.75	-	3.00	3.77	38.22	-
Subw ay Facilities Improvements	Facilities	20.73	13.90	3.17	1.22	0.85	0.75	0.84	6.83	-
Systemw ide Tunnel Lighting	Facilities	8.00	7.00	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	-	1.00	-
Tunnel Rehabilitation	Facilities	33.58	8.90	11.22	5.36	3.65	2.19	2.25	24.67	-
Elevator Program	Accessibility	147.00	50.40	10.53	16.03	15.72	15.49	16.81	74.58	22.02
Escalator Program	Accessibility	35.00	11.03	10.35	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.12	23.97	-
PA System/LED Station Sign	Enhancements	29.20	26.91	1.92	0.37	-	-	-	2.29	-
MBTA Tunnel Signage Project	Stimulus Bill Projects	5.18	5.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emergency Station Lighting Program	Stimulus Bill Projects	1.50	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substation Control Battery Set Replacement Program	Stimulus Bill Projects	3.20	3.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunnel Dew atering Pump Station Rehabilitation Program	Stimulus Bill Projects	4.92	4.92		<u> </u>	-		-	<u>-</u>	-
TOTAL SUBWAY PROJECTS		\$ 749.03	\$ 280.56	\$ 168.04	\$ 126.30	\$ 77.74	\$ 42.25	\$ 32.11	\$ 446.45	\$ 22.02

COMMUTER RAIL PROJECTS-

*(Total FY14-18; \$ in millions)

Enhancements							
Commuter Rail PTC Efforts	\$13.30						
Fairmount Line Improvements - Phase I	\$1.32						
Layover Facility Analysis	\$0.10						
Fitchburg Line Improvements	\$25.52						
Commuter Rail Various Upgrades	\$74.98						
Rockport Station Improvements	\$2.39						
Miller's Outfall Structure	\$1.42						

\$1.11
\$12.28

Maintenance Facilities

Maintenance Facilities Upgrades \$1.86

Revenue Vehicles					
\$26.83					
\$11.41					
\$47.00					
\$224.11					
\$175.50					
\$112.36					

Bridges	
Merrimack River Bridge	\$70.90
Rehab of 2 Shawsheen River Bridges	\$14.99
Rehab of Dean Rd. & 2 Neponset River Bridges	\$14.82
Beverly Draw Bridge	\$9.24
Concord Main St Bridge	\$8.56
Shoreline Bridge Rehab	\$2.33
Drawbridge No.1	\$4.55

	Track/ROW	
	Old Colony Line Tie Replacement	\$11.79
1	Timber Ties - Attleboro Line	\$0.56
ı	Worcester Line Improvements	\$11.23
J	Haverhill Double Tracking	\$9.50
η		

Needha	im Line
State Sponsored Projects	
Yawkey Station Enhancements	\$3.72
Beverly Parking Garage	\$14.15
Salem Parking Garage	\$34.82
Fairmount Line Improvements Phase II	\$20.00
Worcester Line Improvements	\$7.50
Knowledge Corridor	\$37.55
- V	

Expansion	
Greenbush Line Construction	\$14.02
Newburyport Extension	\$0.36
Closeout Expansion Projects	\$6.00

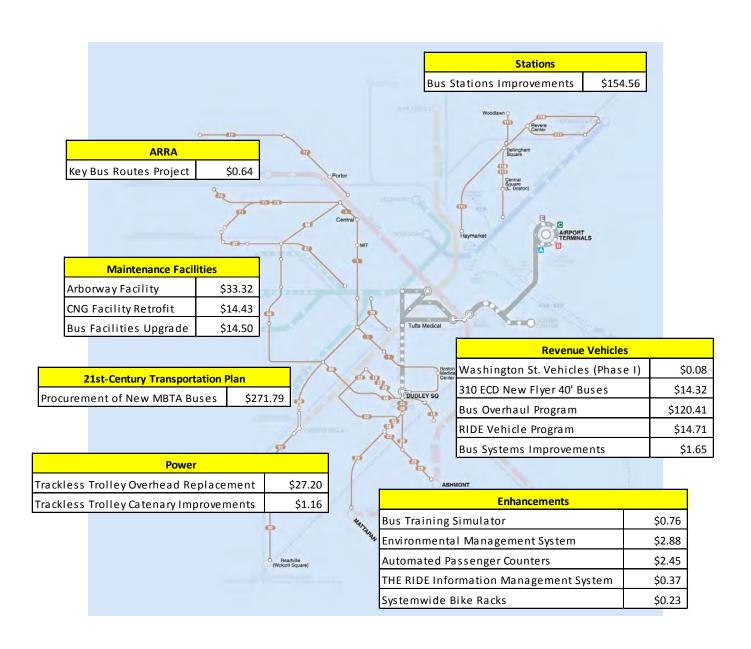
Signals
Signal System Upgrades \$6.50
Fitchburg Line Signal Upgrades \$0.11

		Facilities - Pa	rkın	g		
	Woburn N	Nagazine Hil	I	ç	50.43	
					Green	bush Line
t-Cent	ury Transpo	ortation Plan			Tunuy	
th Coa	ast Rail	\$568.40	Midd	lleborough/ keville Line	Kingston	

Stimulus Bill Projects	
Commuter Rail - Various Stations Projects	\$0.62
Fitchburg Line Wachusett Extension	\$25.84

PROJECT	Туре	Authorized Budget	Proj. Spending thru FY13	FY	14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	Total FY14-18	BEYOND FY18
Top Deck Overhaul of (25) Locomotives	Revenue Vehicles	\$ 39.56	\$ 12.73	\$ 14.7	2 \$	9.29	\$ 2.82	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26.83	\$ -
Locomotive & Coach Maintenance Program (CRASP)	Revenue Vehicles	47.64	36.23	7.0	7	4.34	-	-	-	11.41	-
Commuter Rail Vehicle Improvement Program	Revenue Vehicles	47.00	-	2.5	0	25.00	19.50	-	-	47.00	-
Locomotive Procurement	Revenue Vehicles	266.39	42.28	98.4	0	94.71	9.00	22.00	-	224.11	-
Coach Procurement - Hyundai Rotem [75 units]	Revenue Vehicles	232.30	56.80	35.1	5	84.97	29.00	11.08	15.30	175.50	-
Coach Overhaul - Kaw asaki (75 Units)	Revenue Vehicles	125.67	1.81	15.6	9	20.00	30.00	25.00	21.67	112.36	11.50
Old Colony Line Tie Replacement Project	Track/Right-of-Way	84.33	72.54	11.7	9	-	-	-	-	11.79	-
Timber Tie Replacement at Interlocking - Attleboro Line	Track/Right-of-Way	0.56	-	0.5	6	-	-	-	-	0.56	-
Worcester Line Rail Corridor Improvements	Track/Right-of-Way	11.23	-	7.2	3	2.50	1.50	-	-	11.23	-
Haverhill Double Tracking	Track/Right-of-Way	9.50	-	7.3	6	-	-	-	2.14	9.50	-
Signal System Upgrades - Reading Junction to Fells	Signals	6.50	-	2.0	0	1.50	1.50	1.50	-	6.50	-
Fitchburg Line Signal Upgrade	Signals	0.11	-	0.1	1	-	-	-	-	0.11	-
Commuter Rail Maintenance Facilities Upgrades	Maintenance Facilities	2.50	0.64	0.5	0	0.50	0.50	0.36	-	1.86	-
Winchester Center Station	Stations	1.30	0.19	1.1	1	-	-	-	-	1.11	-
Station Upgrades	Stations	21.76	9.48	2.5	В	0.70	3.00	3.00	3.00	12.28	-
Woburn Magazine Hill Parking	Facilities	0.43	-	0.4	3	-	-	-	-	0.43	-
Merrimack River Bridge	Bridges	76.24	5.34	37.5		25.87	7.45	-	-	70.90	-
Rehab of 2 Shaw sheen River Bridges	Bridges	15.00	0.01	8.0		6.95	-	-	-	14.99	-
Rehab of Dean Rd. and 2 Neponset River Bridges	Bridges	24.39	9.56	12.1	-	2.72	_	_	-	14.82	_
Beverly Draw Bridge	Bridges	9.24	-	5.0	-	4.24	_	_	_	9.24	_
Concord, Main St Bridge	Bridges	9.00	0.44	6.3		2.22	-	-	-	8.56	-
Shoreline Bridge Rehab	Bridges	2.33	0.00	2.3	_		_	_	_	2.33	_
Draw bridge No. 1	Bridges	4.73	0.18	1.5		1.50	1.55		_	4.55	_
Commuter Rail PTC Efforts	Enhancements	14.20	0.90	1.1	-	3.18	4.00	3.00	2.00	13.30	
Commuter Rail Narrow Band Conversion	Enhancements	1.20	1.20	- ''		-		-	2.00	-	_
Fairmount Line Improvements - Phase I	Enhancements	35.24	33.91	1.3	2			_	_	1.32	
Layover Facility Analysis	Enhancements	0.10	33.31	0.0		0.05	_	-	_	0.10	
Fitchburg Line Improvements	Enhancements	150.00	124.48	14.0	_	11.46			_	25.52	
Commuter Rail Various Upgrades	Enhancements	82.40	7.42	45.2		18.87	10.88		-	74.98	-
Rockport Station Improvements	Enhancements	3.81	1.42	2.3		-	10.00	_	-	2.39	-
Miller's Outfall Structure	Enhancements	6.00	4.58	0.6	_	0.47	0.32		-	1.42	
Worcester Extension	Expansion	102.56	102.56	0.0	+	0.47	0.32		-	1.42	
Greenbush Line Construction	Expansion	552.60	538.58	9.1	2	4.90	-	-	-	14.02	-
		27.27	26.91	0.3		4.90	-	_	-	0.36	-
New buryport Extension	Expansion	6.00	20.91	1.0	-	1.50	1.50	1.00	1.00	6.00	-
Closeout Expansion Projects	Expansion	14.92	11.20	3.7		1.50	1.50	1.00	1.00	3.72	-
Yaw key Station Enhancements	Statewide Transportation Improvements	34.11	19.96	14.1		-	-	-	-	14.15	
Beverly Parking Garage	Statewide Transportation Improvements	-			_		-	-			-
Salem Parking Garage	Statewide Transportation Improvements	39.94	5.12	26.5	_	8.30			-	34.82	-
Fairmount Line Improvements - Phase II	Statewide Transportation Improvements	135.00	115.00	3.0	_	10.00	7.00	-		20.00	-
Worcester Line Improvements	Statewide Transportation Improvements	15.00	7.50	7.5	-				-	7.50	
Know ledge Corridor	Statewide Transportation Improvements	80.75	43.20	35.7	_	1.83	-	-	-	37.55	-
South Coast Rail	21st-Century Transportation Plan	1,800.00	35.00	10.0		51.41	75.37	65.64	365.95	568.40	1,196.60
Commuter Rail - Various Stations Projects	Stimulus Bill Projects	5.25	4.63	0.6	2	-	-	-	-	0.62	
Commuter Rail Facilities - Layovers, Environmental, etc.	Stimulus Bill Projects	9.53	9.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haverhill Line - Double Track & Signal Work	Stimulus Bill Projects	17.41	17.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commuter Rail - Bridge Projects	Stimulus Bill Projects	3.00	3.00	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fitchburg Line - Interlocking Project	Stimulus Bill Projects	10.19	10.19	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fitchburg Line - Double Track	Stimulus Bill Projects	40.41	40.41	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Wedgemere Station Accessibility	Stimulus Bill Projects	2.00	2.00	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Fitchburg Line - Wachusett Extension	Stimulus Bill Projects	59.23	33.40	25.8	4	-	-	-	-	25.84	

BUS & THE RIDE PROJECTS-



PROJECT	Туре	Authorized Budget	Proj. Spending thru FY13	FY1	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	Total FY14-18	BEYOND FY18
Washington St. Vehicles (Phase I)	Revenue Vehicles	\$ 13.30	\$ 13.22	\$ 0.08	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.08	\$ -
310 ECD New Flyer 40' Buses	Revenue Vehicles	129.32	115.00	14.32	-	-	-	-	14.32	-
Bus Overhaul Program	Revenue Vehicles	223.75	103.34	19.40	42.68	38.32	20.00	-	120.41	-
RIDE Vehicle Program	Revenue Vehicles	16.05	1.34	-	-	-	7.00	7.71	14.71	-
Bus Systems Improvements	Revenue Vehicles	1.65	-	-	-	-	-	1.65	1.65	-
Trackless Trolley Overhead Replacement	Pow er	36.70	9.50	0.69	18.00	8.52	-	-	27.20	-
Trackless Trolley Catenary Improvements	Pow er	4.00	2.84	1.16	-	-	-	-	1.16	-
Arborw ay Facility	Maintenance Facilities	63.50	30.18	25.64	7.68	-	-	-	33.32	-
CNG Facility Retrofit	Maintenance Facilities	76.03	61.60	8.92	5.51	-	-	-	14.43	-
Bus Facilities Upgrades	Maintenance Facilities	33.43	18.93	8.41	1.90	0.85	1.85	1.49	14.50	-
Bus Stations Improvements	Stations	169.00	14.44	44.09	17.47	30.00	30.00	33.00	154.56	-
Bus Training Simulator	Enhancements	2.00	1.24	0.76	-	-	-	-	0.76	-
Environmental Management System (EMS)	Enhancements	5.45	2.57	1.38	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.88	-
Automated Passenger Counters	Enhancements	2.63	0.18	1.00	1.00	0.45	-	-	2.45	-
THE RIDE - Information Management System	Enhancements	0.89	0.52	0.37	-	-	-	-	0.37	-
Systemw ide Bike Racks	Enhancements	0.27	0.04	0.23	-	-	-	-	0.23	-
Silver Line Phase I: Washington St.	Expansion	13.40	13.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silver Line Phase II: S. Boston Transitway	Expansion	606.11	606.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silver Line Phase III: Planning and Design	Expansion	49.97	49.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Procurement of New MBTA Buses	21st-Century Transportation Plan	450.00	0.45	46.00	49.18	66.37	53.91	56.33	271.79	177.76
The RIDE - Vehicle Procurement	Stimulus Bill Projects	5.58	5.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bus Stop and Rt 23 Customer Enhancements	Stimulus Bill Projects	7.83	7.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silver Line - Phase A&B: Dudley-South Station Enhancements	Stimulus Bill Projects	1.70	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dudley Square Station Improvements	Stimulus Bill Projects	0.96	0.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MBTA Bus Facility Rehab & Improvements	Stimulus Bill Projects	16.64	16.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hybrid Bus Procurement	Stimulus Bill Projects	28.00	28.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silver Line - Essex St. Ramp Reconstruction	Stimulus Bill Projects	1.80	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key Bus Routes Project	Stimulus Bill Projects	10.00	9.36	0.64	-	-	-	-	0.64	-
TOTAL BUS PROJECTS		\$ 1,969.96	\$ 1,116.74	\$ 173.08	\$ 143.73	\$ 144.92	\$ 113.16	\$ 100.58	\$ 675.46	\$ 177.76

FERRY SERVICE PROJECTS-



PROJECT	Туре	horized udget	Proj. Spending thru FY13	FY14		FY15	FY16	i	FY17	FY18	i	Total Y14-18	В	BEYOND FY18
Ferry System Improvements	Revenue Vehicles	\$ 17.45	\$ 3.91	\$ 1.16	\$	2.12	\$ 5.57	\$	4.32	\$ 0.37	\$	13.54	\$	-
Boat Engine Overhaul Program	Revenue Vehicles	2.91	1.70	0.50		0.50	0.20		-	-		1.20		-
Catamaran for Quincy Harbor	Revenue Vehicles	13.58	0.00	5.70		7.87	-		-	-		13.57		-
Hingham Shipyard Improvements	Facilities	12.48	8.69	3.78		-	-		-	-		3.78		-
TOTAL FERRY PROJECTS		\$ 46.40	\$ 14.31	\$ 11.14	\$ 1	10.49	\$ 5.77	\$	4.32	\$ 0.37	\$	32.10	\$	-

SYSTEM-WIDE PROJECTS—

			*(Total FY14-18; \$ ir	millions)
Techno	ology/Others		`	,
Misc. Project Closeou	t Costs	\$1.31	Enhancements	
Capital Maintenance	Improvements	\$8.67	Systemwide Enhancements	\$11.39
Misc. Capital Projects		\$0.54	Daily Operations Resource Management	\$2.20
Computer Technology	/ Upgrades	\$9.79	Train & Bus Arrival Announcements	\$4.23
HR Business Continu	ity	\$0.17	Maintenance Facilities Upgrades	\$2.45
Bid/Dispatch System		\$1.50	Bicycle Enhancements	\$0.10
Independent Engine	ering Review	\$5.91	Lowell Line Reading Newbur Pockpor	port/ Line
Bond Costs		\$1.00	OAK GROVE O	
Unified Planning Wo	rk Program	\$2.21	Woodlawn WONDERLAND	
Non-Revenue Vehicles	0-60	1	Environmental	
ystemwide NRV Program	\$27.34	- "	Environmental Compliance Management	\$2.7
Fitchburg Line	ALEWIFE	Porter	Groundwater Remediation	\$4.0
		0-50	Remediation Projects	\$4.7
Bridges Bridge Program \$332.19	BOSTON B COLEGE B CLEVELAND CHECK		AIRPORT 21st-Century Transportation MBTA Power, Facilities & Operation Modernization Pilot Projects South Station Expansion	
Transit Security Y08 Homeland Security Funds Y09 Homeland Security Funds	\$6.03 \$16.69		Automated Fare Colle	ction
Y10 Homeland Security Funds	\$13.61	HEATH (E)	Station Management Project Phas	se I
Y11 Homeland Security Funds	30.20	FOREST HILLS	Station Management Project Phas	se II
	\$6.60 lities	/es	Communication	
Systemwide Fire Suppress		\$4.13	Systemwide Radio Improvem	
Operations Facilities Upg		\$1.86	MATARAN HIGH SPEED LINE STATE OF THE STATE O	
Parking Systems Upgrades	Franklin Line	Readville (Wolcost Square) Attlebora/Sloughton/ Providence/T.F. Green Airport Line	Accessibility Nayfinding Program \$15.27 Middleborought Kingston Kingst	-

Note: Encompasses projects that serve all modes of transportation across the authority.

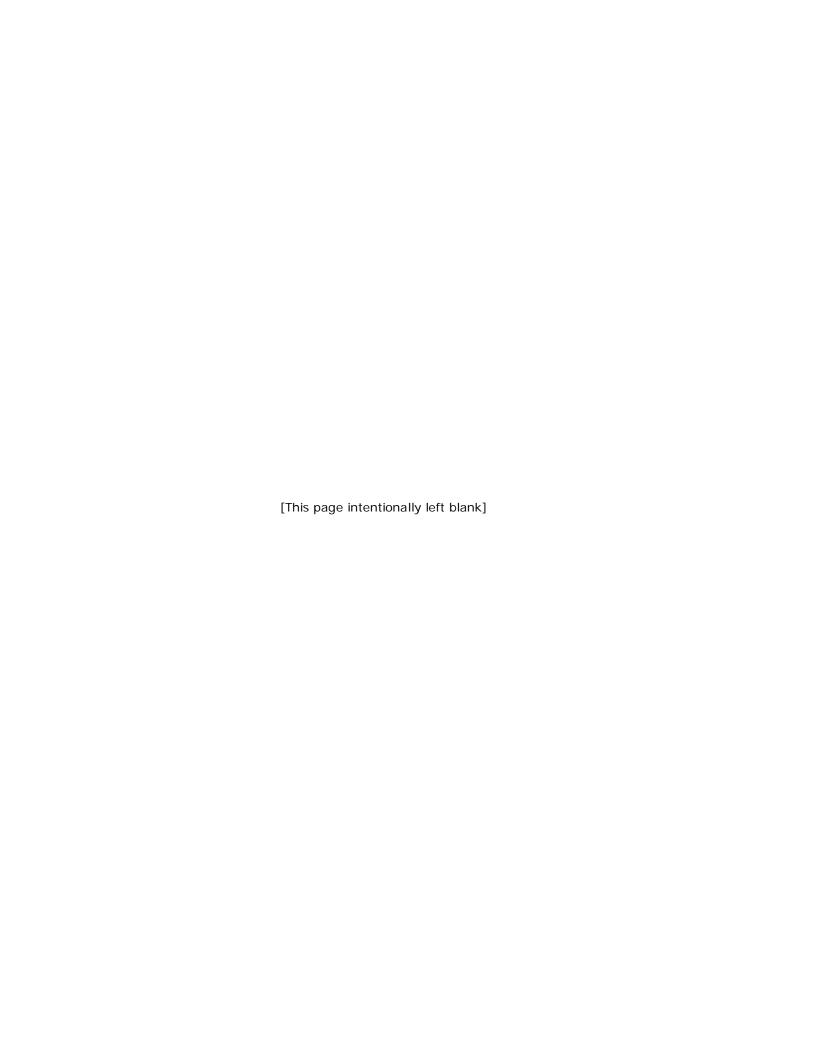
PROJECT	Туре	Authorized Budget	Proj. Spending thru FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	' FY18	Total FY14-18	BEYOND FY18
Systemwide NRV Program	Non-Revenue Vehicles	\$ 36.04	\$ 8.70	\$ 12.13	\$ 4.21	\$ 2.89	\$ 4.25	\$ 3.86	\$ 27.34	\$ -
Customer Service Phone System	Communications	1.75	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police Talkback Boxes	Communications	0.18	0.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Systemw ide Radio Improvements	Communications	69.14	67.22	1.93	-	-	-	-	1.93	-
Systemw ide Fire Suppression Systems	Facilities	4.20	0.07	0.50	2.45	1.18	-	-	4.13	-
Operations Facilities Upgrades	Facilities	5.61	3.75	0.32	0.35	0.40	0.46	0.33	1.86	-
Parking System Upgrades	Facilities	9.09	3.59	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.50	-
Bridge Program	Bridges	353.20	21.01	62.97	73.19	60.63	57.31	78.09	332.19	-
Station Management Project - Phase I	Fare Equipment	191.16	184.53	6.64	-	-	-	-	6.64	-
Station Management Project - Phase II	Fare Equipment	18.00	1.48	5.37	6.15	5.00	-	-	16.52	-
Misc. Project Closeout Costs	Technology/Other	3.42	2.11	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.51	1.31	-
Capital Maintenance Improvements	Technology/Other	8.67	-	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.17	8.67	-
Misc. Capital Projects	Technology/Other	0.59	0.05	0.01	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.23	0.54	-
Computer Tech. Upgrades	Technology/Other	18.91	9.12	9.79	-	-	-	-	9.79	-
HR Business Continuity	Technology/Other	0.25	0.08	0.17	-	-	-	-	0.17	-
Bid/Dispatch System	Technology/Other	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	1.50	1.50	-
Independent Engineering Review	Technology/Other	10.49	4.58	0.33	0.30	0.30	0.22	4.77	5.91	-
Bond Costs	Technology/Other	23.19	22.20	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	-
Unified Planning Work Program	Technology/Other	5.17	2.96	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.11	2.21	-
Wayfinding Program	Accessibility	20.00	4.73	1.02	-	-	6.25	8.00	15.27	-
Accessibility Program	Accessibility	25.65	11.87	5.22	6.29	2.28	-	-	13.78	-
Systemwide Enhancements	Enhancements	25.74	14.35	5.39	4.07	1.93	-	-	11.39	-
Daily Operations Resource Management (SDMS)	Enhancements	2.20	-	1.40	0.40	0.40	-	-	2.20	-
Train & Bus Arrival Announcement System	Enhancements	6.00	1.77	1.07	1.50	1.65	-	-	4.23	-
Maintenance Facilities Upgrades	Enhancements	8.00	5.55	0.75	0.83	0.87	-	-	2.45	-
Bicycle Enhancements	Enhancements	0.59	0.49	0.10	-	-	-	-	0.10	-
Environmental Compliance Management	Enhancements	11.64	8.92	1.53	1.01	0.19	-	-	2.73	-
Groundw ater Remediation	Enhancements	4.97	0.94	1.49	2.54	-	-	-	4.03	-
Remediation Projects	Enhancements	33.76	29.03	0.93	0.63	0.90	0.95	1.33	4.74	-
FY08 Homeland Security Funds [EOPSS]	Enhancements	28.55	22.51	3.99	2.05	-	-	-	6.03	-
FY09 Homeland Security Funds	Enhancements	29.26	12.57	7.41	6.88	2.41	-	-	16.69	-
FY10 Homeland Security Funds	Enhancements	21.14	7.53	6.56	4.30	2.75	-	-	13.61	-
FY11 Homeland Security Funds	Enhancements	10.51	2.23	3.44	2.62	1.92	0.24	0.06	8.28	-
FY12 Homeland Security Funds	Enhancements	6.60	-	-	3.20	2.40	1.00	-	6.60	-
MBTA Power, Facilities & Operations	21st-Century Transportation Plan	300.00	-	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	300.00	-
Modernization Pilot Projects	21st-Century Transportation Plan	200.00	-	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	200.00	-
South Station Expansion	21st-Century Transportation Plan	850.00	-	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	850.00	-
MBTA Systemwide Fencing	Stimulus Bill Projects	3.80	3.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enhanced Bicycle Parking Facilities	Stimulus Bill Projects	6.01	6.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MBTA Operating Assistance	Stimulus Bill Projects	18.07	18.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renew able Wind Energy Project (TIGGER)	Stimulus Bill Projects	2.73	2.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revere Transit Plaza	Stimulus Bill Projects	20.00	20.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL SYSTEMWIDE PROJECTS		\$ 2,395,77	\$ 506.47	\$ 414.15	\$ 396.78	\$ 361.92	\$ 344.50	\$ 371.94	\$ 1.889.30	\$ -



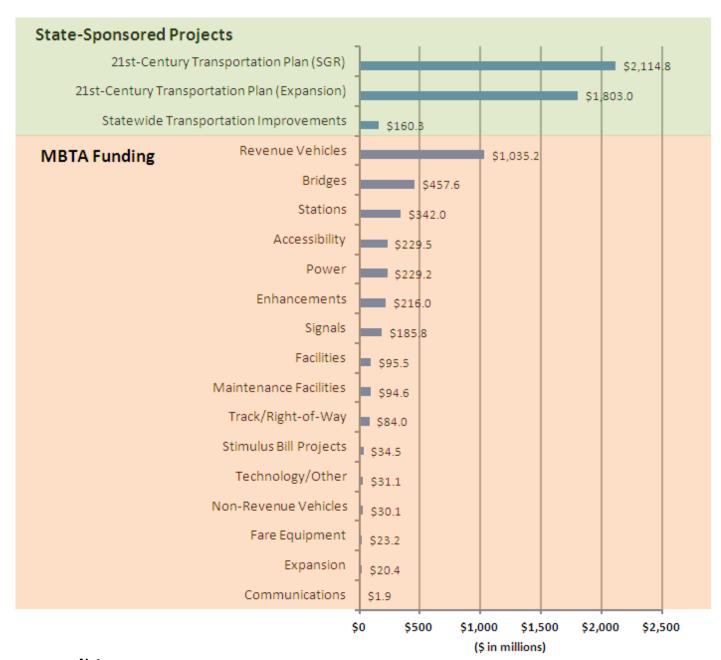
Capital Investment Program

FY2014 — FY2018

BY ASSET CATEGORY

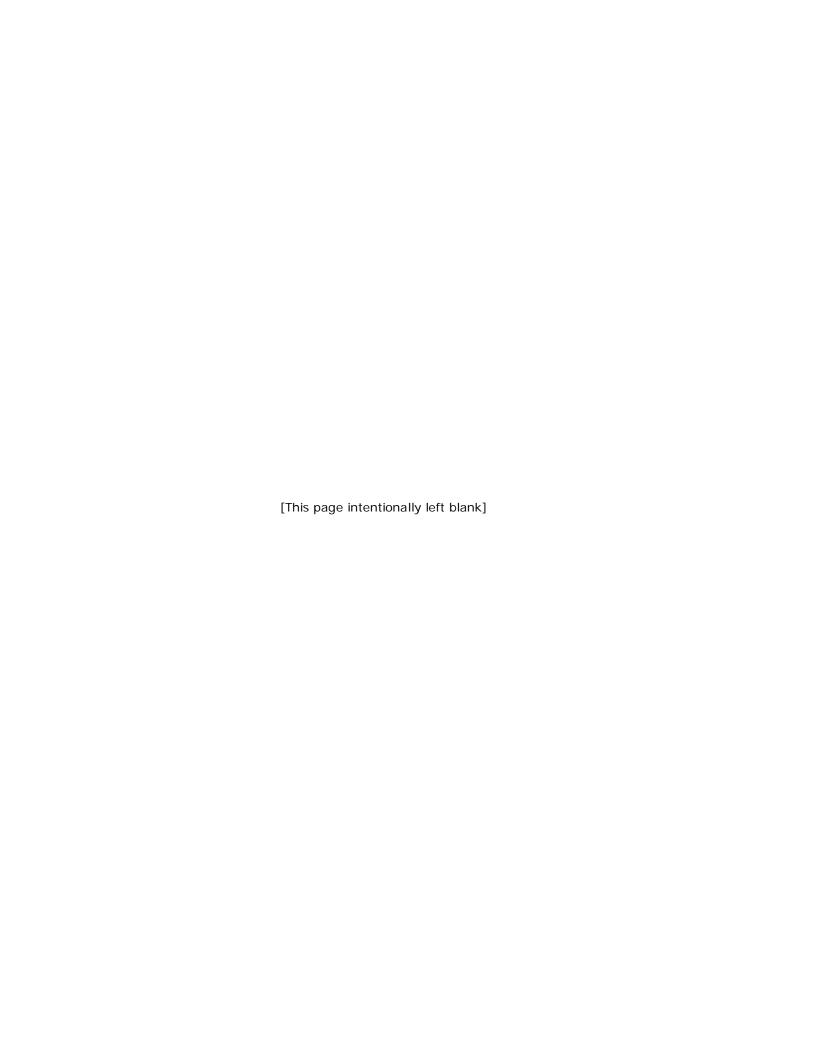


MBTA Capital Investment Program (FY14-FY18) By Asset Category



Notes:

- Sum of all categories is 100%
- The 21st-Century Transportation Plan includes MBTA SGR and Expansion projects. The MBTA SGR projects include actions such as the procurement of new vehicles, the rehab of stations and facilities, and upgrades to signals, power and track systems. The expansion projects include South Coast Rail and the Green Line Extension.



CHAPTER 1

REVENUE VEHICLES

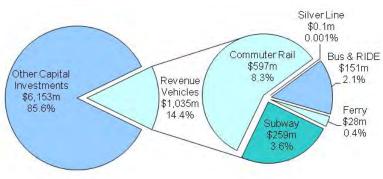
PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The revenue vehicle fleet is one of the most visible and important components of the MBTA service network. These are the trains, buses, ferries and other vehicles that passengers board every day. The MBTA's fleet is composed of more than 2,600 revenue vehicles as detailed below.

The MBTA adheres to a general standard lifecycle of at least 25 years for rapid transit and light rail vehicles, 25 years for commuter rail locomotives, 25 to 30 years for commuter rail coaches, and 12 years for buses. Scheduled major overhauls, maintenance, and planned retirements help these fleets reach their useful life and maintain their reliability by preventing the unwarranted consumption of resources.

The current program dedicates \$1.04 billion to revenue vehicles, primarily for fleet procurement and overhaul programs. revenue vehicle program represents 14.4% of the total Capital Investment Program, the largest share of any programmatic area, and is composed primarily of reinvestment in subway, commuter rail and bus fleets. In keeping with the MBTA's commitment upgrade its bus service, the

Revenue Vehicles Funding



Authority has acquired 310 ultra low sulfur diesel vehicles. Other efforts in this program also include major component replacements on the Orange and Red Lines. Furthermore, the procurement of 94 new cars for the Blue Line contributed to modernize and expand the subway fleet.

Activity within the commuter rail vehicle program includes procurement of new locomotives and coaches as well as midlife overhaul for several locomotive and coach fleets. It is anticipated that the needs of the commuter rail fleet will represent a more significant portion of the Capital Investment Program in the future.

REVENUE VEHICLES — SUBWAY

The MBTA subway system consists of four transit lines. The Red, Blue, and Orange lines are referred to as heavy rail, whereby the Green Line is light rail. Each of the lines has a distinct fleet of vehicles (in some cases more than one fleet per line). These individual fleets are assigned a number by the MBTA.

The Red Line fleet is made up of 220 cars of three separate fleets. They include 76 Pullman Standard No. 1 cars, 58 UTDC No. 2 cars, and 86 Bombardier No. 3 cars. Preventive maintenance



inspections occur every 8,500 miles for the No. 1 and No. 2 cars, and every 15,000 miles for the No. 3 cars.

Up until 2009, the Blue Line fleet was comprised of Hawker-Siddeley No. 4 cars, which are now retired. Between 2007 and 2009 the Authority acquired new Siemens No. 5 cars. The Blue Line currently has a fleet size of 94 No. 5 cars.

The Orange Line fleet consists of 120 Hawker-Siddeley No. 12 series cars. Preventive maintenance inspections on these vehicles occur on a 90-day interval and every 12,000 miles.

	MRT	A Heavy/Light Rail	Revenue Ve	hicle Fleets		
Line	Fleet Name	Service Dates	Rebuilt	Average Age	Quantity	Qty. by Line
Red Line			<u>.</u>	_		
Red	No. 1 Fleet	1969-70	1985-88	43	76	
Red	No. 2 Fleet	1987-89	Ongoing	25	58	220
Red	No. 3 Fleet	1993-94	-	18	86	
Blue Line						
Blue	No. 5 Fleet	2007-09	-	5	94	94
Orange L	ine					
Orange	No. 12 Fleet	1979-81	-	31	120	120
Green Lir	ne					
Green	PCC Cars	1946	1983, '05	66	10	
Green	No. 7 Fleet	1986-88	Ongoing	26	91	21/
Green	No. 7 Fleet	1997	-	15	20	216
Green	No. 8 Fleet	1999-2007	-	13	95	
Total Hea	avy and Light Ra	il Revenue Vehicle	s			630

As of March 2013

The Green Line fleet is made up of 216 light rail vehicles (LRVs): 111 Kinki-Sharyo No. 7 cars, 95 Breda No. 8 cars, and 10 active Presidents' Conference Committee (PCC) vehicles, which are the oldest fleet on MBTA property.

The useful life of subway rolling stock is at least 25 years or more (depending on the number of miles travelled). The MBTA subscribes to a philosophy of on-going preventive maintenance for light rail and heavy rail vehicles. This approach keeps the vehicles safe and reliable at a reasonable cost. Preventive maintenance will be needed for repairing major components such as floors, pantographs, couplers, HVAC, traction motors and overhead blower motors.

The major part of the subway vehicle capital program has been designated for the procurement of new fleets for the Green, Blue and Orange Lines. In addition, the Orange, Red, and parts of the Green Line fleets are undergoing major capital component replacements and overhauls.

FUNDED PROJECTS

The eight projects in the subway vehicle program replace vehicle fleets on the Blue, Red and Orange lines, perform major overhauls and component replacements for vehicle fleets, and supply the remaining fleets with minor component overhauls and preventive maintenance. All of the projects listed below (with the exception of the procurement efforts) represent preventive maintenance and will have a neutral effect on the operating budget. Note that all of the projects listed below for the Red and Orange lines reflect investments in existing fleets on these lines prior to the procurement of new fleets through the 21st-Century Transportation Plan (see page 15). These investments are necessary to ensure that existing fleets remain reliable as the MBTA proceeds with acquiring the new vehicles under the Plan.

☑ Red Line No. 1 Car Reinvestment

This project, currently in process, is performing a component exchange on the Red Line No. 1 cars to ensure continued vehicle reliability and to extend vehicle service life.

☑ Red Line No. 2 Car Overhaul

The purpose of this project is to perform a full midlife overhaul of the No. 2 vehicles. This program will maintain major systems in a state of good repair and ensure the vehicle fulfills its useful life.

☑ Red Line No. 3 Car Upgrade

This project funds the procurement, removal, and reinstallation of lithium batteries, including the replacement of the controller circuit cards and related software. In addition, the project will replace the monitoring terminal units (MTUs) in control cars. The main objective of this project is to ensure the reliability of the No. 3 vehicle fleet.

☑ Green Line No. 7 Car Midlife Overhaul

This project encompasses a number of component repair and replacement efforts for the Green Line No. 7 fleet. The scope includes replacing and adjusting the obstruction-sensing system on the car doors, modifying the wheel profile to minimize wear on the track, upgrading and repairing the coupler support rods and spherical bearings, reengineering and upgrading the brake actuators, and replacing vehicle roofs. This project is an expansion of the No. 7 fleet modification program.

☑ Green Line No. 8 Cars (Low-Floor) Upgrades

This project will fund the upgrade of various components of the low-floor Green Line (No. 8) cars

☑ Orange Line No. 12 Car Capital Reinvestment

This project funds the overhaul of the suspension system and the replacement of the propulsion cam controllers for the entire Orange Line fleet. This will ensure continued vehicle reliability and allow the vehicles to reach their full service life.

☑ Blue Line No. 5 Car Procurement

This project funded the procurement of 94 new Blue Line cars, allowing for six-car train service and increased capacity on the Blue Line. This procurement increased the overall size of the Blue Line fleet and has resulted in better service, passenger comfort, and reliability.

☑ Various Vehicles Projects including a Dynamic Envelope Study (for the Orange, Red and Green Lines)

With new car designs being developed, including roof mounted HVAC units and gap mitigation devices, builders will need accurate dynamic clearance envelope dimensions to assure compatibility with the infrastructure. The Dynamic Envelop Study project funds a modern approach to right-of-way (ROW) clearance measurement. Also, a model can be provided that will clearly define overhead, sidewall, platform and undercar clearances.

Subway Revenue Vehicles Projects (\$ in millions)

PROJECT	Authorized Budget	Proj. Spending thru FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	' FY18	Total FY14-18	BEYOND FY18
Red Line No. 1 Car Reinvestment	\$ 2.16	\$ -	\$ 1.08	\$ 1.08	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2.16	\$ -
Red Line No. 2 Car Selective Systems Overhaul	53.46	31.96	15.06	6.44	-	-	-	21.50	-
Red Line No. 3 Upgrade	8.70	6.42	0.93	0.75	0.60	-	-	2.28	-
Green Line No. 7 Car Selective Systems Overhaul	128.88	3.24	32.52	48.95	44.16	-	-	125.63	-
Green Line No. 8 Car Reliability Improvements Program	11.75	-	7.10	4.00	0.65	-	-	11.75	-
Orange Line Cars Reinvestment	11.00	10.93	0.06	-	-	-	-	0.06	-
Blue Line Car No. 5 - Procurement	207.35	193.96	13.38	-	-	-	-	13.38	-
Various Subway Vehicle Projects	83.26	1.51	26.33	29.56	25.87	-	-	81.76	-
Total Subway Vehicles	\$ 506.56	\$ 248.03	\$ 96.46	\$ 90.78	\$ 71.29	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 258.53	\$ -



REVENUE VEHICLES — COMMUTER RAIL

The commuter rail fleet consists of 409 passenger coaches and 81 locomotive units. The revenue locomotive fleet is composed of four major types:

- 17 model F40PH-2 locomotives (1978, 1980); this fleet was upgraded in 1989-90.
- 25 model F40PH-2C locomotives (1987-88); a midlife overhaul was completed in 2003.
- 12 model F40PHM-2C locomotives (1991, 1993); a midlife overhaul was completed in 2004
- 25 model GP40-MC locomotives (1997-98).
- 2 model MP36PH "UTA" locomotives (2011).

There are four series of coaches: the Pullman Standard fleet, the MBB fleet, the Bombardier fleet, and the Kawasaki fleet. The coach fleets are detailed below:

- 57 Pullman coaches (1979); a midlife overhaul was completed in 1996.
- 67 Messerschmitt-Bolkow-Blohm (MBB) coaches (1987-88). These coaches are equipped with toilet facilities. It is MBTA policy for every trainset to include one car with a functioning toilet system.
- 146 Bombardier cars (1987, 1989-90).
- 139 Kawasaki bi-level coaches (1990-91, 1997-98, 2001-02, 2005-06); an overhaul of the oldest coaches is currently underway.

Locomotives and coaches are typically considered to have a useful life cycle of 25 to 30 years. Generally, top-deck overhauls are scheduled for locomotives on a 6 to 6.5 year schedule. Vehicle midlife overhauls are usually conducted at 12.5 years and are designed to enable the vehicles to reach their full service life in terms of power performance and dependability. Locomotives and coaches are typically scheduled for replacement after the vehicles have reached their 25 to 30-year life expectancy.

MBTA Commuter Rail Revenue Vehicle Fleets											
Fleet Name	Service Dates	Rebuilt	Age	Quantity	Qty. by Type						
Locomotives											
F40PH-2 Locomotives	1978, 1980	1989-90	33, 35	17							
F40PH-2C Locomotives	1987-1988	2001-03	25-26	25							
F40PHM-2C Locomotives	1991, 1993	2003-04	20, 22	12	81						
GP40-MC Locomotives	1997-1998	1997	15-16	25							
MP36PH "UTA" Locomotives	2011 (Built in 2009)	-	4	2							
Coaches											
Pullman Coaches	1979	1996	34	57							
MBB Coaches	1987-1988	-	25-26	67							
Bombardier A Cars	1987	-	26	40							
Bombardier B Cars	1989-1990	-	23-24	106	409						
Bi-Level Kawasaki Coaches	1990-91	Ongoing	22-23	74							
Bi-Level Kawasaki Coaches	1997-98	Option	15-16	17							
Bi-Level Kawasaki Coaches	2001-02	-	11-12	15							
Bi-Level Kawasaki Coaches	2005-06	-	7-8	33							
Total Commuter Rail Vehicle	es			_	490						

As of March 2013

FUNDED PROJECTS

Capital projects for commuter rail vehicles include procurement and overhaul of locomotives and coaches. Procurements of new coaches for the Greenbush Commuter Rail project are listed in the System Expansion section of this document (Chapter 15). The overhaul projects represent normal preventive maintenance and will have a neutral impact on the Authority's operating budget.

☑ Commuter Rail Locomotives Top-Deck Overhaul:

GP40-MC Locomotives (25)

This effort funds the overhaul of 25 GP40-MC locomotives. Work consists of replacing rotating equipment such as power assemblies, turbochargers, camshafts, fuel injectors, pump compressors and fans. The completion of this overhaul will improve the service reliability of these units, help maintain on-time performance standards, and increase operating efficiency by reducing the number of failures.

☑ Coach Reliability and Safety Program (CRASP)

This project funds the overhaul of key components of the coach fleet. Included in this overhaul program are important safety components such as trucks, brakes, couplers, and draft gears, in addition to others such as air conditioning systems and toilets. The program encompasses approximately 270 coaches of the coach fleet.

☑ Commuter Rail Vehicle Improvement Program

This project supports high performance levels for the commuter rail fleet. This program will help to fund the procurement and/or rehabilitation of commuter rail locomotives and coaches, including top-deck and midlife overhaul work and other upgrades to vehicles.

☑ Locomotive Procurement (42)

This project funds the procurement of 42 locomotives, which will replace portions of the existing fleet while reducing emissions.

☑ Coach Procurement (75)

This project funds the procurement of 75 bi-level coaches. This project will allow the Authority to retire a portion of the coach fleet while increasing commuter rail passenger capacity.

☑ CTC, BTC-4 Kawasaki Coach Overhaul (75)

This project funds the full midlife overhaul of 75 bi-level Kawasaki coaches acquired in 1990-91. The overhaul work includes replacing and reconditioning trucks, couplers, HVAC system, electrical system, batteries and battery chargers, some interior fixtures and safety-emergency equipment.



597.22 \$

	Authorized	Proj. Spending						Total	BEYOND
PROJECT	Budget	thru FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY14-18	FY18
Top Deck Overhaul of (25) Locomotives	\$ 39.56	\$ 12.73	\$ 14.72	\$ 9.29	\$ 2.82	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26.83	\$ -
Locomotive & Coach Maintenance Program (CRASP)	47.64	36.23	7.07	4.34	-	-	-	11.41	-
Commuter Rail Vehicle Improvement Program	47.00	-	2.50	25.00	19.50	-	-	47.00	-
Locomotive Procurement	266.39	42.28	98.40	94.71	9.00	22.00	-	224.11	-
Coach Procurement - Hyundai Rotem (75 units)	232.30	56.80	35.15	84.97	29.00	11.08	15.30	175.50	-
Coach Overhaul - Kawasaki (75 units)	125 67	1.81	15 69	20.00	30.00	25.00	21 67	112 36	11 50

Commuter Rail Revenue Vehicles Projects (\$ in millions)

REVENUE VEHICLES — BUS

One of the MBTA's priorities is to improve bus service. This priority is reflected in the magnitude of current capital investment in bus fleets. By the end of 2006, almost two-thirds of the bus fleet had been replaced with 631 new vehicles. Hundreds of diesel buses from the 1980s had been retired, and the remaining fleets are undergoing a thorough overhaul. This program includes vehicles in the MBTA's bus, trackless trolley, and paratransit services (THE RIDE). The MBTA's bus and trackless trolley service operations consist of 191 routes. THE RIDE, a demand-responsive service for individuals with mental and physical disabilities, provides accessible service to 62 cities and towns in the MBTA service district.

149.85 \$ 173.53 \$ 238.31 \$

The MBTA's bus fleet currently consists of 987 active buses: 360 compressed natural gas (CNG) low-floor buses, 542 emission-controlled diesel buses, and 85 alternate power vehicles, which are composed of 28 electric trolley vehicles, 32 dual-mode buses, and 25 hybrid buses. All buses have the ability to provide automatic vehicle location information, via a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit, to passengers and to the Bus Operations Control Center to ensure frequent service and proper spacing between vehicles. In addition, they are equipped with "smart" location message signs and audio announcements, capable of informing

passengers of their location, the destination of the bus, the next station stop, intermodal transfers, and other useful information.

In 2003 the average age of the bus fleet was 14 years. By 2007 the average age of the bus fleet dropped to 5.7 years. Today, the average age of the bus fleet is over 7 years. In short, the MBTA's goal is to improve its bus fleet through new equipment, customer service initiatives, and increased reliability.



90.32 \$

The MBTA's maintenance strategy for the bus program is characterized by continuous and frequent preventive maintenance inspections, along with immediate, complete repairs of all defects using new parts. Part replacement is on a programmed schedule to prevent complete component failure. Power train overhauls are completed every 250,000-300,000 miles. This effort maximizes vehicle and component utilization by employing advanced preventive maintenance practices.

All 40-foot coaches and CNG vehicles have a 12-year useful life, and trackless trolleys have a 15-year useful life. All new buses operate on clean compressed natural gas or emission-controlled ultra-low sulfur diesel (ECD) engines, which are the most cost-effective and environmentally friendly propulsion technologies for the MBTA fleet. In addition, 843 vehicles for THE RIDE with useful lives of 6-7 years are included in the bus revenue vehicle fleet. The following is a roster of the MBTA's bus fleets:

Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) Buses

2001 New Flyer CNG Buses

These 15 40-foot buses were initially deployed on Phase I of the Silver Line. Today these buses are used on standard bus routes.

2003 Neoplan 60-foot Articulated CNG Buses

This 44-bus fleet entered service in 2003. These low-floor buses are 60 feet long and offer more seats and expanded capacity compared to a traditional 40-foot bus. 21 of these vehicles are used for Silver Line Phase I service.

2003 North American Bus Industries (NABI) CNG Buses

This fleet of 299 buses, which entered service in 2003, is fueled by clean-burning compressed natural gas, is air-conditioned, and offers low floors for easy boarding. These vehicles have allowed the Authority to replace hundreds of 1980s-vintage diesel buses.

Diesel Buses

1994-1995 "Zero-Series" TMC/Nova RTS

This 40-foot series is composed of 24 vehicles, which are equipped with both wheelchair lifts and air conditioning. The fleet has reached the end of its useful life.

2004 Neoplan Emission-Controlled Diesel (ECD) Buses

This group of 193 buses entered service in 2004, completing the retirement of buses purchased in the 1980s. This fleet is fueled by efficient engines running on ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel. Based on initial success of these buses, the Authority increased the initial 175 units by exercising its option for an additional 18 buses for a total of 193 low-floor ECD buses.

2006-2009 New Flyer Emission-Controlled Diesel (ECD) Buses

155 buses from this group entered service in 2006 and 2007. This package included an option for 155 additional buses delivered in 2008 and 2009. This option brought the total number of vehicles to 310 units. This fleet is fueled by engines running on ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel.

Alternative Power Buses

2004 Neoplan Electric Trolley Buses

This fleet of 28 trackless trolleys incorporates the new technology of smart bus features, a propulsion system powered by overhead catenary wires, and a low-floor design to accommodate all riders.

2004-2006 Neoplan 60-foot Dual-Mode Articulated Buses

This fleet of 32 vehicles is in service supporting Phase 2 of the Silver Line's Transitway and Airport Intermodal Transit Connector (AITC) with the Logan Airport facilities. The Authority, under FTA's guidance, entered a joint procurement arrangement with Massport for 8 of the 32 vehicles, to provide service to Boston's Logan Airport. The Authority will perform maintenance and operations of the vehicles under a separate agreement with Massport.

Each of these buses are powered by two 161 Hp Skoda Energo AC traction motors. Electrical power is provided from 600 vdc overhead wires in the transitway tunnel, and from a 746 kW Kaman Generator when on surface streets. The generator is driven by an emissions controlled, 500 Hp, Detroit Diesel, Series 60 Engine running on ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel with a diesel particulate filter.

2009 Hybrid Buses

25 New Flyer Hybrid buses were procured in 2009. 3 of these buses are used for the Phase I portion of the Silver Line.

	MBTA Bus Revenue Fleets												
Fleet Name	Service Dates	Rebuilt	Average Age	Quantity	Qty. by Type								
Compressed Natural Gas (CN	G) Vehicles												
New Flyer CNG 40-ft	2001	-	11	15									
NeoPlan CNG 60-ft (a)	2003	-	9	44	360								
NABI CNG 40-ft	2003	2012-12	9	299									
Diesel Vehicles													
"Zero-Series" 40-ft	1994-1995	2000	17-18	24									
NeoPlan ECD 40-ft	2004	Ongoing	8	193	542								
New Flyer ECD 40-ft	2006-2009	-	5-6	310									
Alternative Power Vehicles													
Electric Trolley Buses	2004	-	9	28									
Dual-Mode Articulated 60-ft	2004-2006	Planned	7-8	32	85								
New Flyer Hybrid 60-ft	2009	-	3	25									
Total Number of Vehicles		•	•		987								

As of March 2013

THE RIDE

As of August 2012, the Authority's paratransit program, THE RIDE, had a fleet of 421 sedans and taxis and 422 lift-equipped vans. The MBTA owns 68% of the fleet, which consists of 209 sedans (with a useful life of 6 years) and 363 vans (with a useful life of 7 years). The remaining 271 vehicles, or 32% of the fleet, are owned and maintained by three private firms. All preventative maintenance is performed by the three RIDE contractors.

THE RIDE Vehicle Fleets												
Ownership	Type of Vehicle	Type of Vehicle Quantity Qty										
MDTA overed	Sedans	209	F70	4.007								
MBTA-owned	Vans	572	68%									
	Sedans	142										
Contractor-owned	Vans	59	271	32%								
	Taxis											
Total RIDE Vehicl	Total RIDE Vehicles											

As of August 2012



FUNDED PROJECTS

The majority of spending in the four approved projects in the bus program is for the purchase of new buses and trackless trolleys. While most of these projects, including emission-controlled diesel buses, will have a neutral impact on operating costs, the CNG buses will have a negative impact on operating costs due to increased fuel and required maintenance costs.

☑ 310 New Emission-Controlled Diesel (ECD) Buses

This project funds the procurement of 310 ECD vehicles to continue the programmatic replacement of MBTA buses.

☑ Bus Fleet Rehab

This project will fund the overhaul of all buses procured through 2005.

☑ THE RIDE Vehicle Program

Under this category, the Authority has the option to allocate capital funds to procure a fleet of accessible paratransit vans and sedans.

☑ Bus System Improvements

This effort includes a number of projects aimed at improving bus operational efficiency including the CNG fuel efficiency project and the "No Start" Failure in Service reduction effort.

Bus Revenue Vehicles Projects (\$ in millions)

PROJECT	Authorized I Budget		Proj. Spending thru FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16		5 FY17		7 FY18		Total FY14-18	i	BEYOND FY18
310 ECD New Flyer 40' Buses	\$ 129.32	\$	115.00	\$	14.32	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	14.32	\$	-
Bus Overhaul Program	223.75		103.34		19.40		42.68		38.32		20.00		-		120.41		-
RIDE Vehicle Program	16.05		1.34		-		-		-		7.00		7.71		14.71		-
Bus Systems Improvements	1.65		-		-		-		-		-		1.65		1.65		-
Total Bus and RIDE Vehicles	\$ 370.77	\$	219.68	\$	33.72	\$	42.68	\$	38.32	\$	27.00	\$	9.36	\$	151.09	\$	-



REVENUE VEHICLES — SILVER LINE

The Silver Line, a Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system, provides service from Dudley Square, through downtown, South Station, the South Boston Seaport District, and to Logan Airport. When complete, the Silver Line will provide connections between Roxburv and job centers downtown, South Station, South Boston, and Logan Airport. Phase I, with service along Washington Street from Dudley Square in Roxbury to downtown Boston, opened in July 2002. Phase II, with service from South Station to the South Boston



Seaport District, Logan Airport, the new convention center, and the Boston Marine Industrial Park via a tunnel under Fort Point Channel, opened in December 2004.

All Silver Line vehicles have the ability to provide automatic vehicle location information, via a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit, to passengers and to the Bus Operations Control Center to ensure frequent service and proper spacing between vehicles. In addition, they are equipped with "smart" location message signs and audio announcements, capable of informing passengers of their location, the destination of the bus, the next station stop, intermodal transfers, and other useful information.

The following is the roster of MBTA's Silver Line vehicles:

2003 NeoPlan 60-foot Articulated CNG Buses

A fleet of 21 60-foot Neoplan articulated Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) buses currently provides service to Phase I of the Silver Line between downtown and Dudley Square, along the exclusive bus-only portions of Washington Street. These vehicles, acquired in 2003, are expected to have a useful life of 12 to 15 years (depending on the number of miles travelled). They are powered by clean-burning compressed natural gas, equipped with low floors for easy boarding, and are air-conditioned.

2004-2006 NeoPlan 60-foot Dual-Mode Articulated Buses

The Phase II portion of the Silver Line operates 32 dual-mode, diesel-electric, 60-foot articulated buses in the tunnel from South Station to South Boston and Logan Airport. This new fleet is in service supporting Phase II of the Silver Line's Transitway and Airport Intermodal Transit Connector (AITC) with the Logan Airport facilities. The Authority, under FTA's guidance, entered a joint procurement arrangement with Massport for 8 of the 32 vehicles, to provide service to Boston's Logan Airport. The Authority will perform maintenance and operations of the vehicles under a separate agreement with Massport.

Each vehicle is powered by two 161 Hp Skoda Energo AC traction motors. Electrical power is provided from 600 VDC overhead wires in the transitway tunnel, and from a 746 KW Kaman Generator when on surface streets. The generator is driven by an emissions controlled, 500 HP, Detroit Diesel, Series 60 Engine running on ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel with a diesel particulate filter.

2009 Hybrid Buses

3 of the 25 New Flyer Hybrid buses procured in 2009 are used for the Phase I portion of the Silver Line.

MBTA Silver Line Fleets													
Fleet Type	Silver Line Phase	Service Dates	Quantity										
NeoPlan CNG 60-ft	Phase I	2003	21										
Dual Mode Articulated 60-ft	Phase II	2004-2006	32										
New Flyer Hybrid 60-ft	Phase I	2009	3										
Total Number of Vehicles	, ,												

As of March 2013

FUNDED PROJECT

The only project in the Silver Line revenue vehicles program funded the procurement of vehicles for the Washington Street portion (Phase I) of the Silver Line. This project has been completed and had a neutral impact on the Authority's operating budget.

☑ Washington Street Replacement Vehicles (Phase I)

This procurement project funded the purchase of CNG-powered 60-foot articulated, low-floor accessible vehicles to provide Silver Line service between Dudley Square and downtown Boston. These vehicles are already in service, and at this point the project has been closed.

Silver Line Revenue Vehicles Projects (\$ in millions)

		Aut	horized	Pr	oj. Spending							Total	BEYOND
PROJECT		Bı	ıdget		thru FY13	FY14	FY1	5	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY14-18	FY18
Washington St. Vehi	cles (Phase I)	\$	13.30	\$	13.22	\$ 0.08	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.08	\$ -
Total Silver Line V	ehicles	\$	13.30	\$	13.22	\$ 0.08	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.08	\$ -



Courthouse Station (Silver Line)

REVENUE VEHICLES — FERRY SERVICE

The Authority will continue its focus on system reinvestment, which includes the replacement of vessels that operate the MBTA Harbor Express service. The MBTA operates ferry service on three routes between Boston, various points in the inner Boston Harbor, and three terminals on the South Shore. Two of the vessels are owned by the Authority, while the remaining 10 are owned by outside service contractors. Ferry terminals are located at Pemberton Point in Hull, Hewitt's Cove in Hingham, Fore River Shipyard in Quincy, Logan Airport, Charlestown Navy Yard, Rowes Wharf and Long Wharf in Boston.

MBTA Ferry Service Revenue Vessels													
Vessel	Service Date	Length	Pass. Capacity	Route	Qty.								
MBTA Owned													
Flying Cloud	1996	76′	149	F2/F2H	2								
Lightning	1996	76′	149	F2/F2H	2								
Contracted Service													
Bostonian II	1979	57′	149	F4									
Edward Rowe Snow	1982	58′	190	F4									
Anna	1983	61′	149	F4									
Massachusetts	1988	88′	346	F1									
Matthew J. Hughes	1990	111′	348	F1									
Nora Vittoria	1998	110′	400	F1	10								
Aurora	1999	122′	400	F1									
Voyager III	1999	96.1′	325	F2/F2H									
Back-up Vessels													
James Doherty	1996	100′	348	F1									
Salacia	2000	155′	600	F1									
Total Number of Vess	els				12								

F	Ferry Service Routes										
F1	Hingham – Boston										
F2	Quincy – Boston										
F2	Quincy – Logan										
F2H	Hull – Boston										
F4	Charlestown - Boston										



As of August 2012

FUNDED PROJECTS

The spending in the approved projects is for the overhaul of engines, replacement of vessels and enhancement of docks, buildings and other supporting infrastructure.

☑ Ferry System Improvements

This project funds a variety of efforts aimed at improving ferry services including docking facility refurbishment.

☑ Boat Engine Overhaul Program

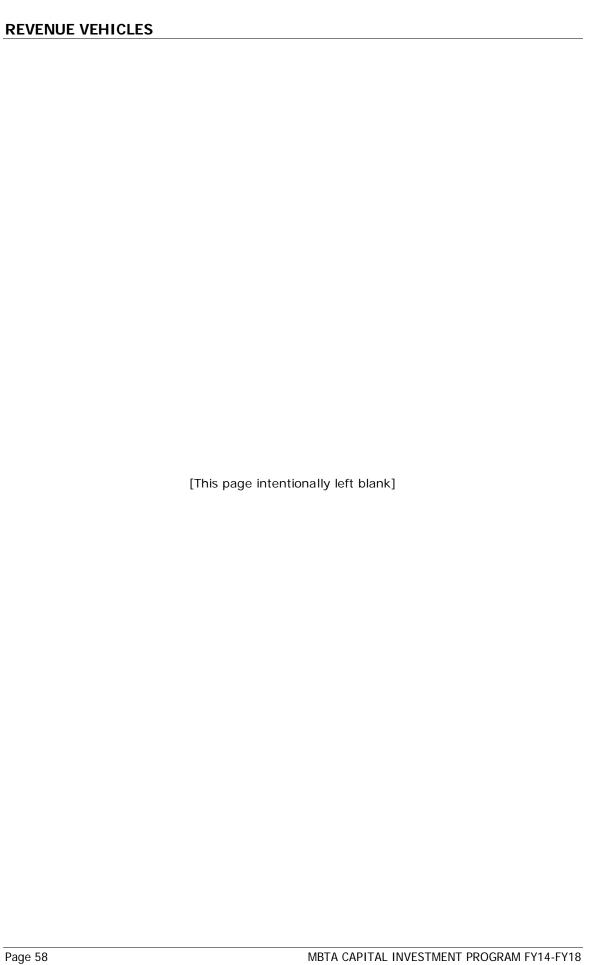
This project funds labor cost and the procurement of parts for ferry engine overhauls.

☑ High-Speed Ferry Procurement for MBTA Harbor Express Service

This project funds the procurement of a high-speed catamaran for MBTA Harbor Express serving Quincy, Hull, Boston and Logan Airport.

Ferry Revenue Vehicles Projects (\$ in millions)

	Autho	orized	Pro	oj. Spending						Total	BEYOND
PROJECT	Bud	dget	1	thru FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY14-18	FY18
Ferry System Improvements	\$	17.45	\$	3.91	\$ 1.16	\$ 2.12	\$ 5.57	\$ 4.32	\$ 0.37	\$ 13.54	\$ -
Boat Engine Overhaul Program		2.91		1.70	0.50	0.50	0.20	-	-	1.20	-
Catamaran for Quincy Harbor		13.58		0.00	5.70	7.87	-	-	-	13.57	-
Total Ferry Boats	\$	33.93	\$	5.61	\$ 7.36	\$ 10.49	\$ 5.77	\$ 4.32	\$ 0.37	\$ 28.31	\$ -



CHAPTER 2-

NON-REVENUE VEHICLES

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

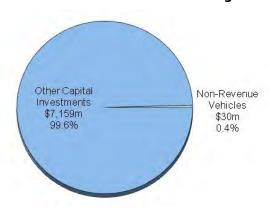
To respond to emergencies, perform maintenance work, keep the system safe for passengers, and to engage in major construction work, the MBTA operates a large fleet of vehicles and work equipment not used to transport passengers. Maintenance service calls, safety-critical situations, field supervision, revenue collection, repair projects, and system upgrade efforts occur throughout the MBTA's service district and metropolitan Boston. Non-revenue vehicles and equipment support the entire range of Authority operations.

The Authority owns a fleet of over 1,000 non-revenue vehicles. The types of non-revenue vehicles vary greatly, and include rail-mounted and rubber-tired cars, trucks, sedans, police

cruisers, snow plows, track geometry cars, brush cutters, and spreaders. Maintenance-of-way equipment includes crane, bucket, cable, platform, and snow-fighting trucks. Rubber-tired construction equipment includes front-end loaders, backhoes, cranes, and other vehicles.

In addition to vehicles, the MBTA also owns and maintains non-revenue equipment. These include loaders, trailers, pumps, tractors, air compressors, portable light plants, and other equipment. Under the current capital program The Authority plans to invest \$30 million in non-revenue vehicles. This represents 0.4% of the total Capital Investment Program

Non-Revenue Vehicles Funding



SYSTEMWIDE NON-REVENUE VEHICLES

Non-revenue vehicles used to maintain the infrastructure supporting the MBTA's transit services, rights-of-way, signals, power, and other equipment include rail-mounted (or ontrack) machines such as GLP (generator, lift, and pump) cars, emergency response vehicles, track geometry cars, dump cars, wire cars, flat cars, cranes, tampers, box cars, ballast regulator cars, tie handlers, brush cutters, and clearance cars. These vehicles have various service lives, ranging from 7 years to 20 years. The ability to perform maintenance, respond quickly to service problems, and react to safety issues is critical, and the condition of the fleet that supports these activities is a major component for success.

Rapid Transit Work Cars

MBTA operations and maintenance personnel employ 46 assorted rapid transit work cars: box cars, re-railing cars, clearance cars, cranes, flat cars, snow plows, and wire cars. The useful life of these cars ranges from 7 to approximately 40 years.

Commuter Rail Work Cars

The Authority's commuter rail service provider, Massachusetts Bay Commuter Rail, operates 333 non-revenue vehicles, including hi-rail trucks, snow plows, and pickup trucks, as well as maintenance-of-way equipment.

Bus Operations, Construction, and Systemwide Vehicles

Bus Operations maintains a pool of 570 assorted vehicles for signal crews, power maintenance personnel, track crews, and administrative functions. In addition, this pool includes heavy construction machinery used by the Design and Construction Directorate, and bus tow trucks capable of towing 40- and 60-foot buses.

MBTA Police Department Vehicles

The MBTA Police Department utilizes a fleet of approximately 100 police cruisers, motorcycles, and other safety equipment.



FUNDED PROJECTS

Given the size and complexity of the non-revenue vehicle and equipment inventory, the Capital Investment Program allocates funds to a systemwide plan for programming the normal replacement of equipment over its life cycle. These funded projects represent normal replacement of assets and will have a neutral impact on the operating budget.

☑ Systemwide Non-Revenue Vehicle Program

Based on a comprehensive fleet plan that prioritizes future ongoing replacement needs for all modes, this project provides funding for the fleet of more than 1,000 systemwide non-revenue vehicles and equipment.

☑ Snow Fighting Equipment

This project funds the replacement of aging snow-fighting equipment.

Systemwide Non-Revenue Vehicles Projects (\$ in millions)

	Aut	horized	Pr	oj. Spending						Total	BEYOND
PROJECT	В	udget		thru FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY14-18	FY18
Systemwide NRV Program	\$	36.04	\$	8.70	\$ 12.13	\$ 4.21	\$ 2.89	\$ 4.25	\$ 3.86	\$ 27.34	\$ -
Snow Fighting Equipment		3.58		0.85	-	-	1.00	1.73	-	2.73	-
Total System Non-Rev Vehicles	\$	39.61	\$	9.55	\$ 12.13	\$ 4.21	\$ 3.89	\$ 5.98	\$ 3.86	\$ 30.07	\$ -





CHAPTER 3-

TRACK/RIGHT-OF-WAY

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

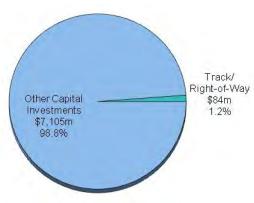
The MBTA currently operates light and heavy rail transit on 191 miles of track. The commuter rail system is operated on over 650 miles of track. On each rail line, replacement efforts are programmed for different segments based upon geographic location or type of track construction.

The right-of-way (ROW) generally consists of the actual steel rails of the track, rock or dirt ballast that act as the flat foundation for the track, and concrete or timber ties running perpendicular to the rails. In general, this infrastructure has a useful life of 25 years.

Grade crossings, where automobile roads and pedestrian walkways intersect rail lines at the same level, have special maintenance and replacement needs, and are typically replaced as part of a stand-alone program.

The current program invests \$84 million towards track/right-of-way, which represents 1.2% of the total Capital Investment Program. The majority of capital funds are directed towards systematic maintenance of subway rights-of-way, while a smaller portion is allocated to replacement of rails and ties on the commuter rail system.

Tracks/Right-of-Way Funding



SUBWAY TRACK/RIGHT-OF-WAY

The MBTA subway system operates on 191 miles of track with a wide variety of construction types, rail ties, and overhead catenary systems. The track network includes 131 miles of revenue track and an additional 60 miles of non-revenue track within rail yards and other service areas. The right-of-way for heavy rail subway track often includes a highly electrified third rail running along the tracks through which subway cars receive traction power to move. These third rails have special maintenance needs, and are included in the Subway Signals program of this document (Chapter 4).

The Red Line operates over 45 miles of revenue track. Types of track construction vary from standard wood tie track to concrete floating slab, with variations of the two. The line includes timber tie track, concrete dual block tie track, direct fixation, and concrete floating slab track. The entire line is powered by third rail.



The Green Line (light rail) has a total of 46 revenue track miles. Although the track type varies throughout the Green Line, the majority of the line is a wood tie and ballast unit with some monoblock concrete tie track as well. The running rail on the line consists of both "T" rail and girder rail. The entire line is powered by overhead catenary.

The Orange Line operates over 22 miles of revenue track. The type of track construction varies. The track consists of timber tie track, direct fixation, and concrete floating slab track. The entire line is powered by third rail.

The Blue Line operates over 12 miles of revenue track. The type of track construction is primarily timber tie; however, sections of the track are monoblock concrete tie track. Throughout the Blue Line a combination of overhead catenary lines and third rail power the line

Streetcar grade crossings have a useful life ranging from 12 to 15 years. Since portions of the Green Line are at street level and cross automobile traffic, there are 64 grade crossings along the Green Line and other crossings within MBTA maintenance facilities. The subway fleets operate over 1 million feet of mainline-ballasted track and over 400,000 feet of yard-ballasted track. The MBTA has approximately 560 mainline turnouts (sections of track which "turn out" from the main line), which have useful lives ranging from 4 to 25 years. There are 675 total yard turnouts and equipment, whose useful lives range from 8 to 25 years. The majority of the funding is programmed for systemwide work throughout the rapid transit system.

	MBTA Subway Tra	ck & Right-o	of-Way		
Line	Power Source	Route* M	liles-Km	Revenue Len	
		Miles	Km	Miles	Km
Red	Third Rail	21	34	45	72
Red (a)	Overhead Wire	3	5	6	10
Green	Overhead Catenary	23 (b)	37	46	74
Orange	Third Rail	11	18	22	35
Blue	Overhead Catenary and Third Rail	6	10	12	19
Total	·	67	108	131	211

^{*}One way, non duplicative.

Note: 1 mile = 1.609344 km.

FUNDED PROJECTS

Currently, funding is available for three projects in this capital program for the Subway Track/ROW program. These projects will have positive impacts on the operating budget; conversely, failure to complete these projects will have a negative impact on the Authority's operating budget.

☑ Green Line Frog Replacement Program

The project will include the survey, design and fieldwork necessary to replace existing frogs (to enable crossovers between tracks) throughout the Green Line. This includes the central subway, surface line and the Highland Branch.

☑ Switch Replacement and Track Reconstruction

The project will fund replacement of mechanical switches and track segments for the subway system.

☑ Systemwide Track Maintenance Program

This project represents funding that has been set aside to address on-going subway track infrastructure needs.

Subway Track/ROW Projects (\$ in millions)

PROJECT	thorized udget	oj. Spending thru FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	Total FY14-18	E	BEYOND FY18
Green Line Frog Replacement Program	\$ 5.00	\$ -	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 5.00	\$	-
Yard Switch Replacement & Track Reconstruction	16.00	-	5.70	4.30	4.50	1.20	0.30	16.00		-
Systemwide Track Upgrades	58.52	28.55	15.00	14.97	-	-	-	29.97		-
Total Subway Track/ROW	\$ 79.52	\$ 28.55	\$ 21.70	\$ 20.27	\$ 5.50	\$ 2.20	\$ 1.30	\$ 50.97	\$	-

⁽a) Mattapan-Ashmont Trolley Segment.

⁽b) Route miles distributed as follows: B-Line: 4, C-Line: 3, D-Line: 9, Outer E-Line: 2, Inner E-Line:

^{1,} Subway: 4.

COMMUTER RAIL TRACK/RIGHT-OF-WAY

Commuter rail rights-of-way consist of rail, wooden crossties, grade crossings, and fencing. The commuter rail system operates on a vast network of over 650 miles of track, 1.5 million timber ties, and 295 grade crossings stretching across eastern Massachusetts.

Rail on the commuter rail system can be expected to last approximately 40 years, although curved rail has a shorter life span due to increased friction from vehicles. The MBTA commuter rail system includes over 1,300 miles of metal rail.

Approximately 1.5 million timber crossties and switch timbers support the track network. Railroad crossties are renewed on a cyclical schedule that prevents failed ties from imposing speed restrictions and delaying trains. Railroad crossties usually have a life span of 25 to 30 years depending on a variety of mechanical and environmental factors. These crossties also require a renewal of approximately 48,000 crossties and 5,000 switch timbers annually.

Grade crossings are the most prominent fixtures of the commuter rail system. The Authority has 295 grade crossings on the commuter rail system, requiring a replacement program averaging 21 crossings per year.



The crossings ensure safety for both commuter rail passengers and highway motorists where roads and railroad tracks intersect. Grade crossings have a life expectancy of 12 years. The automatic protection equipment is maintained under the signal program.

A significant amount of commuter rail track maintenance is performed under the MBTA's commuter rail management contract and is primarily funded through the operating budget.

MBTA Commute	er Rail Tracks	S
	Revenue T	rack Length
	Miles	Km
North Lines		
Newburyport/Rockport	92	148
Haverhill	55	89
Lowell	51	82
Fitchburg	90	145
South Lines		
Greenbush	17	27
Plymouth/Kingston	32	51
Middleborough/Lakeville	47	76
Attleboro/Stoughton	116	187
Fairmount	19	31
Franklin	34	55
Needham	13	21
Worcester	89	143
Total	655	1,054

Note: 1 mile = 1.609344 km.

RECENTLY FUNDED PROJECTS

It is expected that the commuter rail track projects listed below will have a neutral impact on the operating budget.

☑ Old Colony Line Tie Replacement Project

This project will fund the replacement of railroad ties along the Old Colony corridor.

☑ Timber Tie Replacement at Interlocking - Attleboro

This project will fund the replacement of railroad ties at Interlocking in the Attleboro line.

☑ Worcester Line Rail Corridor Improvements

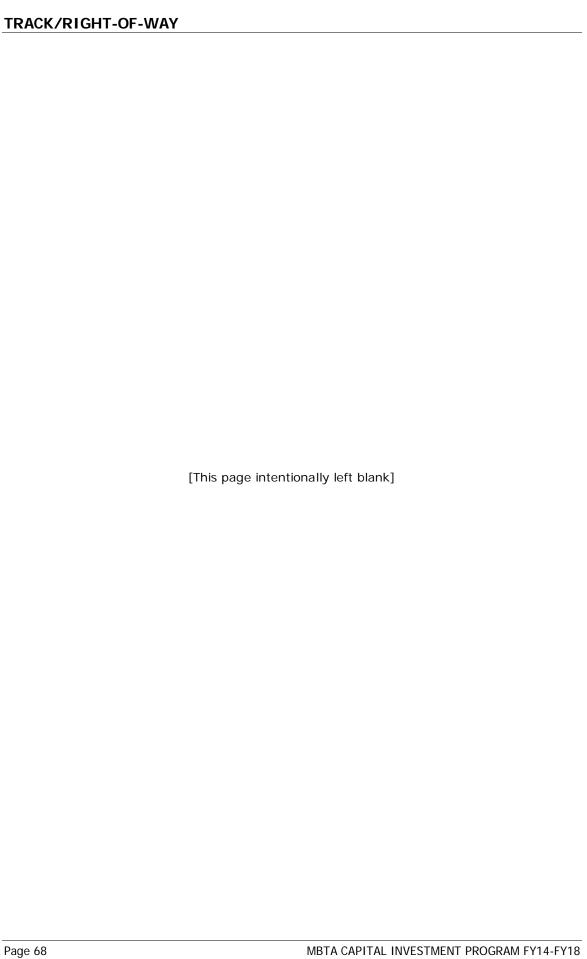
This project will fund the following actions on the Worcester Line: the relocation of dispatch control, the establishment of radio base stations, and track upgrades and maintenance.

☑ Haverhill Double Tracking

This project funded a study to evaluate the possibility of double tracking segments of the Haverhill Line.

Commuter Rail Track/ROW Project (\$ in millions)

PROJECT	thorized udget	j. Spending hru FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	Total FY14-18	BEYOND FY18
Old Colony Line Tie Replacement Project	\$ 84.33	\$ 72.54	\$ 11.79	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11.79	\$ -
Timber Tie Replacement at Interlocking - Attleboro Line	0.56	-	0.56	-	-	-	-	0.56	-
Worcester Line Rail Corridor Improvements	11.23	-	7.23	2.50	1.50	-	-	11.23	-
Haverhill Double Tracking	9.50	-	7.36	-	-	-	2.14	9.50	-
Total Commuter Rail Track/ROW	\$ 105.62	\$ 72.54	\$ 26.94	\$ 2.50	\$ 1.50	\$ -	\$ 2.14	\$ 33.08	\$ -



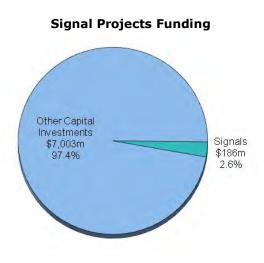
CHAPTER 4

SIGNALS

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Train control is critical to providing service in a complex rail system. The signal system's primary responsibility to control trains for efficient spacing makes it an integral part of a transit system. The signal system's goal is to maintain train separation while attempting to minimize headways and running times. To maintain proper train separation, principles for route integrity, speed control, and broken rail protection are employed in the design. These signal system aspects are thoroughly tested as part of the installation process and require ongoing maintenance.

The MBTA employs two basic types of signal design philosophies: Absolute Block Signaling (ABS), as installed on the Blue and Green Lines, and Automatic Train Control (ATC), as installed on the Red and Orange Lines. The ABS system uses alternating current (AC) circuits. On the Blue Line, train separation is maintained by the use of trip stops while on the Green Line, the operator has sole responsibility for adhering to signal aspects. The ATC system, in use on the Red and Orange Lines, uses audio frequency track circuits. This system allows the transmission of the maximum allowed speed to a semi-intelligent carborne subsystem. Maximum allowed speed is determined by civil restrictions as well as track conditions and is enforced by the wayside signal system in conjunction with the carborne subsystem.



With regard to implementation, signal systems use vital relays and processors that operate in a "fail-safe" mode. Non-vital systems act as an interface between the dispatcher and the vital systems. This equipment is housed in Central Instrument Rooms/Houses (CIR/H) and wayside cases or bungalows. This equipment, in turn, controls wayside equipment such as train approach lights, signals, switches, trip stops, and heaters.

This significant piece of MBTA infrastructure is absolutely crucial in supporting the safe and efficient operation of trains systemwide. The current program invests \$186 million for signals. The signal program represents 2.6% of the total capital program. The following section details some of these components and equipment.

Signal Systems Components (Shared by Commuter Rail and Subway)

Switches, Crossovers, and Switch Heaters

Switches and crossovers are incorporated in the track system to reroute trains. Both electric and hand throw switches are used. Switches that are used infrequently normally have a useful life of around 25 years. However, high-use switches that are thrown many times in daily operations have a useful life of 10 to 15 years. Switch heaters, which prevent freezing and keep switches functioning during the winter months, have a useful life ranging from one to five years, depending on location and frequency of use.

Signals/Wayside Lights

Wayside lights display a combination of signal aspects to communicate the status of the next track segment to the train operator. Signal housings have a useful life of approximately 20 years, while the bulbs inside last for only a few years. Future use of LED lamps will increase this life expectancy by up to 10 years, and will lower maintenance costs.

Track Circuits

The track circuit is the most vital part of the signal system and consists of a power source, a transformer or transmitter circuit, and a receiver or relay end. AC track circuits are used on the Blue and Green Lines as well as on all interlocking areas. Audio frequency track circuits, composed of a transmitter and receiver end, are used on the Red and Orange Lines. With intensive monthly maintenance, track circuits are expected to have a 20-year useful life.

Grade Crossing Signals

Grade crossing signals are used on the commuter rail network to warn automobile and pedestrian traffic of oncoming trains in locations where roads and highways cross railroad rights-of-way. The capital equipment at these intersections has a useful life of 20 years.



Signal System Components (Subway Only)

Train Stops and Train Stop Heaters

Train stops are utilized on the rapid transit lines to ensure compliance with restrictive conditions and have a useful life of 20 years. Train stop heaters allow the train stops to function normally in winter weather conditions and have a useful life of up to 5 years.

Third Rail Heaters

Third rail heaters are used to prevent the third rails from icing during winter months. The Authority utilizes over 540,000 feet of third rail heaters. All third rail heaters have a useful life of 2 to 5 years. In addition, there are 43,990 third rail heater insulators, which typically have a useful life of 5 years.

Train Approach Lights

Train Approach Lights are deployed on the rapid transit lines as a safety indicator for operations personnel on the right-of-way. With thorough maintenance, these lights can be expected to have a useful life of 20 years.



SUBWAY SIGNALS

The Authority's subway signal program consists of two types of control systems: the Absolute Block Signaling (ABS) and the Automatic Train Control (ATC). The Red and Orange Lines use an Automatic Train Control (ATC) system while the Blue and Green Lines utilize an Absolute Block Signal (ABS) type system. Each line consists of mainline and yards segments.

- The Red Line signal system consists of several yards and mainline segments. It is an ATC system, using vehicle systems and wayside controls to regulate train movement. There are a total of 135 switches, 210 signals, 16 instrument houses, 355 track circuits, 1,632 third rail heaters, 68 switch heaters, 2 train stop heaters, 2 train stops, 12 train approach lights, and 16 instrument houses. A large portion of the Red Line is above ground and exposed to the elements; consequently, a significant number of third rail heaters are needed on this line.
- The Green Line signal system is equipped with the ABS signal system; however, it does not utilize train stops. A total of 91 switches, 497 signals, 497 track circuits, and 40 switch heaters operate on the Green Line. Portions have been upgraded following the flood of 1996, including the segments from Brookline Village to Hynes Auditorium. The equipment between Haymarket and North Station was upgraded as part of the North Station Superstation Project. Science Park to Lechmere signals work is underway and near completion.
- The Orange Line utilizes a combination of ATC and wayside block signal systems. This line has a total of 107 switches, 199 wayside signals, 245 track circuits, 457 third rail heaters, 101 switch heaters, 34 train stop heaters, 17 train stops, 48 train approach lights, and 12

instrument houses. The signal system to the north from Chinatown to Oak Grove is about 25 years of age and is currently being replaced.

• The Blue Line has a total of 86 switches, 154 signals, 181 track circuits, 12 third rail heaters, 43 switch heaters, 145 trip stops each with two heaters, 74 train approach lights, and 8 instrument houses. The Blue Line is equipped with ABS and train stops and does not utilize on-board subsystems for train movement. Wonderland and Orient Heights along with the Main Line are being reconfigured to fit 6-car trains.



The signal equipment that interfaces with the Operations Control Center (OCC), bungalows/central instrument locations, wayside systems, and yard systems, are universal along the subway system. Each has a useful life of 25 years, with the exception of the OCC. The useful life of the OCC is based on availability of spare parts for computers, which have a life cycle of 5 years (for more information on the OCC, see the Communications section of this document in Chapter 5).

FUNDED PROJECTS

Currently, there are six funded subway signal projects underway. All signal projects listed below will have a positive impact on the Authority's operating budget by reducing the signal components' mean time between functional failures. With newer systems, equipment, and redundancy, the mean time to repair a failure will be substantially reduced. By keeping the number of failures and time needed for repairs low, overtime by operations personnel to

facilitate revenue service will be minimized. These benefits are somewhat offset by deferred replacements on the oldest portions of the signal systems, with the potential for outages increasing over time.

☑ Systemwide Signal Maintenance Program

This project represents funding that has been set aside to address subway signal infrastructure needs. The project will maintain and replace third rail heaters, signal lights, track circuitry, and cable plant across the subway system.

☑ SWR Subway installation

This project will fund a variety of enhancements related to the subway signal system.

☑ Red Line Signal Cable Replacement

This effort will fund the replacement of signal cables on various segments along the Red Line network.

☑ Green Line Lechmere Station Signalization

This effort provides improved signalization at the proposed Lechmere station.

☑ Columbia Junction

This project funds the installation of new switches, cables and track modules, which will increase service reliability at this critical junction on the Red Line.

☑ Orange Line North Signal System Upgrade

The scope of this project encompasses the design and installation of a state-of-the-art Automated Train Operating (ATO) system on the Orange Line from Chinatown to Oak Grove with interfaces at Wellington Yard and Chinatown. The new ATO system is compatible with the existing ATO system on the Southwest Corridor and the Orange Line fleet's ASC. This project incorporates a new communications link to the Operations Control Center (OCC). The project is currently under construction, and should last two more years. Service diversions are in place on some weeknights to allow this project to be completed.

Subway Signals Projects (\$ in millions)

PROJECT	Author Budg		Proj. Spending thru FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	Total FY14-18	l	BEYOND FY18
Systemwide Signal Upgrades	\$ 3	7.97	\$ 17.97	\$ 8.50	\$ 8.50	\$ 3.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20.00	\$	-
SWR Subw ay Installation	;	3.00	-	3.00	-	-	-	-	3.00		-
Red Line Signal Cable Replacement	29	9.00	-	5.00	12.00	8.00	4.00	-	29.00		-
Green Line Signals	4	4.03	0.24	12.15	11.80	8.73	6.68	4.44	43.79		-
Red Line Signals - Columbia Junction	9	1.77	13.28	34.72	41.64	2.13	-	-	78.49		-
Orange Line North Signal Upgrade	80	0.20	75.27	4.93	-	-	-	-	4.93		-
Total Subway Signals	\$ 28	5.97	\$ 106.77	\$ 68.29	\$ 73.93	\$ 21.86	\$ 10.68	\$ 4.44	\$ 179.20	\$	-

COMMUTER RAIL SIGNALS

The Authority's commuter rail signal system consists of over 480 miles of signalized track, 190 miles of aerial pole line, 80 interlockings, 10 train control machines, over 1,000 signal heads, 476 electric switches, and 200 grade crossings with automatic protection equipment. There are 35 bungalows and 52 bungalow/houses in the commuter rail signal system. These systems have a useful life of 25 years. Two systemwide signal units are the wayside system, and the OCC signal equipment. Both systems have a 25-year useful life.

Annual replacement of underground signal cable, aerial signal cable, electric switch machines and electric grade crossing mechanisms is required to assure a safe, reliable signal system with an efficient life cycle cost.

Signal maintenance is performed under the commuter rail management contract and is primarily funded by the operating budget.



FUNDED PROJECT

There are two commuter rail signal projects. These projects do not have a direct impact on the operating budget.

☑ Signal Systems Upgrades - Reading Junction to Fells

This project will upgrade the signal system between Reading Junction and Fells.

☑ Fitchburg Line Signal Upgrade

This project replaced the existing open-wire, telephone-based relay system on the Fitchburg commuter rail line from Willows to Fitchburg with a modern microprocessor-based code system. This project eliminated many of the signal-related delays on this line.

Commuter Rail Signals Projects (\$ in millions)

	Auth	orized	Pro	oj. Spending	EV4.4	EV4.5	EV46	D/47	EV40	Total	BEYOND
PROJECT	Bu	dget	1	thru FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY14-18	FY18
Signal System Upgrades - Reading Junction to Fells	\$	6.50	\$	-	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.50	\$ -	\$ 6.50	\$ -
Fitchburg Line Signal Upgrade		0.11		-	0.11	-	-	-	-	0.11	-
Total Commuter Rail Signals	\$	6.61	\$	-	\$ 2.11	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.50	\$ -	\$ 6.61	\$ -



CHAPTER 5-

COMMUNICATIONS

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

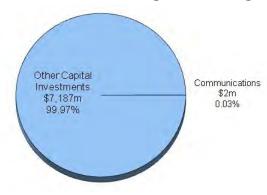
The MBTA Communications Department is responsible for a variety of low voltage systems. These responsibilities include maintaining an extensive inventory of equipment and overseeing contract preventative and corrective maintenance services for telecommunications, the Wide Area Network (WAN), two-way radio system, microwave links, emergency intercoms, public address systems, Light-Emitting Diode (LED) variable message signs, fire alarm systems, security systems, closed circuit television (CCTV) systems, Hub Monitoring and Control System (HMCS), and the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA II) system. The MBTA communications system also includes the Operations Control Center (OCC). Given the rapid evolution of technology, since these systems have been acquired and developed over time, they vary significantly in age and condition.

The current program dedicates \$3 million to funding for communications programs. This represents 0.03% of the total Capital Investment Program.

The Operations Control Center (OCC)

The OCC is one of the most automated transit control centers in the world. The OCC consists of proven state-of-the-art computer-based technology that allows real-time monitoring and supervisory control of the signal and communication systems for all four transit lines. The Bus Radio System Network is also integrated into the OCC communication system. The OCC has a useful life of 25 years.

Communications Programs Funding





Telephone Equipment and Services

The control equipment has an average useful life of 12 years, while office equipment has an average useful life of 4 years. The various components of these equipments include:

- Electronic key telephones, analog telephones, and ISDN telephones
- PENTA voice communications switch (controlling audio services for the subway and bus dispatchers)
- A wayside/emergency telephone network (pump rooms, emergency exits, vent shafts, bungalows, etc.)
- An elevator intercom system that provides elevator passengers with emergency communications within each elevator cab and at each elevator landing
- An emergency police call box system that provides passengers direct communications with the Transit Police
- A voice messaging system
- A network of special service circuits for communications applications
- A network of copper and fiber optic cables that connect every transit station (except street stops on the Green Line B,C, and E Branches)
- Over 4,500 voice and data leased telecommunications circuits

SCADA II

The SCADA II system monitors and controls life safety and mission critical equipment (emergency ventilation fans, fire alarms, generators, pump rooms, etc.) at remote locations via a programmable logic controller (PLC) based system. The PLC system has a useful life of 10 to 20 years, and includes:

- A main and a standby central processor
- Remote Control and Monitoring Workstations
- Programmable Logic Controllers (PLCs)
- Various routers, modems, switches, and hubs
- Remote control terminal cabinets

Systemwide Radio

The current two-way radio system is an analog system. This system is currently programmed for replacement with a new digital system. All such radios have a useful life of 7 years, with the exception of base stations and support equipment, which have a useful life of 25 years. The current system components include:

- Revenue vehicle radios (bus, heavy rail, and light rail)
- Non-revenue vehicle radios, including Transit Police vehicles
- Portable radios
- · Base stations, antenna network, leased antenna sites, and support equipment
- Audio recorders

A replacement project for the systemwide radio is in progress. This new system shall incorporate a digital trunking radio system that will replace the existing stationary, mobile, and portable radio equipment. The new radio system will incorporate computer aided dispatch (CAD) and automated vehicle location (AVL) systems for Bus Operations.

Wide Area Network

The Wide Area Network (WAN) provides a network of interconnected fiber optic and copper cables that is the communications medium between electronic devices throughout the MBTA's transit service district. The WAN also provides the hardware, known as edge equipment, to interface individual electronic devices into the network. Typical components include:

- Synchronous Optical Network (SONET) based transmission equipment
- · Global Positioning System (GPS) based timing system
- Pulse Coded Modulation (PCM) channel banks
- Network Management Software

Through ongoing efforts, the Communications Department is expanding the WAN to all facilities within the Authority. In 2008, the Communications Department installed fiber optic cable along the Mattapan High Speed Line to Ashmont Station. This provides the communications medium for the CCTV and public address/electronic sign systems at those stations.

Public Address/Electronic Sign System

The public address system is comprised of two major components. The first is the Public Address/Electronic Sign System Head End located at the Operations Control Center. The Public Address/Electronic Sign System Head End provides the user interface between the personnel located at both the OCC and the Bus OCC and the station public address systems. The Public Address/Electronic Sign System Head End performs live, pre-recorded, and ad-hoc audio and visual broadcasts.



The second component is the field public address systems. Each station has its own public address system that is comprised of station control units, power supplies, amplifiers, mixers, graphic equalizers, local microphones, and loud speakers. In an effort to enhance the intelligibility of public address announcements, the Communications Department performed speech intelligibility tests. With this information, acoustical studies were performed and a program was implemented to upgrade all of the transit station public address systems.

In addition to upgrading the audio portion of the public address system, 381 two-line electronic (LED) variable message signs have been procured and installed to provide a visual component of the audio broadcasts.

Fire Alarm, Security, and Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) Systems

The Communications Department maintains extensive Fire Alarm, Security, and Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) systems that consist of static and pan/tilt/zoom cameras, digital video recorders, encoders, decoders, magnetic locks, proximity card keyless entry, motion detectors, graphic annunciator panels, central reporting stations, and fire suppression systems located at transit stations and facilities. The CCTV system utilizes the Wide Area Network to provide live video images to the OCC, Bus OCC, Transit Police, and Hub Centers. Through a Memorandum of Understanding the Bus OCC can view images provided by the City of Boston Traffic Department (BTD), Mass Highway, and Massachusetts State Police.

FUNDED PROJECTS

Currently, a single funded communications projects is underway. The systemwide radio project will generate savings for the Authority's operating budget.

☑ Systemwide Radio Communications Project

This major project seeks to expand and overhaul the entire existing radio system and to replace the tunnel antenna system. The project deploys an upgraded digital system, taking advantage of 20 channels licensed by the Federal Communications Commission.

Communications Projects (\$ in millions)

PROJECT	Authorized Budget	Proj. Spending thru FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	' FY18	Total FY14-18	
Systemwide Radio Improvements	69.14	67.22	1.93	-	-	-	-	1.93	-
Total Systemwide Communications	\$ 69.14	\$ 67.22	\$ 1.93	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1.93	\$ -

CHAPTER 6-

POWER

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

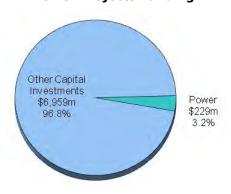
The MBTA's power program maintains one of the most complex, important, far-reaching, and expensive systems in the transportation network. Using power supplied by an outside utility, the MBTA transforms and distributes electricity over its own system to power the entire network of subway, trackless trolley, and light rail lines. This large and complex power system, complete with its own backup generation capabilities in a full-scale switching station in South Boston, includes millions of feet of cables, many substations, circuit breakers, switch boxes, switch heaters, manholes, ductiles (as well as storage facilities for cable and power equipment), switchboards, and circuit breakers. The power program also includes the catenary systems for the Green and Blue Lines, and the trackless trolley system.

The power program is also responsible for lighting at the ferry facilities located at Lovejoy Wharf, Hingham Shipyard, World Trade Center, Long Wharf, and the Charlestown Navy Yard. The commuter rail electrical network provides lighting and power for signal systems,

communication systems, lift bridges, buildings, stations, parking lots, maintenance facilities, layover facilities, and grade crossings.

The capital equipment in this power program is absolutely essential to operations: it supplies to subway trains and trolleys the traction power they need to move, to the signal systems the power needed to control the trains, and to the passengers and stations the power needed to turn on the lights and operate the elevators and escalators. The MBTA's power program, arguably one of the least visible elements to passengers, is one of the most complex, important, far-reaching,

Power Projects Funding



and expensive systems for the MBTA to maintain. The current program dedicates \$229 million toward power. Investment in power programs represents 3.2% of the Capital Investment Program.

SUBWAY POWER

Subway power covers all aspects of the Authority's heavy and light rail power needs.

Power Substations

The subway power division maintains substation equipment to convert 13.8kV AC transmission level power down to 600 volt DC distribution level power to feed third rail subway loads and 480-volt AC distribution power for passenger stations, vent shafts, and signal bungalows. This equipment is expected to last 30 years. In addition, the Green Line has track switch equipment, which has a useful life of 15 years.

Unit Substations

Details on unit substations vary widely depending on location and context, but all include systems necessary for transportation, specifically the signal feeds, and other systems that protect both customers and transit infrastructure alike. There are 50 unit substations along the subway/transitway system: 16 on the Red Line, 10 on the Green Line, 18 on the Orange Line, and 4 on the Blue Line. There are two unit substations on the Transitway. All substations are required to be within close proximity of the equipment they power and are exposed to severe environmental conditions. Components of substations include load break switches, 115kV oil circuit breakers (OCB), vacuum breaker conversion units, transformers, and distribution equipment. The useful life of a unit substation is 20 years.

Traction Power Substations

There are a total of 48 traction power substations throughout the subway system: 25 on the Red Line, 9 on the Green Line, 7 on the Orange Line, and 7 on the Blue Line. Traction power stations have a useful life of 20 years.

Cable

The MBTA has over 3 million feet of AC cable distributed along the four subway lines. All AC cable has a useful life of 40 years, except along the Green Line, where the useful life is 15 years. The Orange Line has over 600,000 feet of DC feeder cable, which has a useful life of 20 years. Also, there are 18 SWC MODs and cable on the Orange Line and these cables have a useful life of 15 years. The Green Line has about 750,000 feet of DC feeder cable. The useful life of the DC cable is 30 years.



Overhead Contact Systems (OCS)

Overhead Contact Systems (OCS) are located along the Green and Blue Lines, and on the Mattapan High Speed Line. These systems have a useful life of 20 years.

Passenger Station Low Voltage Switchgears

There are 54 passenger station low voltage switchgears along the heavy and light rail systems. Low voltage switchgears feed power to the subway signal system, pump rooms, car houses, escalators, elevators and other various areas of the Authority where power is required. These systems offer protection for customers, Authority equipment, and the system overall. Along the Red and Orange Lines, these systems also feed fire alarm systems, Amtrak and subway signal systems, ventilation, elevators, escalators, and a variety of other equipment. Passenger low voltage switchgears have useful lives ranging from 20 to 30 years.

FUNDED PROJECTS

The Authority has eleven funded projects under the subway power program. These projects will have a neutral impact on the Authority's operating costs.

☑ Red Line Traction Power Upgrades

The project involves a complete refurbishment of five traction power substations on the Red Line: Columbia, Tenean, Wollaston, North Quincy, and Quincy Center. In addition, the project replaces two open-faced/elevated DC breakers on the Red Line. This will improve safety for MBTA personnel and service reliability for passengers.

☑ Red Line DC Cable Upgrade Phase I Andrew-Kendall

This project will fund the replacement of 110,000 feet of 600V DC cables from Andrew Square Station to Kendall Station.

☑ Orange Line AC & DC Breaker Upgrade

This project will entail major refurbishment of AC and DC traction power equipment in four substations that supply power to the Orange Line north of Haymarket Station.

☑ Orange Line DC Cable Upgrade Ph 1 Back Bay - North

This effort will focus on the replacement of 110,000 feet of 600V DC cables from Back Bay Station to North Station.

☑ Green Line Power Study

The project funds a study of power needs and capacity on the Green Line based on use of the No. 8 car.

☑ Traction Power Substation Phase 1

This project will include the rehabilitation or replacement of traction power substations throughout the Orange Line, which have exceeded their useful life.

☑ Traction Power Substation Phases 2-4

This project will include the rehabilitation or replacement of traction power substations throughout the system (except for those along the Orange Line), which have exceeded their useful life.

☑ Highland Power Upgrade

This project funds the replacement of power cables along the Highland Branch as part of the track upgrade project.

☑ Unit Substation Upgrades

This program includes upgrades to unit substation in the Red Line (Alewife to Harvard) and the Green Line.

☑ Orange Line Infrastructure Improvements

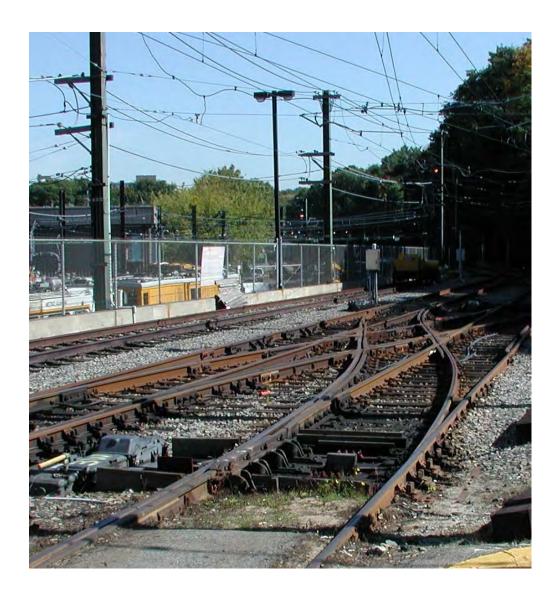
This program provides funding for various power projects and other infrastructure work, necessary for the operation of the next generation Orange Line vehicles.

☑ Power Program

This project will fund the overhaul of the jet engines at the South Boston power generation plant and other critical components.

Subway Power Projects (\$ in millions)

PROJECT	Authorized Budget	Proj. Spending thru FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	Y FY18	Total FY14-18	
Red Line Traction Pow er Upgrade	\$ 27.12	\$ 6.27	\$ 5.53	\$ 9.00	\$ 6.31	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20.84	\$ -
Red Line DC Cable Upgrade - Phase 1 [Andrew-Kendall]	28.51	-	4.77	11.30	10.43	2.00	-	28.51	-
Orange Line Traction Pow er Upgrade	43.27	17.00	14.79	11.47	-	-	-	26.27	-
Orange Line DC Cable Upgrade Ph 1 Back Bay - North	21.73	-	7.77	7.30	6.66	-	-	21.73	-
Green Line Pow er Study	4.94	1.01	3.38	0.55	-	-	-	3.93	-
Transformer Replacement Program - Phase 1 (Orange Lin	15.00	4.17	2.26	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.57	10.83	-
Transformer Replacement Program - Phases 2-4 (All mode	43.67	1.02	4.21	11.78	11.64	10.00	5.03	42.65	-
Highland Branch AC Cable Replacement	13.40	8.01	0.92	2.02	1.50	0.95	-	5.39	-
Unit Substation Upgrades	53.14	33.34	8.97	7.29	3.54	-	-	19.79	-
Orange Line Pow er Infrastructure Improvements	8.00	2.02	1.48	4.50	-	-	-	5.98	-
Pow er Program	21.66	6.76	11.41	3.48	-	-	-	14.89	-
Total Subway Power	\$ 280.43	\$ 79.61	\$ 65.50	\$ 70.69	\$ 42.08	\$ 14.95	\$ 7.60	\$ 200.82	\$ -



COMMUTER RAIL POWER

The commuter rail's electrical system provides lighting and power for signal systems, communication systems, bridges, buildings, stations, parking lots, maintenance facilities, layover facilities, and grade crossings. This system also provides redundant power at critical facilities and cables to operate mechanical power on the Beverly Drawbridge.

Signal Systems

The commuter rail power programs are responsible for maintaining 366 switch heaters and 24 gas switch heaters. The projected useful life for both switch and gas switch heaters is approximately 20-years.

Layover Facilities

Each layover facility control center, typically located at the end of commuter rail lines, has a 20-year useful life.



FUNDED PROJECTS

Currently, the Authority has not programmed capital projects for the commuter rail power program.

SYSTEMWIDE POWER

Systemwide power includes the main distribution system as well as the backup generators for all MBTA transit services. This section also covers the catenary system for the trackless trolley routes.

South Boston Power Complex Gas Turbines

The MBTA owns and maintains 2 emergency backup generators in South Boston. They exist primarily to provide power to the Authority's power grid if the power from the outside utility 115kV lines is lost. The jet turbine units and switch stations were built in the 1980s and provide backup power to 80% of the MBTA's transportation system. Each unit has a useful life of 25 years.

Supervisory Systems

The Power division maintains two supervisory control systems, which allow for continuous remote monitoring and control of all power facilities. The primary system, called SCADA (see more detailed description in the Communications section of this document in Chapter 5), employs two central computers that constantly poll all traction substations and present the received information on four workstation consoles located at Power Control. The backup system, called "One on One," employs a simplified system of point-to-point communication between microprocessors located at the Cabot Control Center and the field sites. The received data is mapped onto an array of lamps that are read by dispatch personnel. The system has a useful life of 25 years.

Substation Equipment

Traction power substation equipment is used to convert 13.8 kV AC transmission level power both to 600 volt DC distribution level power to feed third rail subway loads, and to 480 volt AC distribution power level for passenger stations, vent shafts, and signal bungalows. The equipment used in the process consists of 15 kV rated AC switchgear, rectifier transformers, DC rectifiers, 750 volt rated DC switchgear, unit power transformers, station batteries, and supervisory control units. Well-built and well-maintained substation equipment has a useful life of 25 to 30 years.

Unit Substations

There are 67 unit substations (USS) throughout the Authority. The substations are generally located in the subway station or facility it supports. Unit substations provide power to lights, vents, and fans. The USS loads vary widely and include systems necessary for transportation, specifically the signal feeds, and other systems that protect both the customers and the transportation system alike. Substations are required to be in close proximity of the equipment they power and as a result are exposed to adverse environmental elements. The useful life of a unit substation is 20 years.

FUNDED PROJECTS

There are two funded projects under systemwide power. These projects will have a positive impact on the operating budget.

☑ Trackless Trolley Overhead Replacement

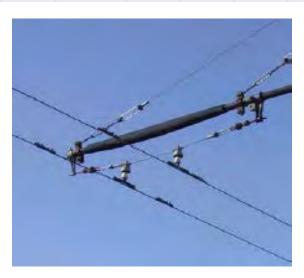
This effort funds the complete rebuilding of the Authority's Trackless Trolley Overhead System (OCS). Most of the work needed will take place in Cambridge, Watertown, and Belmont.

☑ Trackless Trolley Wire Improvements

This project funds the replacement of all corroded and undersized poles, worn out switches, crossings, and wire throughout the trackless trolley network in Cambridge, Belmont, and Watertown. The upgraded wire system will enhance the performance and reliability of both the existing trackless trolleys and the programmed replacement fleet of new Electric Trolley Buses in the future.

Systemwide Power Projects (\$ in millions)

				oj. Spending	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	Total	BEYOND
PROJECT	E	Budget	1	thru FY13						FY14-18	FY18
Trackless Trolley Overhead Replacement	\$	36.70	\$	9.50	\$ 0.69	\$ 18.00	\$ 8.52	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 27.20	\$ -
Trackless Trolley Catenary Improvements		4.00		2.84	1.16	-	-	-	-	1.16	-
Total Systemwide Power	\$	40.70	\$	12.34	\$ 1.84	\$ 18.00	\$ 8.52	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 28.36	\$ -





CHAPTER 7-

MAINTENANCE FACILITIES

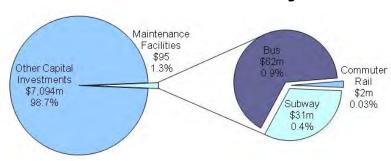
PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Maintenance facilities, yards and shops, are the sites for regularly scheduled maintenance and emergency repairs of the revenue and non-revenue vehicle fleets. The Authority maintains 4 rapid transit yards and shops, 4 light rail, 3 commuter rail, and 9 bus facilities, including one bus repair shop. There are also 17 smaller general maintenance facilities throughout the system. A new facility was constructed to maintain Silver Line vehicles and CNG buses. Each facility generally includes a basic building structure with a mechanical plant and shop equipment. The expected life cycle of each of these facilities is 50 years.

The arrival of large fleets of vehicles equipped with new technologies has placed additional demands on the personnel and facilities that maintain, repair, refuel, and service the vehicles. New fueling equipment, engine equipment designed for CNG buses, and maintenance and support equipment for longer 60-foot buses is required. Low-floor technologies on the No. 8 Green Line cars and incoming bus fleets have special needs as well.

The current program dedicates \$95 million to maintenance facilities. The maintenance facilities program represents 1.3% of the total Capital Investment Program. The funding of a new maintenance facility for Silver Line service was included under the System Expansion section of this document (Chapter 15).

Maintenance Facilities Funding



SUBWAY MAINTENANCE FACILITIES

Maintenance facilities for rapid transit and light rail fleets include:

- A Red Line facility at Cabot
- An Orange Line facility at Wellington
- A Blue Line facility at Orient Heights
- Green Line facilities at Boston College, Riverside, Reservoir, and Mattapan Yard (since it is light rail, the Mattapan High Speed Line is operated by the Green Line)
- A main subway repair facility in Everett

All maintenance facilities have useful lives of 50 years. Basic structures at each of these facilities include roofs, electrical systems, and major maintenance equipment such as lifts and hoists.

FUNDED PROJECTS

There are currently four projects relating to subway maintenance facilities. The first effort, the rehabilitation and expansion of the 1950s-era Orient Heights Car House, is related to the Blue Line modernization project to accommodate a larger fleet of six-car trains. The other projects involve smaller-scale repairs to Everett and Cabot and other facilities. All of these projects will have a neutral impact on the Authority's operating budget.

☑ Blue Line Orient Heights Car House [Phases I, II and III]

This project is being performed as part of the Blue Line Modernization effort. The project involves renovating the maintenance facility, adding new storage and maintenance tracks for larger fleets, and making preparations for six-car trains. To operate 6-car trains, new capacities and functions are needed at this facility.



Orient Heights Maintenance Facility (Blue Line Service)

☑ Maintenance Facilities Improvements:

Various facilities improvements include, but are not limited to the following:

Everett Subway Building Roof Repair

The replacement of the roof at Building #2 at Everett Shops will ensure worker safety, protect recent capital investments in the facility, and ensure productivity and efficiency in heavy maintenance for all subway lines.

Wellington Maintenance Facility

The project involves improvements to the spray paint booth to ensure the Orange Line vehicles meet their useful life.

Cabot Maintenance Facility

The project funds the replacement of car hoists at the Cabot Maintenance Facility.

Subway Maintenance Facilities Projects (\$ in millions)

PROJECT	thorized Budget	-	Spending ru FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	Total FY14-18	E	EYOND FY18
Orient Heights Maintenance Facility Phase 1	\$ 31.00	\$	30.51	\$ 0.50	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.50	\$	-
Orient Heights Maintenance Facility Phase 2	20.71		20.38	0.33	-	-	-	-	0.33		-
Orient Heights Maintenance Facility Phase 3	9.00		5.00	2.00	2.00	-	-	-	4.00		-
Subway Facility Improvements	53.66		27.94	15.99	4.50	1.08	4.15	-	25.72		-
Total Subway Maintenance Facilities	\$ 114.38	\$	83.84	\$ 18.81	\$ 6.50	\$ 1.08	\$ 4.15	\$ -	\$ 30.54	\$	-

COMMUTER RAIL MAINTENANCE FACILITIES

Commuter rail maintenance facilities include the Boston Engine Terminal (BET) in Somerville, the Service and Inspection (S&I) facility in South Boston, and the Light Inspection facility in Readville.

The Boston Engine Terminal is a state-of-the-art facility constructed in 1997. The complex consists of over 8 acres under one roof. The building is located about one mile northwest of North Station. The facility has areas for service and inspection, periodic maintenance, wheel truing, coach repair and locomotive repair along with allied shops.

The Southside Service and Inspection facility is a twotrack structure located at Wydett Circle in South



Boston Engine Terminal

Boston, approximately one mile south of South Station. This facility can accommodate two 9-car trains and has fueling and sanding capabilities as well as the ability to perform running repairs.

The Readville Light Inspection facility was constructed in the same time period as the BET. This facility consists of three tracks and has the capacity to hold six coaches. It is dedicated to special projects such as retrofits, wheel truing, and other related maintenance.

Commuter rail maintenance facilities, including the basic structure, roof, and critical internal maintenance equipment, have useful lives of 50 years.

FUNDED PROJECT

The current program funds one commuter rail maintenance facility project.

☑ Commuter Rail Maintenance Facilities Upgrade

This effort funds work for various commuter rail facility needs, including fire alarm upgrades, fan and vent installation, and environmental and safety improvements. This project will have a neutral impact on the MBTA's operating costs.

Commuter Rail Maintenance Facilities Project (\$ in millions)

PROJECT	horized udget	oj. Spending thru FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	Total FY14-18	BEYOND FY18
Commuter Rail Maintenance Facilities Upgrades	\$ 2.50	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.36	\$ -	\$ 1.86	\$ -
Total Comm. Rail Maintenance Facilities	\$ 2.50	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.36	\$ -	\$ 1.86	\$ -

BUS MAINTENANCE FACILITIES

The Authority maintains several bus garages and one central bus repair shop. Bus maintenance facilities have a useful life of 50 years. Basic structures at each of these facilities include roofs, electrical systems, and major maintenance equipment such as lifts and hoists. The majority of the funding in this program is for the rehabilitation of existing bus facilities. These investments allow the maintenance of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and Emission-Controlled Diesel (ECD) vehicles.



Bus Facilities	Type/Use	Year Built *
Albany Street	Bus Garage	1941
Arborway	Bus Garage	2004
Bartlett	Closed in 2004	1931
Cabot	Bus Garage	1975
Charlestown	Bus Garage	1979
Fellsway	Bus Garage	1925
Lynn	Bus Garage	1936
North Cambridge	Bus Garage	1950
Quincy	Bus Garage	1930
Southampton Street	Bus Garage	2004
Everett Central	Major Repair Shop	

^{*}To ensure the continuous operability of older facilities, in recent years the Authority has funded various capital projects aimed at improving these buildings.

FUNDED PROJECTS

There are three projects under bus maintenance facilities. The majority of this funding is to construct new and modernize existing bus facilities throughout the system, primarily driven by work required to accommodate CNG buses. Most of these projects are expected to have a neutral impact on the Authority's operating budget.

☑ Arborway Bus Facility

This project involves the design of a bus maintenance and storage facility at the Arborway Yard. The use of this space since 2004 has permitted the aged and undersized Bartlett garage to be shuttered.

☑ CNG Facility Retrofit Construction

This project involves the conversion and retrofit of existing facilities (Cabot, Charlestown, and Everett) to fuel, store, and maintain CNG buses. This includes all work to construct new fueling stations, upgrade structural capacity, replace roof structures, and install all necessary sprinkler, fire, and security systems. In addition, the project equips the Everett automotive shop with new dynamometers that allow service personnel to test bus engines, transmissions, and chassis, increasing the engines' serviceability and reliability.

☑ Miscellaneous Bus Facilities Upgrade

This project encompasses a wide range of modernization, component upgrades, CNG compliance efforts, normal capital maintenance, and safety improvements at the bus garages. The program will substantially modernize these aging garages and prepare them to service the new bus fleets. The scope of work includes:

MAINTENANCE FACILITIES

- replacing garage bay doors and lift hoists at Lynn, Quincy and Charlestown
- repairing the roof structures at Charlestown, Lynn and Cabot
- making minor repairs to the bus wash system at Fellsway
- purchasing cleaning equipment at Lynn and Charlestown
- installing emergency lighting at Quincy
- upgrading sprinkler systems systemwide
- installing gas-fired heaters at Lynn

The project has recently completed the installation of a new fuel distribution system at Quincy. Facilities systemwide will receive new bus wash air curtains, overhead cranes, and fall restraints. These efforts have a neutral or positive effect on the MBTA's operating budget.

Bus Maintenance Facilities Projects (\$ in millions)

	Aut	horized	Pr	oj. Spending	D/4.4	D/45	EV4C	EV47	EV40	Total	BEYOND
PROJECT	В	udget		thru FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY14-18	FY18
Arborw ay Facility	\$	63.50	\$	30.18	\$ 25.64	\$ 7.68	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 33.32	\$ -
CNG Facility Retrofit		76.03		61.60	8.92	5.51	-	-	-	14.43	-
Bus Facilities Upgrades		33.43		18.93	8.41	1.90	0.85	1.85	1.49	14.50	-
Total Bus Maintenance Facilities	\$	172.97	\$	110.72	\$ 42.96	\$ 15.10	\$ 0.85	\$ 1.85	\$ 1.49	\$ 62.25	\$ -

SYSTEMWIDE MAINTENANCE FACILITIES

Systemwide maintenance facilities include structures and buildings used by the Authority for various tasks and purposes. There are 17 systemwide maintenance facilities as follows:

- Cabot Heating Plant
- Auto Repair Facility
- Signal Repair Facility
- MOW Training and Backup Facility
- Testing Lab
- Materials Storehouse
- Watertown Carhouse
- Campbell's Gate MOW
- Everett Shops (systemwide)

- Arborway
- Truck Storage and Repair
- Rail Bending Shop
- Light Maintenance Shop
- Heavy Maintenance Shop
- Pipefitter's Building
- Rice Buildings
- Salt Sheds

Most systemwide maintenance facilities have a useful life of 50 years.

FUNDED PROJECTS

Currently, the Authority has not programmed capital projects for the systemwide maintenance facilities program.

CHAPTER 8-

STATIONS

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

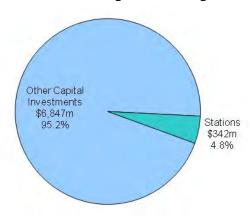
MBTA stations are one of the most visible components of the transit system. This program includes all MBTA heavy rail, light rail, commuter rail, Silver Line, and bus stations. There are over 250 stations in the MBTA transit system. This section also includes major bus transfer stations, bus stops, and shelters.

Stations are composed of the basic structure, roofs, platforms, lights, shelters, elevators and escalators. The Authority owns and maintains 142 elevators and 168 escalators. Elevators and escalators have an average useful life of 20 years. Fare collection equipment and collector booths are included in the fare equipment section of this document (Chapter 11).

The majority of this \$342 million program is devoted to renovation of subway stations and systemwide replacement of escalators and elevators. Extensive station renovation work is being completed on the Red and Blue Lines at stations serving communities in Dorchester, Mattapan, East Boston, and downtown Boston. The total investment in stations represents 4.8% of the current Capital Investment Program. Most of the funding is invested in subway stations, particularly work to modernize Blue Line stations to allow for 6-car trains, and to complete the renovation of five stations along the Dorchester branch of the Red Line.

Other significant levels of work and funds are devoted indirectly to stations. Description of

Stations Program Funding



indirect funding is in other sections of this document. For example, station improvement projects driven by accessibility concerns and the Key Station Plan, which may include other modernization work in addition to accessibility, appear under the Accessibility section of this document (Chapter 13). New stations on the Silver Line and the Greenbush commuter rail line construction are covered under the System Expansion section (Chapter 15).

RAPID TRANSIT STATIONS

The MBTA has a total of 124 rapid transit and light rail stations, which include 6 shared intermodal stations (North Station, Haymarket, State Street, Government Center, Park Street, and Downtown Crossing). Subway stations typically have a useful life of 50 years.

Rapid Transit Stations							
	Stations	Total					
Heavy Rail							
Blue Line	10						
Orange Line	15	44					
Red Line (a)	19						
Light Rail							
Mattapan Line	8	70					
Green Line	62	70					
Subway Intermodal St	ations						
Heavy and Light Rail	6	6					
Silver Line							
Washington Street (b)	1	4					
Waterfront (c)	3	4					
Total		124					

- (a) It includes 4 shared intermodal stations, Hynes/ICA and Kenmore.
- (b) Dudley Square Station.
- (c) It excludes South Station, which is listed under Red Line service.

Light Rail Stops & Stations							
	Subway Stations	Surface Stations	Total				
Green Line	11	55					
Central Line (a)	9	2					
B-Line		18	66				
C-Line		13	00				
D-Line		13					
E-Line	2	9					
Mattapan Line		8	8				
Total	•	•	74				

(a) It includes South Station which provides service to Silver Line Waterfront.

Subway Intermodal Stations									
	Red Line	Green Line	Blue Line	Orange Line					
Park Street	✓	✓							
Downtown Crossing	\			✓					
North Station		✓		✓					
Haymarket		✓		✓					
Government Center		√	✓						
State Street			✓	✓					



Airport Station (Blue Line)

FUNDED PROJECTS

There are 13 funded subway station projects under the current plan. Five of these involve Blue Line station renovations and platform lengthening for 6-car trains. These projects will also make the line fully accessible through new elevators and entrances. These efforts will have a neutral impact on the Authority's operating budget.

☑ Blue Line Modernization: Orient Heights Station

This project will complete platform lengthening and station renovation at Orient Heights to facilitate 6-car trains along the Blue Line. At the moment, this project is in its design phase.

☑ Blue Line Modernization: Maverick Station

This project funds the modernization of the Maverick station to facilitate 6-car trains along lengthened platforms, as well as accessibility improvements and surface area upgrades. This project is currently in its design phase.

☑ Blue Line Modernization: State Street Station

This project will modernize this busy downtown station by lengthening platforms, increasing passenger capacity, building a new street-level entrance, and relocating existing utility infrastructure. The project began preliminary construction phases in mid-2004.

☑ Blue Line Modernization: Government Center Station

In conjunction with accessibility-related work being done at this station, this project will renovate the Blue Line section of the station by lengthening the platforms, rebuilding the existing headhouse with a new glass and steel structure, and constructing a new entrance and headhouse on City Hall Plaza. This project is currently in design phases. The result will be a thoroughly modernized, fully accessible station.

☑ Blue Line Modernization: Airport Station

The project involved the design and construction of an entirely new station approximately 500 feet closer to Wood Island Station to serve Logan Airport. The station opened for service in mid-2004.

☑ Blue Line Platform Repairs

The edges of the platforms at Wood Island, Beachmont, Revere and Wonderland Stations, including the yellow tactile strips, will be repaired.

M Red Line Dorchester Stations Modernization:

Savin Hill Station

This project funded the reconstruction of the Savin Hill station. As part of this project, the headhouse and platforms were replaced. The station provides easier access for the riding public and a more comfortable and secure environment for passengers.

Fields Corner Station

This project funds improvements to the Fields Corner station by building a new street level headhouse, lowering the busways, and making the station fully accessible. The completion of the project will allow easier access for all patrons, provide better service, and enhance bus-to-subway transfers.

Shawmut Station

The scope of this project consists of waterproofing the station, making it fully accessible and renovating the headhouse. The project will enhance the comfort and convenience of the riding public.

☑ Red Line Ashmont Station Modernization

This effort funds reconstruction of the Ashmont station including new entrances, platforms, roofs, new bus and trolley ways, furniture, and an improved traffic circulation pattern. The project improve the efficiency of the station and provide riders with a more secure and comfortable environment.



Ashmont Station Rendering by Cambridge Seven Associates, Inc.

☑ Park Street Stair Replacement

This project funds the replacement of the steel staircase structures leading to the upper level of Park Street station.

☑ Station Platform Improvement Program

This project will fund repairs and upgrades to platforms at various subway stations, including the replacement of yellow tactile strips.

☑ Porter Square Station Improvements

This project will fund structural waterproofing work, including the replacement of pipes and the repair of drainage at upper platform areas.

☑ Old South Meeting House

This project will fund the remediation of leaks along the north wall of the Old South Meeting House caused by construction of an entrance to the State Street Station.

☑ Midlife Station Rehabilitation Upgrades

This effort provides new lighting, painting, signage, collector booth repairs, and other similar elements systemwide at various heavy rail, light rail, and bus stations. This project will enhance the comfort and convenience of MBTA stations for passengers.

Subway Stations Projects (\$ in millions)

PROJECT	Authorized Budget	Proj. Spending thru FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	Total FY14-18	BEYOND FY18
Blue Line Orient Heights Station	\$ 50.87	\$ 8.18	\$ 32.26	\$ 7.50	\$ 2.93	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 42.70	\$ -
Blue Line Maverick Station	56.00	51.64	4.36	-	-	-	-	4.36	-
Blue Line State St. Station	104.73	90.10	9.09	5.54	-	-	-	14.63	-
Blue Line Government Center Station	50.65	2.61	17.08	15.00	15.95	-	-	48.03	-
Blue Line Airport Station	37.23	36.56	0.67	-	-	-	-	0.67	-
Blue Line Platform Rehab	15.67	11.18	-	-	-	-	4.49	4.49	-
Red Line - Dorchester Stations	74.37	74.04	0.33	-	-	-	-	0.33	-
Red Line Ashmont Station - Phase I	70.18	69.22	0.96	-	-	-	-	0.96	-
Park Street Stairs	3.78	2.98	0.80	-	-	-	-	0.80	-
Station Platform Improvement Program	16.53	0.33	5.24	8.95	2.00	-	-	16.19	-
Porter Square Station Improvement	1.30	-	1.30	-	-	-	-	1.30	-
Old South Meeting House Drainage Improvements	1.39	-	1.39	-	-	-	-	1.39	-
Station Rehabilitation	64.56	26.35	26.71	4.75	-	3.00	3.77	38.22	-
Total Subway Stations	\$ 547.25	\$ 373.18	\$ 100.19	\$ 41.73	\$ 20.89	\$ 3.00	\$ 8.26	\$ 174.07	\$ -



Forest Hills Station (Orange Line)

COMMUTER RAIL STATIONS

There are five commuter rail lines on the northside system, which terminate at North Station. The southside system has eight lines terminating at South Station. Four of the southside lines also provide service to Back Bay station. The MBTA currently has 134 commuter rail stations on these 13 commuter rail lines, as detailed in the chart below.

While the complexity and size of commuter rail stations vary greatly, they have useful lives ranging from 35 to 70 years, depending upon structure type. Commuter rail stations generally consist of a low-level platform with lights, shelters, and other components.



Ashland Station (Worcester Line)

Mini-high platforms are provided at most stations and full high-level platforms are found along the Old Colony lines, the downtown terminals and at Worcester station. Commuter rail station improvements are also made as part of parking enhancement projects.

MBTA Commuter Rail	Stations	
	Number of Stations	Total
North Lines		
Fitchburg Line	17	
Lowell Line	7	55
Haverhill Line	13	55
Newburyport/Rockport Line	18	
South Lines		
Worcester Line	15	
Needham Line (a)	10	
Franklin Line (b)	12	
Providence/Stoughton Line (c)	11	75
Fairmount Line	4	75
Middleborough/Lakeville Line (d)	9	
Plymouth/Kingston Line (e)	7	
Greenbush (f)	7	
Central and Other Stations		
North Station	1	
Back Bay Station	1	4
South Station	1	4
Foxboro Station	1	
Grand Total		134

- (a) It includes Ruggles and Forest Hill.
- (b) It excludes Ruggles.
- (c) It excludes Ruggles.
- (d) It includes JFK/UMASS, Quincy Center and Braintree.
- (e) It excludes JFK/UMASS, Quincy Center and Braintree.
- (f) It excludes JFK/UMASS and Quincy Center.

FUNDED PROJECTS

The Authority has two projects:

☑ Winchester Center Station

This project entails the design work for a project that eventually will include a number of improvements at the Winchester Center Commuter Rail station. Future work might incorporate: replacement of access ramps and upgrade to current ADA standards, new station lighting and signage, repainting of existing steel bridge and steel structures, and miscellaneous improvements to grounds and sidewalks.

☑ Stations Upgrades

This project entails the upgrade and renovation of commuter rail stations.

In addition, the Authority has programmed capital funding for platform, concourse, or access improvements to the following stations: Yawkey, North Station, Uphams Corner, Rockport, Attleboro, Littleton, Waltham and Morton Street. These projects are in varying levels of design or construction phase services (see chapters on Accessibility, System Enhancement, and Statewide Transportation Improvements).

Commuter Rail Station Projects (\$ in millions)

PROJECT	thorized udget	j. Spending hru FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	l	FY17	ı	FY18	Гotal ′14-18	YOND Y18
Winchester Center Station	\$ 1.30	\$ 0.19	\$ 1.11	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 1.11	\$ -
Station Upgrades	21.76	9.48	2.58	0.70	3.00		3.00		3.00	12.28	-
Total Commuter Rail Stations	\$ 23.06	\$ 9.67	\$ 3.68	\$ 0.70	\$ 3.00	\$	3.00	\$	3.00	\$ 13.38	\$ -

BUS STATIONS, STOPS & FERRY SERVICE

The MBTA operates over 190 bus and trolley routes which serve 8,343 bus stops. Commonly, capital components found at bus stops include only bus stop signage. The bus network has 675 bus shelters of various kinds, 160 of which are owned by the Authority. Some bus stops are also equipped with benches. Several major bus terminals (e.g. Harvard Square, Ruggles, Ashmont, Haymarket, Forest Hills) adjoin subway stations, consequently, most structures, with the exception of the South Station Transportation Center and the Dudley Bus Station, are considered intermodal subway stations. Typically bus stations have useful lives of 50 years, while shelters have useful lives of 15 years.

The Forest Hills Station provides service to commuter rail, bus and subway customers.

Bus & Rapid Transit Shelters MBTA Asset Owner Qty MBTA-owned 160												
MBTA Asset	Owner	Qty	Total									
	MBTA-owned	160										
Chaltana	Wall USA-owned	280	675									
Shelters	Cemusa USA-owned	165	6/5									
	Other-owned	70										

The Authority provides water transportation service from eight ferry boat docks.

Во	at Docks	
Dock	Maintenance & Ownership	Location
Pemberton Point	Non-MBTA	Hull
Hewitt's Cove	MBTA	Hingham
Fore River Shipyard	MBTA	Quincy
Logan Airport	Non-MBTA	East Boston
Charlestown Navy Yard	Non-MBTA	Charlestown
Rowes Wharf	Non-MBTA	Boston
Long Wharf (North)	MBTA	Boston
Long Wharf (South)	Non-MBTA	Boston

Table excludes George Island Dock, which is seasonal

FUNDED PROJECT

There is one programmed bus station project. The project has a neutral impact on the Authority's operating budget.

☑ Bus Stations Improvements

This effort will fund improvements to enhance customer service at heavily used bus stations.

Bus Stations Projects (\$ in millions)

DDG IFOT		Proj. Spending	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	Total	BEYOND
PROJECT	Budget	thru FY13						FY14-18	FY18
Bus Stations Improvements	169.00	14.44	44.09	17.47	30.00	30.00	33.00	154.56	-
Total Bus Stations	\$ 169.00	\$ 14.44	\$ 44.09	\$ 17.47	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 33.00	\$ 154.56	\$ -

CHAPTER 9-

FACILITIES

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

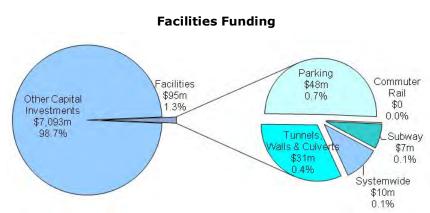
Facilities include administrative buildings, operators' lobbies, vent buildings, storage buildings, noise walls, tunnels, culverts, retaining walls, layover facilities, parking garages, and parking lots.

MBTA-owned administrative buildings include: 45 High Street, 500 Arborway, Charlestown (Buildings 2 and 3), the Cobble Hill commuter rail operations facility, the Quality Control Facility on Freeport Street, and the MBTA Police Headquarters on Southampton Street. The remaining facilities under this program are located throughout the system. Typically, facilities have a useful life of 50 years.

In addition, fencing, which prevents trespassers from gaining access to tracks and fast-moving trains, is also included in this section. Fencing has a considerable impact on maintenance

costs, particularly on the commuter rail system. The current program devotes \$95 million toward facilities.

The facility program represents approximately 1.3% of the total Capital Investment Program for the next five years.



SUBWAY FACILITIES

Subway facilities include administrative buildings and operators' lobbies on each of the lines, ventilation structures and other miscellaneous structures.

FUNDED PROJECT

☑ Subway Facilities Improvements

This effort will encompass a number of efforts to improve subway facilities.

Subway Facilities Projects (\$ in millions)

PROJECT	horized udget	j. Spending hru FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	Total FY14-18	BEYOND FY18
Subway Facilities Improvements	\$ 20.73	\$ 13.90	\$ 3.17	\$ 1.22	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.84	\$ 6.83	\$ -
Total Subway Facilities	\$ 20.73	\$ 13.90	\$ 3.17	\$ 1.22	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.84	\$ 6.83	\$ -



COMMUTER RAIL FACILITIES

Commuter rail facilities include all structures or facilities at the 12 outlying layover points, five maintenance buildings, and five storage buildings throughout the system. The facilities program also includes the administrative facility operation center at Cobble Hill.

Layover Facilities

Located at or near the end of commuter rail lines, layover areas are where trains are stored and serviced overnight. Repair equipment and facilities are located here to service and clean the trains, prevent cold weather damage, perform maintenance, and eliminate idling. All layover facilities have a useful life of 50 years. The Authority has 12 layover facilities at the following locations:

- Rockport
- Newburyport
- Bradford
- Middleborough
- Fitchburg
- Needham
- Franklin
- Pawtucket
- Kingston
- Lowell (presently inactive)
- Worcester
- Greenbush

Maintenance and Storage Facilities

All maintenance storage facilities have useful lives of 50 years. The MBTA owns the following maintenance facilities: Readville Mechanical, Readville MOW, Abington MOW, Wilmington MOW, and Roland Street MOW. In addition, the Authority owns equipment storage facilities at Lowell, Attleboro, Franklin, Rockport, and Wilmington.

Fencing along the commuter rail is used to prevent trespassers and to protect pedestrians and MBTA property. It is necessary to keep trespassers from interfering with fast-moving trains, and also to prevent illegal dumping of trash and contaminated materials.

FUNDED PROJECTS

The current capital program does not have funds allocated to commuter rail facilities.

SYSTEMWIDE FACILITIES

Systemwide facilities include administrative buildings, and other miscellaneous structures owned by the MBTA. These may include inactive structures, noise walls, office buildings or systemwide support facilities. MBTA-owned administrative buildings include 45 High Street, 500 Arborway, Charlestown, the commuter rail operations facility at Cobble Hill, the Quality Control Facility on Freeport Street, and the MBTA Police Headquarters. The MBTA facility program also includes the ferry pier at Hingham. Other ferry facilities are leased.

FUNDED PROJECTS

There are three projects scheduled for systemwide facilities, all of which will have a neutral impact on the Authority's operating budget.

☑ Systemwide Fire Suppression Systems

This effort will encompass a number of efforts to improve safety throughout the system's facilities, including the installation of fire-alarm and sprinkler systems.

☑ Operations Facilities Upgrade:

45 High Street 25-Ton AC Unit (7th Floor)

This project funds the procurement and installation of a 25-ton air conditioning unit for the 7th floor operations, due to increased failure rates of the building's HVAC system.

45 High Street Chilled Water System Modifications

The project involves the installation of 6 to 8 valves and related piping to mainchilled water heaters at 45 High Street.

Systemwide Pump Room Improvements

This will involve upgrading MBTA pump rooms at Medford Underpass, South Cove, Red Line North and other locations to reduce flooding.

☑ Hingham Shipyard Improvements

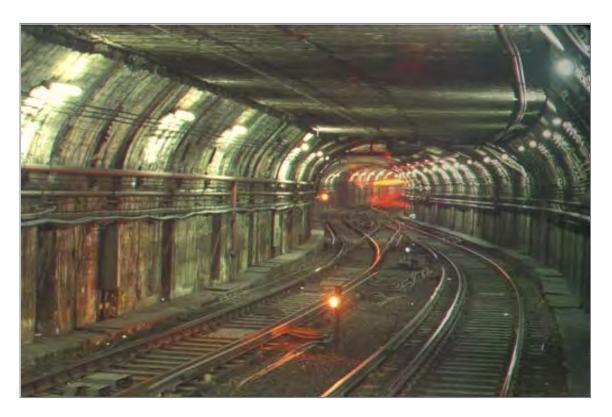
This project will make infrastructure improvements, such as lighting, to the Hingham Shipyard. This project is funded with federal funds and a local match provided by the project sponsor.

Systemwide Facilities Projects (\$ in millions)

PROJECT	Authoriz Budge		Proj. Spending thru FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	Total FY14-18	l	BEYOND FY18
Systemwide Fire Suppression Systems	\$ 4.	20	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.50	\$ 2.45	\$ 1.18	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4.13	\$	-
Operations Facilities Upgrades	5.	61	3.75	0.32	0.35	0.40	0.46	0.33	1.86		-
Hingham Shipyard Improvements	12.	48	8.69	3.78	-	-	-	-	3.78		-
Total Systemwide Facilities	\$ 22.	28	\$ 12.51	\$ 4.60	\$ 2.80	\$ 1.58	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.33	\$ 9.77	\$	-

TUNNELS, WALLS, CULVERTS

Tunnels, walls, and culverts are located throughout the system. Tunnels are mainly on the core subway system and in several locations in the commuter rail network. The heavy rail system operates within 14 miles of tunnels. The light rail system operates within 5 miles of tunnels. The Transitway tunnel is approximately 1.5 miles long. Tunnels generally have a useful life of 100 years, but require periodic maintenance of interior surfaces. The MBTA also maintains an extensive network of 767 culverts along the commuter rail, 16 culverts on the subway system, and many retaining walls (all of which have a useful life of 50 years).



FUNDED PROJECTS

The following three projects scheduled for funding will have a neutral impact on the operating budget.

☑ Red Line Floating Slabs (Alewife – Harvard)

This project involves performing repairs to the floating slabs found between the Alewife and Harvard stations on the Red Line.

☑ Systemwide Tunnel Lighting

This project involves the renovation of all electric and lighting systems within the tunnels.

☑ Tunnel Rehabilitation

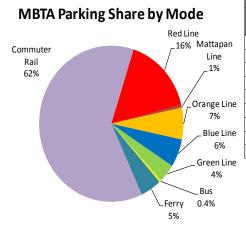
This project involves performing repair and rehabilitation of tunnel walls and ceiling slab on various tunnel sections.

Tunnels, Walls, Culverts Projects (\$ in millions)

PROJECT	horized udget	•	j. Spending nru FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	Total FY14-18	I	BEYOND FY18
Red Line Floating Slabs (Alewife - Harvard)	\$ 34.00	\$	29.00	\$ 5.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5.00	\$	-
Systemwide Tunnel Lighting	8.00		7.00	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	-	1.00		-
Tunnel Rehabilitation	33.58		8.90	11.22	5.36	3.65	2.19	2.25	24.67		-
Total Tunnels, Walls, Culverts	\$ 75.58	\$	44.90	\$ 16.47	\$ 5.61	\$ 3.90	\$ 2.44	\$ 2.25	\$ 30.67	\$	

SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT—PARKING

MBTA parking facilities include both open surface parking lots and enclosed parking garages. MBTA riders have access to over 47,000 MBTA-owned parking spaces as well as over 4,000 non-MBTA owned spaces (see table).



	МВТА	Non- MBTA*	Total	%
Red Line	8,349	0	8,349	16%
Mattapan Line	298	0	298	1%
Orange Line	3,420	0	3,420	7%
Blue Line	3,013	0	3,013	6%
Green Line	2,019	0	2,019	4%
Bus	200	0	200	0.4%
Ferry	2,441	0	2,441	5%
Commuter Rail	27,773	4,358	32,131	62%
Totals	47,513	4,358	51,871	100%

*Parking facilities that are shared with local municipalities

As of August 2012



Future Beverly Depot Parking Garage

In 1991, as part of commitments made under the Central Artery and State Implementation Plan (SIP), the state committed to building 20,000 new spaces. With the MBTA's contribution of more than 21,000 spaces to date, this commitment is complete. However, the Authority continues with the program to add needed parking to the system to attract riders and boost revenues. Over 3,000 new parking spaces have been built on stations along the new Greenbush commuter rail line.

FUNDED PROJECTS

There are currently four parking projects in various stages. These projects will have a neutral or positive impact on the Authority's operating budget.

☑ Woburn Park & Ride

This project budget represents the match to the federal funds approved for the design and construction of 100 parking spaces at Magazine Hill.

☑ Alewife Parking Garage Rehab

The Alewife parking garage is being rehabilitated to ensure continued parking capacity and passenger comfort.

☑ South Shore Parking Garage Rehabilitation

The project funds the design and rehabilitation of multi-level parking facilities along the South Shore Branch on the Red Line, which include Braintree, Quincy Adams, and Quincy Center.

☑ Parking System Upgrades

This effort helps fund general parking system upgrades.

Parking Enhancement Projects (\$ in millions)

PROJECT	horized udget	Proj. Spending thru FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	Total FY14-18	В	BEYOND FY18
Woburn Magazine Hill Parking	\$ 0.43	\$ -	\$ 0.43	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.43	\$	-
Alew if e Garage Improvements	9.51	3.88	1.50	1.90	1.46	0.78	-	5.64		-
South Shore Parking Garages Rehab	40.84	4.20	8.50	17.16	10.97	-	-	36.64		-
Parking System Upgrades	9.09	3.59	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.50		-
Total Parking Enhancements	\$ 59.87	\$ 11.67	\$ 11.93	\$ 20.06	\$ 13.43	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.00	\$ 48.20	\$	



Alewife Station Parking Garage

CHAPTER 10-

BRIDGES

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

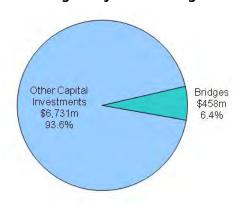
Systemwide, the MBTA owns and maintains 467 bridges: 291 railroad, 58 transit, 78 highway and 40 pedestrian bridges. The Authority also owns and maintains 610 culverts on various commuter rail lines. In addition to these bridges, MBTA owns several bridges used for freight services. Railroad and transit bridges typically have a useful life of 70 years, while highway and pedestrian bridges have a useful life of 50 years.

In an effort to upgrade and maintain these bridges, the Authority has customized the FHWA Bridge Management Program, known as the PONTIS program, incorporating inspection forms for transit and railroad bridges, loadings for transit and railroad cars, and other relevant information pertaining to transit and railroad bridges. This program is used to evaluate the condition of each bridge based on the results of inspection and live load rating analysis. These

reports are then used to establish a priority list for the rehabilitation/reconstruction of the bridges.

A bridge inspection program is tailored to ensure that all the bridges receive adequate attention. The frequency and type of inspection for each bridge depends on the structural condition of the bridge. For instance, Routine and Fracture Critical Inspections are done every 24 months, Posted Bridges and bridges with Condition Rating values less than 4 are inspected every 12 months, and bridges that are prone to collision damages are inspected every 6 months. Live Load Rating is performed every 10 years. A priority listing for the

Bridge Projects Funding



maintenance of bridges (rehabilitation/replacement) is then established based on the inspection and rating values.

		MBTA Bri	dges		
	Highway	Transit	Railroad	Pedestrian	Total
Blue Line	5	2	0	8	15
Red Line	26	36	0	11	73
Green Line	19	12	0	1	32
Orange Line	24	8	0	5	37
Commuter Rail	4	0	291	15	310
Totals	78	58	291	40	467

As of August 2012

The PONTIS program enables the Authority to maintain an up-to-date database of all Authorityowned bridges. It contains information on the year built/rebuilt, frequency of inspection for each bridge, and detailed structural information such as the bridge description, dimensions, and the conditions of the deck, superstructure, and sub-structural elements. The database also contains inventory and operating values of each bridge, which indicate the load carrying capacity of the structure. The program contains important bridge records such as the Structure Inventory and Appraisal Form for individual bridges, Condition Rating Values for commuter rail, transit, and highway bridges for the present and past inspections and Scheduling Reports for future inspections.



This program area totals \$458 million and represents 6.4% of the total Capital Investment Program.

FUNDED PROJECTS

There are eight active bridge projects. The majority of bridge reconstruction projects entail complete structure replacement. These efforts will have a neutral impact on the operations budget. The bridge projects that are part of the Fairmount Corridor Improvements Project are included in the System Enhancement section of this document (Chapter 14).

☑ Merrimack River Bridge Rehabilitation

This project involves the design and rehabilitation of the Merrimack River Bridge. The bridge, which currently carries Haverhill commuter rail trains, freight trains, and Amtrak trains, is in need of bearing work, steel repairs, and timber deck replacement.

☑ Rehabilitation of Two Shawsheen River Bridges

This project will fund the rehabilitation of two Shawsheen River bridges. One of the bridges will require the rehabilitation of the structure by providing a new steel liner and grouting the annular space between the arch and the new liner.

☑ Dean Road and Two Neponset River Bridges

The project includes the replacement of the entire superstructure, rehabilitation of existing substructures or reconstruction of new support structures for the girders, rehabilitation of existing retaining walls along the right-of-way, new retaining walls, etc. as stipulated in the contract drawings.

☑ Beverly Draw Bridge

The Beverly Draw Bridge project includes the rehabilitation of the entire super and substructure and existing approach super and substructures.

☑ Concord Main Street Bridge Repair

This project funds the reconstruction and repair of the bridge that carries the Fitchburg Line commuter rail trains over Route 62 in Concord.

☑ Shoreline Bridge Rehab

The project includes the rehabilitation and replacement of the entire superstructure, rehabilitation of existing substructures or construction of new support structures for the girders and trusses, rehabilitation of existing abutment and pier supports, and new retaining walls, etc.

☑ Drawbridge No. 1 Mechanical Repairs

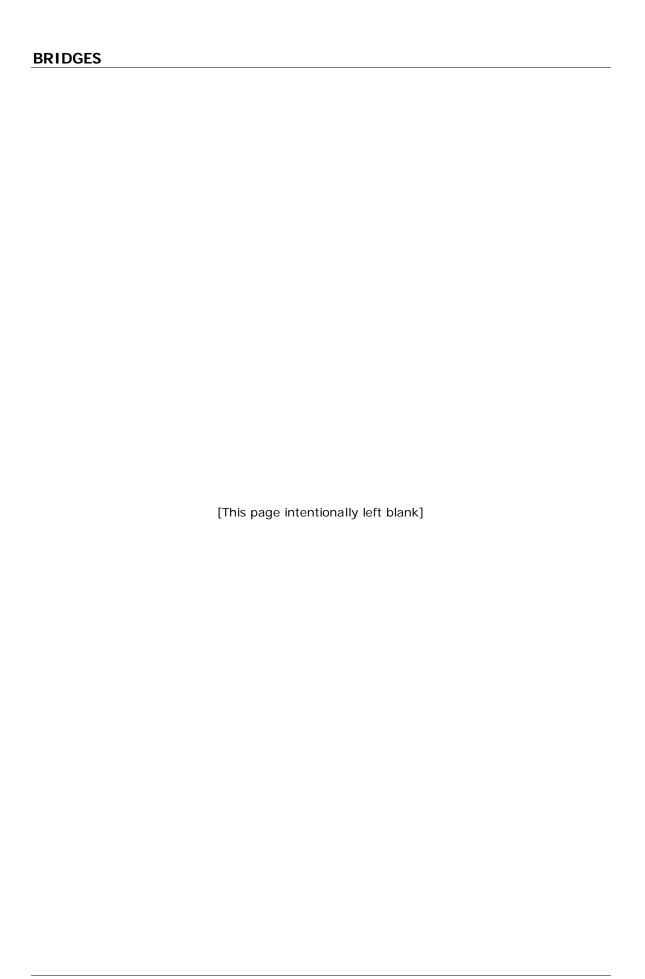
This project will perform repair work to the drawbridge bearings, electrical systems, and timber decks of the pair of drawbridges adjacent to North Station.

☑ Bridge Program

This project will fund the design and rehabilitation of selected bridges throughout the MBTA system based on the recommendations of latest inspections and rating reports.

Bridge Projects (\$ in millions)

PROJECT	Authorized Budget	Proj. Spending thru FY13	FY14	FY1	5 FY1	6 FY17	7 FY18	Total FY14-18	_
Merrimack River Bridge	\$ 76.24	\$ 5.34	\$ 37.58	\$ 25.87	\$ 7.45	5 \$ -	\$ -	\$ 70.90	\$ -
Rehab of 2 Shaw sheen River Bridges	15.00	0.01	8.05	6.95	-	-	-	14.99	-
Rehab of Dean Rd. and 2 Neponset River Bridges	24.39	9.56	12.10	2.72	-	-	-	14.82	-
Beverly Draw Bridge	9.24	-	5.00	4.24	-	-	-	9.24	-
Concord, Main St Bridge	9.00	0.44	6.34	2.22	-	-	-	8.56	-
Shoreline Bridge Rehab	2.33	0.00	2.33	-	-	-	-	2.33	-
Draw bridge No. 1	4.73	0.18	1.50	1.50	1.55	i -	-	4.55	-
Bridge Program	353.20	21.01	58.47	71.46	60.63	57.31	84.32	332.19	-
Total Bridges	\$ 494.12	\$ 36.55	\$ 131.36	\$ 114.96	\$ 69.63	\$ 57.31	\$ 84.32	\$ 457.58	\$ -



CHAPTER 11-

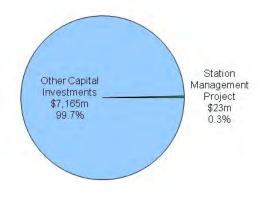
STATION MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Station Management Program is a comprehensive series of initiatives that will revolutionize how the MBTA does business. The project impacts each and every customer through new station management functions and innovative ways to purchase fare media and gain access to the system. In addition, new communication infrastructures, customer service improvements, back office and money management systems, and enhanced station and employee management structures will be developed and deployed through this project.

- Automated Fare Collection (AFC) Equipment: The Station Management Program has
 funded the procurement of new fare vending machines, fare gates, fare validators and
 fareboxes. As of November 2006, AFC equipment was deployed and functional at most
 stations throughout the system. This equipment allowed the phasing out of tokens and the
 deployment of Customer Service Agents (CSAs) throughout the system. CSAs provide on
 - site aid and answers to MBTA-related questions. They are dressed in new distinctive uniforms for easy identification as they assist customers to increase convenience. AFC also introduced magnetic tickets and smart cards with more flexible fare structures and advanced customer service options. New electronic payment processing allows for patrons to pay with cash, credit, or debit.
- Hub Stations: Six Hub Stations are to be constructed in the subway system at South Station, North Station, Airport, Back Bay, Downtown Crossing, and Government

Station Management Program Funding



Center stations. Hub Stations enhance station management and safety through the monitoring of elevators, escalators, and fire and AFC-system alarms using closed circuit television (CCTV). Hub Station Monitors will also be able to respond to customer call boxes and dispatch CSAs and other MBTA personnel as needed.

- Wide Area Network: The MBTA is constructing a fiber optic-based wide area network (WAN) throughout its subway system. The WAN is a critical component of the communications infrastructure necessary for the AFC equipment, CCTV cameras, and other systems and alarms.
- Back Office Systems: The MBTA will renovate existing Bus and Green Line garages with a new cash box receiver system and the Revenue Collection Facility with new AFC equipment for encoding smart cards and magnetic stripe tickets. In addition, the Authority is purchasing new equipment for its ticket sales offices and for retail sales outlets. Finally, the MBTA is developing new web-based systems for purchase of fare media and other optional customer services including electronic payments for one-time and recurring online-purchases. Eventually, optional 'autoload' programs will allow for patrons to automatically have their smart cards updated with new passes and value, just by tapping their smart card at any station or farebox. Customers will also have the option to enroll for balance protection by registering their smart card. If a card is lost or stollen, it can be "turned-off" and a new card issued with the balance at the time the loss was reported.

FUNDED PROJECTS

When the Station Management Project is fully implemented, it will have a positive impact on the operating budget.

☑ Station Management Project - Phase I

The Station Management Project funds the procurement and installation of new fare equipment, Hub Stations, and fiber optic network. This equipment is expected to have a useful life of 20 to 25 years.

☑ Automated Fare Collection – Phase II

This project will allow the rollout of the CharlieCard system on commuter rail and ferry service. In addition, this project will support Green Line revenue by identifying technology that will allow for a proof-of-payment system.

Station Management Project (\$ in millions)

PROJECT	thorized Budget	oj. Spending thru FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	Total FY14-18	BEYOND FY18
Station Management Project - Phase I	\$ 191.16	\$ 184.53	\$ 6.64	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6.64	\$ -
Station Management Project - Phase II	18.00	1.48	5.37	6.15	5.00	-	-	16.52	-
Total Station Mgmt. Project	\$ 209.16	\$ 186.01	\$ 12.00	\$ 6.15	\$ 5.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23.16	\$ -

CHAPTER 12-

TECHNOLOGY/OTHER

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

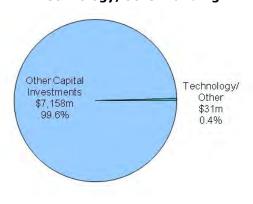
Utilizing technology, the Authority delivers exceptional customer service in meeting the strategic goal of delivering safe, accessible, dependable, clean, and affordable transportation. The Information Technology Directorate (ITD) develops, implements, and manages technical solutions to core transit business needs in partnership with departments throughout the Authority. ITD provides technical support on multi-discipline project teams for the development and implementation of systems such as a maintenance control reporting system (MCRS); automated fare collection (AFC); Hub Station management system; enhanced PeopleSoft HRIS system; PeopleSoft Financial system; and the development of an enhanced Authority wide area network (WAN).

ITD provides on-going technical solutions to the Operations Control Center (OCC) support staff, as well as assisting with the Authority's Intelligent Transportation Systems initiative

(ITS), Customer Service Information System (CSIS), and web-based trip planning. In addition, ITD renders technical assistance to the Authority's Police Department headquarters, fourteen station kiosks, and the police academy.

The MBTA is a national leader in the use of internet technologies to connect with customers for enhanced customer service and effective problem resolution. The Authority's website (www.mbta.com) offers: the ability to write recommendations, complaints, suggestions, and requests; the ability to report subway station cleaning or maintenance issues; the opportunity to learn about accessibility services for persons with

Technology/Other Funding



disabilities ranging from elevators to kneeling buses, commuter rail access, and THE RIDE program. The MBTA's website, launched in early 2007, has been named the Best Government Website by the International Academy of Digital Arts and Sciences. ¹

Information technology services are provided on a 24-hour/7-day basis for over 2,000 users at over 70 Authority locations. Authority employees are offered technology training that enhances their knowledge thereby increasing productivity and efficiency across the Authority. Technical support is rendered for the Authority and its key service providers such as the Office of Transportation Access, THE RIDE, and the Massachusetts Bay Commuter Railroad Company.

FUNDED PROJECTS

There are nine funded projects for the Technology/Other program. These efforts will have a positive impact on the Authority's operating budget. Many of these projects will allow the MBTA to operate more efficiently and effectively, thus reducing costs and allowing the Authority to provide better service throughout the system.

☑ Miscellaneous Project Closeouts

This project represents a group of past completed capital projects that have yet to incur their final closeout costs.

☑ Capital Maintenance Improvements

This effort provides funding for new, discrete capital projects throughout the MBTA for all transportation modes and general administration programs on an as-needed basis.

☑ Miscellaneous Capital Projects

This is a general grant composed of multiple projects throughout the Authority that are mostly complete. Included in this grant are allocations for truck lifts, wheel truing machines, and other support equipment.

☑ Computer Technology Upgrades

The Authority needs to increase its data storage capacity, upgrade its software environment, expand the WAN/LAN to remote locations, purchase additional servers, and continue to replace administrative computers on a regular basis to conduct business. These efforts reflect increasing demand for electronic data interchange and demand for broader access to data across the Authority as the result of new and upgraded programs and ongoing network access expansion.

☑ Human Resource Business Continuity

This effort helped digitize critical information, such as, benefits, employment history, that is on file in the Human Resource Department.

☑ Schedule Fulfillment System (Bid/Dispatch)

This effort funds a technology initiative for the implementation of an advanced scheduling system as well as additional systems required to support it.

☑ Independent Engineering Review (IER)

This task order contract represents various planning and construction tasks that will be utilized accordingly by the Authority. The FTA requires that a value engineering study be performed for all the major projects that are federally funded. Other task orders include: a task order contract used to comply with Massachusetts Building Code; and a task order contract used to produce survey maps to support in-house design efforts, to

¹ The International Academy of Digital Arts and Sciences is regarded as the Internet version of the Oscars, the Webbys honor excellence in innovation and comprehensiveness.

perform subsurface testing, soil borings and archeological surveys, and audits, and to develop data for conservation commission submissions.

☑ Bond Issuing Costs (including DBE)

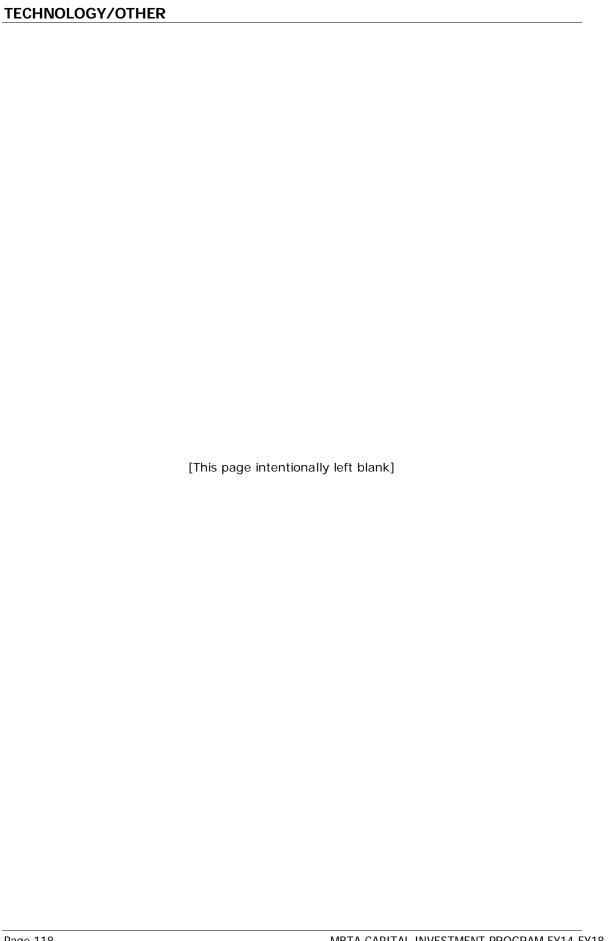
This effort represents the Authority's cost of bond issuance. In addition, this effort provides funding for various support programs for minorities, women, and disadvantaged organizations.

☑ Unified Planning Work Program

This program funds various planning efforts regarding development of the MBTA system in coordination with various outside planning agencies.

Technology/Other Projects (\$ in millions)

PROJECT	Authorized Budget	Proj. Spending thru FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	Total FY14-18	BEYOND FY18
Misc. Project Closeout Costs	\$ 3.42	\$ 2.11	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.51	\$ 1.31	\$ -
Capital Maintenance Improvements	8.67	-	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.17	8.67	-
Misc. Capital Projects	0.59	0.05	0.01	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.23	0.54	-
Computer Tech. Upgrades	18.91	9.12	9.79	-	-	-	-	9.79	-
HR Business Continuity	0.25	0.08	0.17	-	-	-	-	0.17	-
Bid/Dispatch System	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	1.50	1.50	-
Independent Engineering Review	10.49	4.58	0.33	0.30	0.30	0.22	4.77	5.91	-
Bond Costs	23.19	22.20	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	-
Unified Planning Work Program	5.17	2.96	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.11	2.21	-
Total System Technology/Other	\$ 72.19	\$ 41.10	\$ 12.52	\$ 3.13	\$ 3.13	\$ 3.04	\$ 9.27	\$ 31.08	\$ -



CHAPTER 13-

ACCESSIBILITY

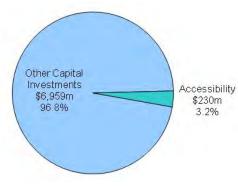
PROGRAM OVERVIEW

In response to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990, the Authority developed and approved the Key Station Plan as an initial step in making one of America's oldest public transit systems accessible to all. Title II in the ADA prohibits public transportation systems from discriminating against persons with disabilities. The Department of Transportation has established specific requirements for developing systemwide program accessibility, including the need to work with the community of people who have disabilities to determine key stations.

Since 1990, the Authority has rapidly become a leader in efforts to achieve station accessibility. Of the 80 stations identified in the Key Station Plan, the MBTA has made 78 stations accessible. In addition, the Authority has allocated construction funds for the remaining 6 stations, and has begun making dozens of non-key stations accessible as part of station modernization projects. Altogether, ongoing capital projects are bringing new accessibility benefits to over 300,000 MBTA passengers every day in the form of ramps, entrances, and elevators.

The MBTA has programmed \$230 million toward accessibility. This represents 3.2% of the total Capital Investment Program. The majority of accessibility funding is devoted to the Light Rail Accessibility Program (LRAP) for the Green Line to modernize stations, install elevators, and raise platforms. Other capital projects included in the Stations and System Enhancement sections of this document also contribute substantial accessibility improvements to the MBTA system.

Accessibility Projects Funding



FUNDED PROJECTS

There are 16 funded projects under Accessibility, all of which will have a neutral impact on the Authority's operating budget.

☑ Green Line Interim Accessibility Improvements

This program funds the construction of temporary platforms and lifts at several Green Line stations. This enables the MBTA to service passengers with handicaps and disabilities in the period leading up to accessibility.

☑ Green Line Light Rail Accessibility Program (LRAP): Surface Stations (B, C, & E Lines)

In compliance with the ADA, the work for surface stations includes raising platforms, installing new kiosks, benches, signage and other necessary improvements to make these stations accessible to the public.

☑ LRAP: Park Street and Haymarket Stations

Work for these two stations includes platform raising, accessible fare collection equipment, new station lighting and other improvements and station finishes. This project is in its final stages.

☑ LRAP: Government Center Station

Modifications for this station will include a new headhouse on City Hall Plaza, new raised platforms, a new electrical substation, the installation of a new elevator, LED signage and accessible fare collection equipment, and lighting and other station finishes. This project is in design phases, and will be coordinated with the Blue Line modernization efforts also taking place at that station.



☑ LRAP: Arlington and Copley Stations

Combined work for these stations will include platform raising, new headhouses, the installation of elevators, escalators, a new public address system, signage, and accessible fare collection equipment, and other station necessities and finishes.

☑ LRAP: Kenmore Station

Work for Kenmore Station includes elevator and escalator installation, platform raising, landscaping, street lighting, a new MBTA bus canopy and a kiosk entrance.

☑ LRAP: Boston College Station

This project will make accessibility modifications and improvements to conform to ADA guidelines and will include relocating the station to the median of Commonwealth Avenue, constructing two new raised platforms, and installing shelters, lighting, tactile edging, and pedestrian crossings.

☑ LRAP: Brookline Village and Longwood Stations

Scope for this project includes the reconstruction of platforms for ADA accessibility and the installation of shelters, lighting, tactile edging, and pedestrian crossings.

☑ LRAP: Phases II & III - Surface Stations

This Project will fund the design and construction of selected Green Line surface stations along the B and C Lines.



☑ Wayfinding Program

This project will provide funds to fabricate and install signage, path of travel, visual aids, and doors throughout the system to assist ADA customers and enhance overall accessibility.

☑ Symphony and Hynes Accessibility

This project will fund the design of accessibility improvements for Symphony and Hynes Stations.

☑ Science Park Accessibility

This project funds the design and accessibility upgrades for Science Park Station.

☑ Wollaston Accessibility

This project will fund the design of accessibility improvements for Wollaston Station.

☑ Elevator Replacement and Modernization

This program will result in the replacement/modernization of elevators throughout the system.

☑ Escalator Replacement and Modernization

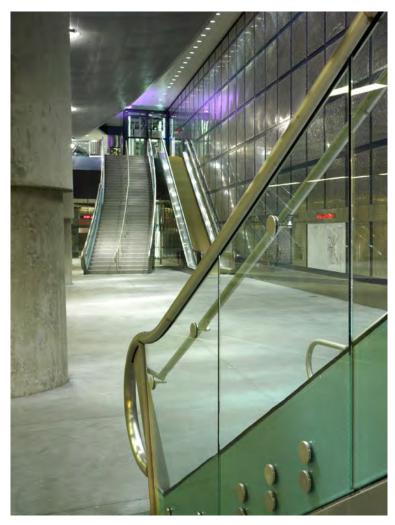
This program will result in the replacement/modernization of escalators throughout the system.

☑ Accessibility Program

The effort includes funding for accessibility improvements at various locations. Under this program there is funding for conceptual design work and preliminary engineering for the rehabilitation and accessibility upgrades of the Auburndale commuter rail station.

Accessibility Projects (\$ in millions)

PROJECT	Authorized Budget	Proj. Spending thru FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	Total FY14-18	BEYOND FY18
Green Line Interim Access	\$ 4.85	\$ 3.41	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.66	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1.44	\$ -
LRAP - Surface Stations	32.70	32.06	0.64	-	-	-	-	0.64	-
LRAP- Park St. & Haymarket	15.15	15.10	0.05	-	-	-	-	0.05	-
LRAP- Govt. Center Station	79.92	12.12	14.41	13.21	28.17	12.01	-	67.79	-
LRAP- Arlington & Copley	65.58	58.64	4.00	2.94	-	-	-	6.94	-
LRAP- Kenmore Station	50.56	46.55	4.01	-	-	-	-	4.01	-
LRAP- Boston College Station	3.29	0.40	1.22	0.65	0.52	0.49	-	2.89	-
LRAP- Brookline Village & Longwood	3.94	3.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LRAP - Phases II & III - Surface Stations (B&C Lines)	5.00	-	0.15	0.34	1.71	1.57	1.24	5.00	-
Wayfinding Program	20.00	4.73	1.02	-	-	6.25	8.00	15.27	-
Symphony/Hynes Access	2.00	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	2.00	-
Science Park Accessibility	22.00	17.45	4.55	-	-	-	-	4.55	-
Wollaston Accessibility	7.50	0.90	5.80	0.80	-	-	-	6.60	-
Elevator Program	147.00	50.40	10.53	16.03	15.72	15.49	16.81	74.58	22.02
Escalator Program	35.00	11.03	10.35	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.12	23.97	-
Accessibility Program	25.65	11.87	5.22	6.29	2.28	-	-	13.78	-
Total Accessibility Program	\$ 520.14	\$ 268.62	\$ 64.72	\$ 44.43	\$ 51.89	\$ 39.31	\$ 29.16	\$ 229.50	\$ 22.02



Courthouse Station (Silver Line)

CHAPTER 14-

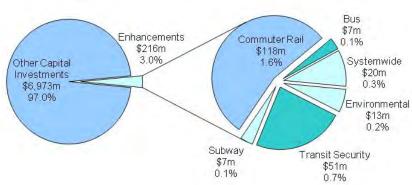
SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The system enhancement program includes projects that make investments in the existing system to enhance service for riders as well as to attract more riders to the system. The most significant effort under the enhancement program is the Fairmount Corridor Improvements project. This project will improve and revitalize an underutilized route through the neighborhoods of Dorchester, Mattapan, and Hyde Park. Also, environmental programs enhance the safety and well-being of both MBTA customers and employees, and the new program for Transit Security protects passengers and improves safety on the transit system for all. Finally, this section also encompasses pilot programs and the evaluation of new technologies and equipment that may lead to the application of new methodologies and the construction of new infrastructure to enhance MBTA service in the future.

This program area, which totals \$216 million, includes projects that both enhance existing service and attract new riders to the system. System Enhancements represent 3.0% of the total Capital Investment Program.

Enhancement Projects Funding



SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT—SUBWAY

FUNDED PROJECTS

Currently, there are five funded projects underway for subway system enhancement.

☑ New Systemwide Public Address System/LED Signage

This project funds the installation of new public address equipment and fiber optic links for all subway stations. Existing voice storage units and control systems would also be upgraded or replaced. This project encompasses the installation of automatic light-emitting diode (LED) signage on the station platforms and in the lobby areas of subway stations. These signs, through a new connection to head-end equipment at the operations control center, will provide customers with notices of delays and train arrival information.

☑ Park Street Station Eastbound Crossover

This effort will fund the modification of the track scheme and power sectionalization on the Green Line at Park Street. By creating a short track connecting the two eastbound tracks, the project will dramatically increase eastbound service, eliminate that station as a major bottleneck and source of standing time delays, and allow greater operational flexibility. This project will significantly increase service speed and reliability for Green Line passengers, and have a slightly negative impact on operating costs.

☑ Mattapan Line Study

This effort will fund a study of the Mattapan Line to identify enhancements and steps to increase accessibility.

☑ Southwest Corridor Study

This effort will fund a study that is aimed at evaluating infrastructure investments needed to improve service reliability along the Southwest Corridor of the Orange Line.

☑ Green Line Positive Train Control

The purpose of this project is to identify technologies that can improve safety by reducing/eliminating collisions under current operating conditions.

Subway Enhancement Projects (\$ in millions)

PROJECT	horized idget	Proj. Spen thru FY1		FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	Total FY14-18	E	BEYOND FY18
PA System/LED Station Sign	\$ 29.20	\$ 2	26.91	\$ 1.92	\$ 0.37	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2.29	\$	-
Park St. Eastbound. Crossover	3.90		0.62	0.50	0.93	1.23	0.61	-	3.28		-
Mattapan Line Assessment	0.17		-	0.17	-	-	-	-	0.17		-
Southw est Corridor Study	1.00		-	1.00	-	-	-	-	1.00		-
Green Line Positive Train Control	2.73		2.27	0.46	-	-	-	-	0.46		-
Total Subway Enhancement	\$ 37.00	\$ 2	29.80	\$ 4.04	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.23	\$ 0.61	\$ -	\$ 7.19	\$	-

SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT—COMMUTER RAIL

This segment of the system enhancement program funds projects to provide commuter rail infrastructure upgrades and improvements.

FUNDED PROJECTS

The program includes seven enhancement projects with neutral impact on the Authority's operating budget.

☑ Commuter Rail Positive Train Control

The purpose of this project is to identify technologies that can improve safety by reducing/eliminating collisions under current operating conditions.

☑ Commuter Rail Narrow Band Conversion/Radio Frequency Change

The purpose of this project is to upgrade the commuter rail communications system.

☑ Fairmount Corridor Improvement – Phase I

The Phase I of this project has been completed. This project represents the beginning of the reconstruction of Fairmount Line through the neighborhoods of Dorchester, Mattapan, and Hyde Park. Improvements included work on several bridges, the signal system, and several stations, including Morton Street and Upham's Corner. This effort provided the necessary funds for the restoration of infrastructure while improving safety and service reliability, and allowing options for development opportunities along the Fairmont Corridor. (For information on this project's Phase II see Chapter 16.)

☑ Layover Facility Analysis

This project will fund a *Layover Facility Location and Capacity Analysis*, which will identify the most favorable strategic locations for train layover facilities as based on projected ridership demand, corresponding line schedules, and train deployment characteristics. Additionally, this study will examine the capital and operations cost implications resulting from the creation of new layover facilities.

☑ Fitchburg Commuter Rail Line Upgrade

SAFETEA-LU includes federal earmark authorizations to implement a rail line upgrade program designed to improve travel time and service reliability of the Fitchburg corridor rail service. In addition, this project funds key track improvements along the Fitchburg Line.

☑ Commuter Rail Various Upgrades

This project funds general upgrades to various commuter rail systems (including track, signals and communication systems).

☑ Rockport Station Improvements Study

This project provides funding for preliminary design work for a future rehabilitation and accessibility upgrade of the Rockport commuter rail station and layover facility.

Commuter Rail Enhancement Projects (\$ in millions)

PROJECT	Authorized Budget	Proj. Spending thru FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	Total FY14-18	BEYOND FY18
Commuter Rail PTC Efforts	\$ 14.20	\$ 0.90	\$ 1.11	\$ 3.18	\$ 4.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 13.30	\$ -
Commuter Rail Narrow Band Conversion	1.20	1.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fairmount Line Improvements - Phase I	35.24	33.91	1.32	-	-	-	-	1.32	-
Layover Facility Analysis	0.10	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	0.10	-
Fitchburg Line Improvements	150.00	124.48	14.06	11.46	-	-	-	25.52	-
Commuter Rail Various Upgrades	82.40	7.42	45.23	18.87	10.88	-	-	74.98	-
Rockport Station Improvements	3.81	1.42	2.39	-	-	-	-	2.39	-
Total Comm. Rail Enhancement	\$ 286.95	\$ 169.34	\$ 64.16	\$ 33.57	\$ 14.88	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 117.61	\$ -

SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT—BUS

This program authorizes enhancements for bus operations.

FUNDED PROJECTS

The following five projects will have a neutral impact on the Authority's operating budget.

☑ Bus Training Simulator

This project funds the procurement of two bus simulators for the training of bus operators in an effort to reduce vehicle accidents.

☑ Environmental Management System (EMS)

Recent settlement agreements with the EPA, AG, and DEP require the implementation of an Environmental Management System. This project will expand the implementation of the existing Maximus Maintenance System (MCRS2) to operate within the Operations Support and Environmental Affairs Departments. This project will allow the participant departments to simultaneously monitor environmental performance, maintenance, and repair activities.

☑ Automated Passenger Counters

This project will fund the purchase of Automated Passenger Counters (APCs) for about 12% of the MBTA bus fleet. APCs are a proven technology and a valuable tool for service planning and scheduling. APCs have been used in the transit industry for 30 years, but only recently, with the integration of GPS, they have become a solid and reliable source of passenger activity data.

☑ THE RIDE – Information Management System

This effort funds an upgrade of THE RIDE information management system.

☑ Systemwide Bicycle Bus Racks

This pilot project funds the installation of bicycle racks on buses.

Bus Enhancement Projects (\$ in millions)

PROJECT	horized udget	Proj. Spending thru FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	Total FY14-18	E	BEYOND FY18
Bus Training Simulator	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.24	\$ 0.76	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.76	\$	-
Environmental Management System (EMS)	5.45	2.57	1.38	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.88		-
Automated Passenger Counters	2.63	0.18	1.00	1.00	0.45	-	-	2.45		-
THE RIDE - Information Management System	0.89	0.52	0.37	-	-	-	-	0.37		-
Systemwide Bike Racks	0.27	0.04	0.23	-	-	-	-	0.23		-
Total Bus Enhancement	\$ 11.24	\$ 4.55	\$ 3.74	\$ 1.30	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.40	\$ 6.69	\$	-

SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT—SYSTEMWIDE

This section represents enhancement efforts that affect the entire system. It also includes the evaluation of new technologies to enhance systemwide services.

FUNDED PROJECTS

There are a total of five projects under systemwide enhancement. These efforts will have a neutral impact on the Authority's operating budget.

☑ Systemwide System Enhancements

This line item supports various system enhancement efforts throughout the Authority, including an engineering study for commuter rail/subway service improvements at Ruggles Station.

☑ Daily Operations Resource Management System

To improve operational efficiency, this project will fund the implementation of a Daily Operations Resource Management System.

☑ Train and Bus Arrival Announcements

This project will fund the necessary infrastructure and software improvements to provide MBTA customers with next train and countdown arrival time information.

☑ Maintenance Facilities Upgrades

This effort funds various upgrades to maintenance facilities across the system.

☑ Bicycle Enhancements

This effort funds the installation of a bike cage adjacent to Forest Hill Station and other bicycle enhancements.

Systemwide Enhancement Projects (\$ in millions)

PROJECT	orized dget	Proj. Spending thru FY13	I	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	Гotal ′14-18	YOND Y18
Systemwide Enhancements	\$ 25.74	\$ 14.35	\$	5.39	\$ 4.07	\$ 1.93	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11.39	\$ -
Daily Operations Resource Management (SDMS)	2.20	-		1.40	0.40	0.40	-	-	2.20	-
Train & Bus Arrival Announcement System	6.00	1.77		1.07	1.50	1.65	-	-	4.23	-
Maintenance Facilities Upgrades	8.00	5.55		0.75	0.83	0.87	-	-	2.45	-
Bicycle Enhancements	0.59	0.49		0.10	-	-	-	-	0.10	-
Total Systemwide Enhancement	\$ 42.53	\$ 22.16	\$	8.71	\$ 6.80	\$ 4.86	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20.37	\$ -

SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT—ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

The MBTA understands the importance of performing in a safe, healthy environment. While the public transportation services that the Authority provides reduce congestion and automobile emissions, the MBTA is also committed to providing those services in an environmentally sound and responsible manner. To that end, the MBTA Environmental Department works cooperatively with the Design and Construction, Development, Real Estate, Legal and Operating Departments to identify the potential environmental impacts of its operating facilities, construction projects, and improvements to infrastructure. The Environmental Department oversees the management of underground storage tanks, the handling and disposal of hazardous materials, storm water and wastewater management, air quality issues, and any other regulated environmental matters. It conducts regular comprehensive environmental audits of facilities to identify non-compliance issues and to develop strategies

and schedules for bringing the facilities into compliance. Standard operating procedures for environmental issues are established for all facilities.

The environmental compliance program includes the identification, design, and implementation of environmental mitigation measures, as necessary and appropriate throughout the MBTA system. The Authority also responds to environmental cleanup requirements as required under federal and state regulations. Finally, the Authority manages a noise mitigation program.



FUNDED PROJECTS

There are four funded projects under the environmental compliance program. These projects will have a neutral impact on the Authority's operating budget.

☑ Miller's Outfall Structure

The project involves the repair of outfall piping that leads into the Charles River. The Authority is currently involved in discussions with other public agencies to determine if the Authority is the appropriate agency to pay for the repairs.

☑ Environmental Compliance Management Efforts

The project involves the preparation of environmental remediation response documents and design remediation for oil and/or hazardous waste releases throughout the Authority, and provides environmental consulting services to audit and fix non-compliant matters.

☑ Groundwater Remediation

This project will study and potentially remediate groundwater issues in the City of Boston.

☑ Remediation Projects

This project will fund various MBTA remediation projects. One of these projects is the Readville Facility Remediation. The Authority has completed the site assessment and risk characterization. This assessment determined the level and extent of remediation that will be required for the ultimate use of the property. The majority of solid waste and the discarded railroad ties and other railroad-related equipment have been removed from the site.

PROJECT	horized udget	Proj. Spending thru FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	Total FY14-18	В	EYOND FY18
Miller's Outfall Structure	\$ 6.00	\$ 4.58	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.32	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1.42	\$	-
Environmental Compliance Management	11.64	8.92	1.53	1.01	0.19	-	-	2.73		-
Groundw ater Remediation	4.97	0.94	1.49	2.54	-	-	-	4.03		-
Remediation Projects	33.76	29.03	0.93	0.63	0.90	0.95	1.33	4.74		-
Total Environmental Compliance	\$ 56.38	\$ 43.46	\$ 4.58	\$ 4.65	\$ 1.41	\$ 0.95	\$ 1.33	\$ 12.92	\$	

TRANSIT SECURITY

Transit Security is an essential aspect of ensuring a safe environment throughout the transit system. The MBTA strives to make continuous improvements in safeguarding lives and property within the Authority, reducing fear and promoting the confidence of the riding public, and upholding the constitutional rights of all commuters. The MBTA Transit Police, the Assistant General Manager for Safety, and the Operations Control Center are the primary parties that supervise and monitor Transit Security efforts. They are responsible for monitoring and maintaining a standard level of security and safety while preventing and preparing for responsiveness during an emergency. To perform their tasks, the MBTA maintains a range of capital assets to ensure passenger safety and security throughout daily operations.

MBTA Transit Police

The Transit Police force includes 250 police personnel who patrol and serve the 175 communities in the MBTA service district. To strengthen their presence and visibility, 15 police reporting stations are located along the transit system. Capital funding will provide the Transit Police Department with five Transit Police Service Area (TPSA) substations in accordance with the MBTA Transit Police Plan of Action and the Transit Police Service Area concept.

Transit Police Service Areas

Recognizing that community-based policing is an effective strategy for enhancing security on the transit system, the MBTA Transit Police Plan of Action divides the police district into five geographic areas with a police substation in each region to better integrate the police force into the neighborhoods they serve. With their designated districts, the commanding officers are



charged to focus and concentrate on improving their specific area by working with the local communities. These new TPSA substations, with a 30-year useful life, serve as headquarters with space for personnel, equipment, and resources, which will allow the Transit Police to proficiently perform their functions away from the main headquarters.

Specialty and Anti-Terrorism Vehicles

The Transit Police Department maintains a fleet of eight specialty vehicles, which have a 5- to 10-year useful life, including a Special Operations Team (SOT) vehicle, a bomb disposal truck, radar units, and an incident command vehicle. The incident command vehicle is outfitted with up-to-date computer and telecommunications equipment necessary for the coordination of a multi-agency, multi-disciplined response to a public safety event or emergency.

Secure Stations Initiative

In accordance with the State Homeland Security Strategy, the MBTA is improving its communications and security systems to enhance safety and security systemwide. The transit system is equipped with a wide range of infrastructure to collect and disseminate information in the event of an emergency:

- Wide-scale deployment of closed circuit television (CCTV) systems
- Public Address (PA) and signage systems
- Security intrusion detection and alarm systems
- Fire alarm systems
- Police/public call boxes
- Silver Line Phase II Security Program

All new construction, particularly station reconstruction and maintenance facility upgrade projects, involves the complete overhaul or reinstallation of security and fire alarm systems, police call boxes, and communications and public address systems.

The communications enhancements also include a police mobile data terminal upgrade.

FUNDED PROJECTS

Currently, there are five Transit Security programs underway involving upgrades to the Authority's police equipment, the installation of new communications technology, and new anti-terrorism initiatives.

☑ FY08 Homeland Security Funds

Every year the Authority receives Homeland Security funds, which are programmed to enhance system efforts already underway.

☑ FY09 Homeland Security Funds

Every year the Authority receives Homeland Security funds, which are programmed to enhance system efforts already underway.

☑ FY10 Homeland Security Funds

Every year the Authority receives Homeland Security funds, which are programmed to enhance system efforts already underway.

☑ FY11 Homeland Security Funds

Every year the Authority receives Homeland Security funds, which are programmed to enhance system efforts already underway.

☑ FY12 Homeland Security Funds

Every year the Authority receives Homeland Security funds, which are programmed to enhance system efforts already underway.

Transit Security Projects (\$ in millions)

PROJECT	orized dget	Proj. Spending thru FY13	I	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	Total FY14-18	BEYOND FY18
FY08 Homeland Security Funds [EOPSS]	\$ 28.55	\$ 22.51	\$	3.99	\$ 2.05	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6.03	\$ -
FY09 Homeland Security Funds	29.26	12.57		7.41	6.88	2.41	-	-	16.69	-
FY10 Homeland Security Funds	21.14	7.53		6.56	4.30	2.75	-	-	13.61	-
FY11 Homeland Security Funds	10.51	2.23		3.44	2.62	1.92	0.24	0.06	8.28	-
FY12 Homeland Security Funds	6.60	-		-	3.20	2.40	1.00	-	6.60	-
Total Transit Security	\$ 96.05	\$ 44.84	\$	21.39	\$ 19.04	\$ 9.48	\$ 1.24	\$ 0.06	\$ 51.21	\$ -

CHAPTER 15-

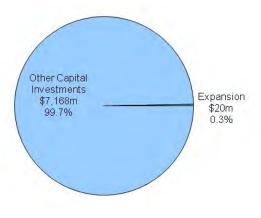
SYSTEM EXPANSION

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Since the implementation of the "Forward Funding" legislation, financial support for the Authority's expansion projects relies primarily on non-MBTA sources. Accordingly, the Commonwealth is committed to fund the system's future expansion beyond the Greenbush Line. Consequently, the Authority works closely with MassDOT to plan and implement future cost-effective service expansions to accommodate the increasing travel demands within the region (for future expansion efforts see Chapter 16). Most of the system expansion work underway now is included as mitigation under the State Implementation Plan (as developed under the Clean Air Act) or under the Central Artery administrative consent order.

Since 1985, the Authority has significantly increased the number of revenue miles operated annually through major expansion projects. Much of this is due to historical largescale system expansions including new Worcester, commuter rail service to Middleborough, Plymouth and Newburyport, as well as extensions to the Red Line and the reconstruction of the Orange Line. Over the last few years, new commuter rail stations have opened along the Worcester Line and the Old Colony Line at JFK/UMass station, and expanded new service is now provided to Roxbury, South Boston, downtown Boston and Logan Airport through the implementation of two phases of the Silver Line project. In addition, the Greenbush Line has extended rail service to Boston's south shore.

Expansion Projects Funding



In July of 2002, the MBTA opened the Washington Street (Phase I) service of the Silver Line, with new service between Dudley Square in Roxbury and Downtown Crossing. Phase II opened in late 2004, providing new service between South Station, the South Boston Seaport District, the new Boston Convention and Exhibition Center, and the South Boston residential area. Phase III has been discontinued. The third phase of the Silver Line program was expected to fund the construction of a tunnel linking the first phases between Washington Street and South Station.

SYSTEM EXPANSION—SUBWAY

Currently, the Authority has not programmed capital funds for subway expansion.

NOTE: The Green Line expansion beyond Lechmere is sponsored by the Commonwealth and is listed in the section for the 21st-Century Transportation Plan, starting on page 15.

SYSTEM EXPANSION—COMMUTER RAIL

The funding devoted toward commuter rail expansion is for closeout efforts of past projects, which include the Worcester, Greenbush, Newburyport, and Old Colony lines. The useful lives of both stations and track work can be found in the Station and Track sections of this document, respectively.

FUNDED PROJECTS

There are four funded projects for commuter rail system expansion. All four projects represent closing costs of past expansion projects. As the Authority continues its efforts to meet increasing demand for its services, operating costs will increase for operations and maintenance. Therefore, these efforts will have a negative impact on the Authority's operating budget.

☑ Greenbush Commuter Rail Line

The scope of work of this project included the rehabilitation and preparation of the Old Colony Greenbush Line for full commuter rail service to South Station in Boston. The scope included construction of 17.1 miles of track, seven stations, a layover facility, a tunnel through historic Hingham Square, the purchase of necessary passenger coaches, and personnel training costs. This project has been completed and now offers transportation services to the towns of Weymouth, Braintree, Hingham, Cohasset, and Scituate. The funding in place is for a few closeout line items.



☑ Worcester Commuter Rail Extension Closeout

This project has been completed. Remaining expenditures relate to closeout costs. Completed work included five new stations at Grafton, Ashland, Westborough, Southborough and Worcester, a layover facility, reconstruction of the Route 85 Bridge, traffic mitigation, and Conrail track and signal work.

☑ Newburyport Extension

This project supports the final efforts of the Ipswich to Newburyport commuter rail extension, which opened in October 1998. Work to be completed includes punchlist and environmental items, as well as access improvements to the Newburyport station platforms and the station building.

☑ Closeout Expansion Projects

This represents the completion of final elements in support of Worcester and Newburyport Rail Extensions.

Commuter Rail Expansion Projects (\$ in millions)

PROJECT	horized udget	Proj. Spending thru FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16		FY16 FY17		7 FY18		Total FY14-18		BEYOND FY18
Worcester Extension	\$ 102.56	\$	102.56	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -
Greenbush Line Construction	552.60		538.58		9.12		4.90		-		-		-		14.02	-
New buryport Extension	27.27		26.91		0.36		-		-		-		-		0.36	-
Closeout Expansion Projects	6.00		-		1.00		1.50		1.50		1.00		1.00		6.00	-
Total Comm. Rail Expansion	\$ 688.43	\$	668.06	\$	10.48	\$	6.40	\$	1.50	\$	1.00	\$	1.00	\$	20.38	\$ -

SYSTEM EXPANSION—SILVER LINE

Silver Line – Washington Street began revenue operation in July 2002. Two variations now operate – one from Temple Place in Boston and the other from South Station – with both variations serving Dudley Square Station in Roxbury.

Silver Line – Waterfront began Revenue Operations in December 2004 and serves patrons from South Station to South Boston with 3 underground stations and different variations that serve BMIP and the Airport terminals.



Vehicle procurement for Silver Line Phase I and Phase II is included in the revenue vehicle section of this document (Chapter 1).

FUNDED PROJECTS

The Authority has funded three efforts related to the Silver Line. The Silver Line represents higher costs for operations and maintenance, and has negative impact on the Authority's operating budget.

☑ Silver Line Phase I: Closeout Costs

This effort funded Silver Line Phase I service to Dudley Square.

☑ Silver Line Phase II: South Boston Transitway

This multi-year project opened for service in December 2004. The scope of this project included a one-mile long tunnel extending from South Station to the South Boston Pier area with three stations: South Station, Courthouse Station, and World Trade Center Station. A portion of the costs for the maintenance facility at Southampton Street for Silver Line vehicles was also funded by this line item. This major expansion project included design and construction of the tunnel from South Station and under the Fort Point Channel, electrical and communications systems systemwide, new vehicles fueled by electric catenary and ultra-efficient diesel fuel, and a new maintenance and storage facility for the vehicles.

Courthouse Station



☑ Silver Line Phase III: Conceptual Planning and Design

This effort provided funding for conceptual planning, design and engineering for a project that would connect Silver Line phases I and II via a new tunnel (i.e., Washington Street to South Station).

Silver Line Expansion Projects (\$ in millions)

PROJECT	Authorized Budget	Proj. Spending thru FY13	FY14		FY15		FY16		FY17		FY18		Total FY14-18		EYOND FY18
Silver Line Phase I: Washington St.	\$ 13.40	\$ 13.40	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Silver Line Phase II: S. Boston Transitw ay	606.11	606.11	-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Silver Line Phase III: Planning and Design	49.97	49.97	-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Total Silver Line Expansion	\$ 669.47	\$ 669.47	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-

SYSTEM EXPANSION—BUS

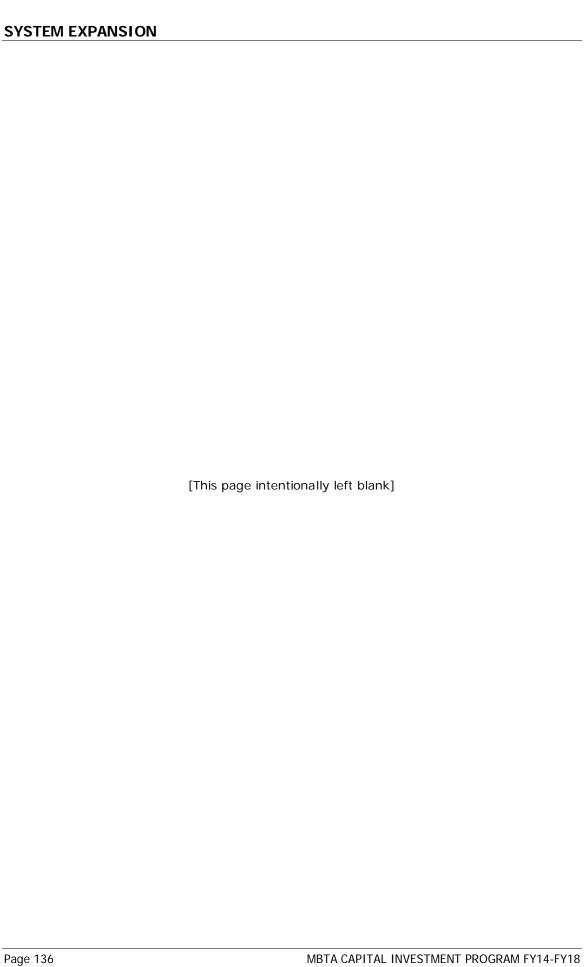
Currently, the Authority has not programmed capital funds for bus expansion.

STUDIES AND PLANNING FOR SYSTEM EXPANSION

The Authority is continually investigating the feasibility, the costs and benefits of a variety of potential future expansion projects. These efforts may include large scale alternatives analyses and Environmental Impact Statements/Reports in accordance with federal planning requirements. Work may also be smaller and more localized studies to determine the impacts of initiatives such as a new station. This section also includes the systemwide modeling and planning efforts conducted to identify and prioritize expansion needs.

FUNDED PROJECTS

Currently, there are no system expansion projects under study and/or development.



STATEWIDE TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENTS

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

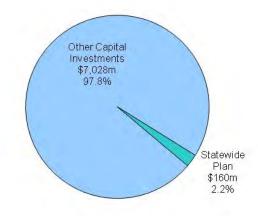
The Authority is primarily reliant on non-MBTA sources to fund expansion projects. This dynamic provides an interesting challenge for programming the CIP, since funding for these projects may not be finalized at the time of the MBTA's annual development of the CIP. However, the Authority recognizes the need for flexibility if funds are identified during the course of a fiscal year. This chapter establishes the process for infusing non-MBTA funds into the CIP for system enhancements and expansion projects.

STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (SIP) COMMITMENTS

Chief among the projects programmed with non-MBTA funding sources are the State Implementation Plan (SIP) projects, which are Commonwealth priorities for transportation

funding. In December 2006, the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) issued a final amendment to the transit regulation 310 CMR 7.36. This regulatory change was reviewed and formally approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for inclusion into the Massachusetts SIP under the Clean Air Act in 2009. This regulatory change substitutes for the remaining original SIP projects and requires MassDOT to proceed with a Green Line extension beyond Lechmere, new stations on the Fairmount Line, design of the Red/Blue Connector, and 1,000 new transit parking spaces in the Boston metropolitan area. Since non-MBTA sources will fund the SIP projects, this CIP

Statewide Transportation Plan Funding



accommodates the potential for state assistance to advance these projects. While the Green Line extension is a SIP commitment, it is funded through the 21st-Century Transportation Plan; therefore, this project is included in the section for the 21st-Century Transportation Plan, starting on page 15.

OTHER STATEWIDE PLAN PROJECTS

The Commonwealth's statewide transportation plan highlights several high priority "MEGA" projects that involve the expansion of the current MBTA system. Projects in this category include:

- Increased Worcester service
- Improved Fitchburg service

All of these projects are in the planning stages, and several require additional funds to complete the necessary analysis. Since non-MBTA sources will fund expansions at the Authority, this CIP accommodates the potential for state assistance to advance these projects.

FEDERAL AND STATE LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES

A similar programming challenge occurs regarding funding by the U.S. Congress and the Massachusetts General Court. Through the annual CIP, the MBTA must be able to access earmarked appropriations dedicated for specific projects through either the Commonwealth's operating budget or the federal appropriations process. These projects are often less predictable than "Mega" or SIP projects. Earmarked projects must be included in the adopted Program for Mass Transportation (PMT). Additional funds may prove critical to advancing many of these projects/initiatives, and the Authority must have the flexibility to access these funds.

CIP FUNDING APPROACH

As the agency that will operate any expansion of the transit system, the MBTA must play a critical role in the planning, design, and implementation stages whether these efforts originate with the Legislature, SIP, or Commonwealth. This CIP has been developed to allow the MBTA to play such a role once non-MBTA funds are secured.

PROJECTS WITH EARMARKS OR OTHER DEDICATED FUNDING

☑ Yawkey Station Improvements

The Commonwealth is providing funding for station improvements that would facilitate accessibility and full-service commuter rail operations at Yawkey Station.

☑ Assembly Square Station

SAFETEA-LU includes a \$25 million New Starts Program authorization that would go toward addition of an Orange Line station at Assembly Square. The City of Somerville has secured a developer contribution of \$15 million toward planning, design, and construction of the station project that would be coordinated with the proposed Assembly Square mixed use development.

☑ Beverly Commuter Rail Station Parking Garage

This effort will provide parking improvements at the Beverly commuter rail station. This project is being funded with federal, state, and MBTA funds.

☑ Salem Commuter Rail Station Parking Garage

This effort will provide parking improvements at the Salem commuter rail station. This project is being funded with federal and state funds.

☑ Fairmount Line Improvements/Stations Expansion - Phase II

The State Implementation Plan includes a Commonwealth commitment to design and build four new stations and other improvements on the Line. In 2006, the MBTA received \$650,000 through the Executive Office of Transportation (now MassDOT) to design the first of those stations, a new station in the Four Corners area. (See chapter 14 for information on Phase I of this project.)

☑ Green Line Real-Time Tracking System

Project covers both a consolidated real-time prediction and alerts system and a full CAD/AVL system for the Green Line.

☑ Worcester Line Improvements

Project includes track and signal improvements on the Worcester Line between Boston and Worcester.

☑ Knowledge Corridor (HSIPR)

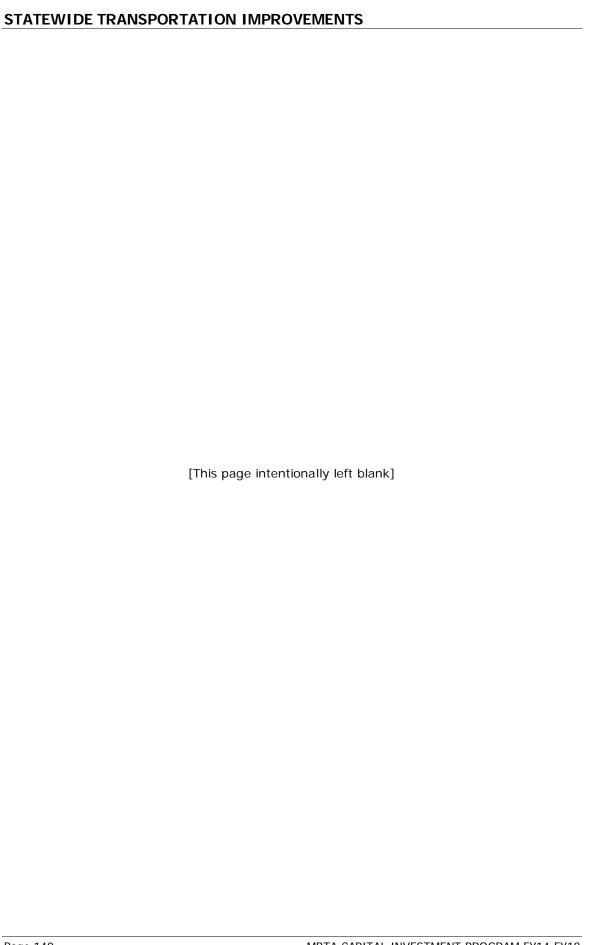
Project will rehabilitate existing Connecticut River rail line in western Massachusetts, which will allow for rerouted Amtrak Vermonter service to Northampton and Greenfield. It is anticipated that FRA will award the grant to MassDOT, who will reimburse the MBTA for any costs incurred.

Statewide Plan Projects (\$ in millions)

PROJECT	Authorized Budget	Proj. Spending thru FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	7 FY18	Total FY14-18	BEYOND FY18
Yaw key Station Enhancements	\$ 14.92	\$ 11.20	\$ 3.72	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3.72	\$ -
Assembly Square Station	56.51	20.00	28.00	8.51	-	-	-	36.51	-
Beverly Parking Garage	34.11	19.96	14.15	-	-	-	-	14.15	-
Salem Parking Garage	39.94	5.12	26.51	8.30	-	-	-	34.82	-
Fairmount Line Improvements - Phase II	135.00	115.00	3.00	10.00	7.00	-	-	20.00	-
Green Line Real-Time Tracking System	13.43	-	7.50	5.93	-	-	-	13.43	-
Worcester Line Improvements	15.00	7.50	7.50	-	-	-	-	7.50	-
Know ledge Corridor	80.75	43.20	35.72	1.83	-	-	-	37.55	-
Sub-Total Alt Financed Enh	389.66	221.98	126.11	34.57	7.00	-	-	167.67	-
Total Deduct ARRA Funding (1)	(115.50)	(108.09)	(7.41)	-	-	-	-	(7.41)	-
Total Systemwide Alt Financed Enh	\$ 274.16	\$ 113.89	\$ 118.70	\$ 34.57	\$ 7.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 160.27	\$ -

⁽¹⁾ One project in this chapter received funding from the Federal Government under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA 2009). To avoid double counting, remaining ARRA funding (which is included under Chapter 17) was deducted from the following project:

[•] Knowledge Corridor (HSIPR) = \$7.41 million



CHAPTER 17-

STIMULUS BILL PROJECTS

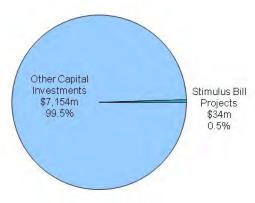
PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) provides a unique opportunity for the MBTA to enhance its annual capital reinvestment program through a one-time infusion of federal funds. Although an opportunity, this program also provides unique challenges for programming the CIP, since actual funding levels (e.g., discretionary programs) are adjusted over time. The Authority recognizes the need for flexibility, as final ARRA funding levels and requirements will dictate the amount and types of projects the MBTA will be able to fund through this program. This chapter establishes the process for infusing federal ARRA funds into the CIP, based on existing knowledge of the program.

BACKGROUND

ARRA is intended to stimulate the economy and save or create jobs through both federal tax cuts and increased spending – including for highway and transit infrastructure. ARRA was approved by Congress and signed by President Obama on February 17, 2009. On March 5, 2009, transit funding apportionments for states and urbanized areas were published in the Federal Register, along with initial guidelines for accessing the funds. Based on these apportionments, the MBTA received \$232.2 million in ARRA formula funding, within the following grant programs:

Stimulus Bill Funding



- Section 5307 (Urbanized Area Formula Grants) \$180.7 million
- Section 5309 (Fixed Guideway Modernization) \$51.5 million

In addition, the MBTA has received ARRA funds through a "TIGGER" (Transit Investments for Greenhouse Gas and Energy Reduction) discretionary grant program and through the "flex" of highway ARRA funds to transit. Currently, this includes the following:

- "TIGGER Grant" Funds for Renewable Wind Energy Projects \$2.7 million
- Highway ARRA Funds "Flexed" to the MBTA for Transit \$39.0 million

The MBTA is also expected to receive \$172 million in ARRA funding (either directly or indirectly) under two other discretionary grant programs: "TIGER" (Transportation Investments Generating Economic Recovery) and "HSIPR" (High-Speed Intercity Passenger Rail):

- TIGER funding from FTA for a Wonderland Transit Plaza \$20.0 million
- TIGER funding from FTA for Fitchburg Line extension to a new Wachusett Station \$59.2 million
- TIGER funding, through MassDOT and FRA, for the reconstruction of New Bedford freight line bridges - \$20.0 million
- HSIPR funding, through MassDOT and FRA, for rehabilitation of the Knowledge Corridor -\$72.8 million

In total, the MBTA anticipates receiving about \$445.7 million in ARRA funds. \$34 million, or 0.5 percent of the total Capital Investment Program, is expected to be spent through the end of federal fiscal year 2014. Stimulus projects can be 100% federally funded; no MBTA or local match is required. However, the funding is subject to all federal requirements - e.g., project inclusion in the State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) and federal environmental and procurement rules.

In addition, there are several restrictions on use of the funding, intended to ensure that it is used quickly to help stimulate the economy and create jobs. For example, at least 50% of the ARRA formula funds needed to be obligated within 180 days, with the remaining 50% (maximum) obligated within one year. There are also "use it or lose it" provisions that require funds not obligated within these timeframes be withdrawn and redistributed to other states. As a result, there were restrictions on what could be programmed for stimulus funding.

MULTI-PHASED APPROACH TO STIMULUS FUNDING

The ARRA funds were made available to the MBTA in stages, based on legislative requirements and the timing of the discretionary grant programs.

As discussed above, the MBTA received about \$232.2 million in Stimulus Bill formula funding. At least 50% of this was required to be obligated within 180 days (referred to here as "Phase 1" of the stimulus program). For initial planning purposes, and to provide some flexibility given the "use it or lose it" provisions, the Authority programmed \$164.2 million of "Phase 1" projects in the STIP. The Boston Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) initially approved this list on February 26, 2009, following a public review and comment period. All of the "Phase 1" projects were approved by FTA as of July 2009 and are either completed or in process.

The remaining "Phase 2" Stimulus Bill funds, requiring obligation within one year, were initially approved by the Boston MPO on November 19, 2009, following a public review and comment period. The grants were approved by FTA on March 5, 2010.

The "TIGGER" grant was approved by FTA on March 5, 2010, and the "highway flex" grants were approved during June 2010. The FRA "TIGER" grant for the New Bedford bridges was awarded to MassDOT on September 8, 2010, and the MBTA will be reimbursed for project

costs by MassDOT, from the ARRA funds. The FRA "HSIPR" grant for Knowledge Corridor was awarded to MassDOT on July 1, 2011, and, similarly, the MBTA will be reimbursed for project costs by MassDOT from these ARRA funds. The other FTA "TIGER" grants were awarded to other entities but funds are provided directly to the MBTA: the Fitchburg Line Wachusett Extension on November 10, 2010 (to the Montachusett RTA), and the Wonderland Transit Plaza on December 17, 2010 (to the City of Revere).

IMPLEMENTATION AND TIMELINE

Funding apportionments for FTA formula grant programs were published in the Federal Register on March 5, 2009. This effectively "started the clock" on the 180-day requirement for obligating the first 50% of funding for "Phase 1" projects. As a result, at least \$116 million of the Stimulus Bill funds (i.e., \$232 million x 50%) needed to be obligated by September 1, 2009. The remaining funds needed to be obligated by March 5, 2010. Both milestones were achieved; as of March 5, 2010, 100% of the ARRA formula funds had been obligated.

STIMULUS BILL - PHASE 1

Legislatively, only \$116 million of the ARRA formula funds needed to be obligated within 180 days (subject to the "use it or lose it" provisions). However, all grantees were encouraged to spend the monies as soon as possible, in order to achieve the program goals of creating jobs and stimulating the economy. Toward this goal, the Authority initially programmed \$164 million of "Phase 1" projects - or about 70% of the total \$232 million. These "Phase 1" stimulus projects, approved by FTA in June and July of 2009, are summarized below.

FUNDED PROJECTS - PHASE 1

☑ The RIDE - Vehicle Procurement

\$5.58 million provides funding for 108 vans for The RIDE, the Authority's demandresponse ADA paratransit program, by procuring the vehicles through an existing MassDOT contract. This helped the MBTA to achieve its goal to increase the level of MBTA-owned vehicles, thus reducing annual operating costs associated with operatorowned vehicles.

☑ MBTA Systemwide Fencing

This effort provides \$3.8 million for replacing and repairing fencing along right of way and MBTA property.

☑ Back Bay Station Lobby Ventilation

This \$1.8 million project will help to improve ventilation and air quality within the lobby area of Back Bay Station (e.g., roof units, fans, door systems).

☑ Enhanced Bicycle Parking Facilities

\$6.01 million for construction of enhanced bicycle parking facilities at transit stations (where feasible, parking cages with lighting and security).

☑ Bus Stop and Customer Enhancements

\$7.83 million for bus stop amenities (e.g., shelters, benches, signage, pavement markings, ADA improvements) and improvements to the Route 39 and 23 bus corridors, between Back Bay and Forest Hills Stations and Ruggles and Ashmont Stations, respectively.

☑ Silver Line – Phase A&B: Dudley-South Station Enhancements

\$1.7 million for a dedicated Silver Line bus lane between Chinatown and South Station, traffic signal priority, and a new bus shelter with real-time arrival system. (excludes \$1.8 million for ramp work; a separate ARRA project).

☑ Commuter Rail - Various Stations Projects

\$5.25 million for various commuter rail station projects, systemwide (e.g., platform pavement replacement, lighting, signage).

☑ Dudley Square Station Improvements

\$0.96 million for construction of a 2-officer kiosk at Dudley Square Station, including video monitors, CCTV, telephones, etc. Lighting, signage and other customer enhancements are also included.

☑ MBTA Tunnel Signal Project

\$5.18 million for fabrication and installation of signage within MBTA tunnels. This is a safety initiative that benefits both customers and employees.

☑ Commuter Rail Facilities – Layovers, Environmental

\$9.53 million for commuter rail facilities, including layover facility upgrades and various facility repairs (e.g., roof replacement/repairs, fire protection systems).

☑ Haverhill Line - Double Track & Signal Work

\$17.41 million for Haverhill Line double tracking project (about 6 miles, from Andover to Lawrence), including signal improvements and new interlockings.

☑ Commuter Rail – Bridge Projects

\$3 million for various bridge repairs. This project anticipates the need for timber/tie replacements at about 10 bridges.

☑ Fitchburg Line – Interlocking Project

\$10.19 million for interlocking work, which will provide improved reliability and ontime performance for the Fitchburg Line.

☑ MBTA Bus Facility Rehab & Improvements

\$16.64 million for various bus facility improvements (e.g., bus washing equipment, pavement repairs, bus lifts) as well as repairs/upgrades to heating, cooling and lighting systems at 9 bus garages.

☑ Fitchburg Line – Double Track

\$40.41 million for "stand alone" Fitchburg double tracking project between West Acton and Ayer, including Littleton Station work.

☑ Hybrid Bus Procurement

\$28 million for the procurement of 25 articulated 60' hybrid buses. The primary purpose was to replace aging buses; this project will also help to expand capacity on busy routes.

☑ Silver Line - Essex St. Ramp Reconstruction

\$1.8 million to reconstruct Essex Street ramps/areaways in association with providing Silver Line service to South Station (scope not included within \$1.7 million ARRA project).

Stimulus Bill "Phase 1" Projects (\$ in millions)

PROJECT	Authorized Budget	Proj. Spending thru FY13	FY14	FY1	5 FY1	6 F	(17	FY18	Total FY14-18	BEYOND FY18
The RIDE - Vehicle Procurement	\$ 5.58	\$ 5.58	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$	- \$; -	\$ -
MBTA Systemwide Fencing	3.80	3.80	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Back Bay Station Lobby Ventilation	1.80	1.80	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Enhanced Bicycle Parking Facilities	6.01	6.01	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Bus Stop and Rt 23 Customer Enhancements	7.83	7.83	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Silver Line - Phase A&B: Dudley-South Sta. Enhance.	1.70	1.70	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Commuter Rail - Various Stations Projects	5.25	4.63	0.62	-	-	-		-	0.62	-
Dudley Square Station Improvements	0.96	0.96	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
MBTA Tunnel Signage Project	5.18	5.18	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Commuter Rail Facilities - Layovers, Environmental, etc.	9.53	9.53	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Haverhill Line - Double Track & Signal Work	17.41	17.41	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Commuter Rail - Bridge Projects	3.00	3.00	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Fitchburg Line - Interlocking Project	10.19	10.19	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
MBTA Bus Facility Rehab & Improvements	16.64	16.64	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Fitchburg Line - Double Track	40.41	40.41	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Hybrid Bus Procurement	28.00	28.00	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Silver Line - Essex St. Ramp Reconstruction	1.80	1.80	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Total Stimulus Bill Projects - Phase 1	\$ 165.08	\$ 164.46	\$ 0.62	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$	- 5	0.62	\$ -

STIMULUS BILL - PHASE 2

FTA grants for the following "Phase 2" projects were approved by FTA on March 5, 2010.

FUNDED PROJECTS - PHASE 2

☑ Ashmont Station Upgrades – Phase II

\$13 million for "phase II" upgrades, including final wall, ceiling and walkway finishes. (Project included in initial grant application but removed prior to approval; added back per grant amendment on March 5, 2010.)

☑ MBTA Operating Assistance

Under the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2009 (H.R. 2346), transit agencies could use up to 10% of 5307 ARRA funds for operating assistance. \$18.07 million of the funds were used in fiscal year 2009.

☑ Orient Heights Track Work

\$19.74 million to rebuild 11,000 feet of track; replace thirty 50-year old turnouts; replace the negative return power cable; prepare yard for new No. 5 Blue Line cars and operation of 6-car trains.

☑ Emergency Station Lighting Program

\$1.5 million for the installation of 600VDC lighting systems in transit stations with only one source of AC power, to enhance safety and sustain lighting during a power outage. This work is a continuation of a previous effort.

☑ Substation Control Battery Set Replacement Program

\$3.2 million for the replacement of traction power substation control batteries (primary source of operational control for power system's AC & DC breakers).

☑ Tunnel Dewatering Pump Station Rehabilitation Program

\$4.92 million to replace and upgrade dewatering equipment (pumps, motors, valves, piping, alarms) within transit tunnel pump rooms.

☑ Back Bay Station Roofing Project

\$1.84 million to repair deteriorating Back Bay Station roof; work associated with ARRA Phase 1 lobby ventilation project.

☑ North Quincy Station Platform Repairs

\$2.33 million for structural repairs to the existing concrete platforms at North Quincy station.

☑ Braintree Station Structural Repairs

\$2.51 million for structural repairs to the Braintree Station platform.

Stimulus Bill "Phase 2" Projects (\$ in millions)

PROJECT	Authorized Budget	Proj. Spending thru FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	Total FY14-18	 YOND FY18
Ashmont Station Upgrade - Phase II	\$ 13.00	\$ 13.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
MBTA Operating Assistance	18.07	18.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orient Heights Track Work	19.74	19.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emergency Station Lighting Program	1.50	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substation Control Battery Set Replacement Program	3.20	3.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunnel Dew atering Pump Station Rehabilitation Program	4.92	4.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Back Bay Station Re-Roofing Project	1.84	1.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Quincy Station Platform Repairs	2.33	2.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Braintree Station Structural Repairs	2.51	2.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Stimulus Bill Projects - Phase 2	\$ 67.11	\$ 67.11	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

ARRA PROJECTS - DISCRETIONARY "TIGGER" AND HIGHWAY "FLEX"

Funding for the following projects originates from both a discretionary ARRA grant program (Transit Investments for Greenhouse Gas and Energy Reduction, or "TIGGER") and from ARRA highway funds flexed over to transit by MassDOT.

FUNDED PROJECTS - DISCRETIONARY AND HIGHWAY "FLEX"

☑ Renewable Wind Energy Project (TIGGER)

Installation of 2 wind energy turbines at MBTA layover facilities: in Kingston (100kW) and Bridgewater (up to 600 kW). \$2.73 million approved through competitive TIGGER grant program.

☑ Key Bus Routes Project

\$10 million for bus stop amenities and other customer service enhancements, focusing on 13 key bus routes.

☑ Revere – Wonderland Station Parking Garage

\$22.7 million provides partial funding for the construction of a parking garage at Wonderland Station (in conjunction with other state and federal funding sources).

☑ Red Line Floating Slab Work

This \$4.31 million effort will fund a number of improvements on the Red Line floating slab between Alewife and Harvard Square stations.

☑ Wedgemere Station Accessibility

This \$2 million effort is aimed at improving accessibility at this commuter rail station.

Discretionary "TIGGER" and Highway "Flex" Projects (\$ in millions)

PROJECT	Autho Budg		Proj. Spending thru FY13	FY14	4 FY		FY15		FY17		FY18	Total FY14-18		
Renew able Wind Energy Project (TIGGER)	\$	2.73	\$ 2.73	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-
Key Bus Routes Project		10.00	9.36	0.64		-		-		-	-	0.64		-
Revere - Wonderland Station Parking Garage		22.70	22.70	-		-		-		-	-	-		-
Red Line Floating Slab Work		4.31	4.31	-		-		-		-	-	-		-
Wedgemere Station Accessibility		2.00	2.00	-		-		-		-	-	-		-
ARRA Projects - Discretionary and Highway "Flex"	\$ 4	41.74	\$ 41.10	\$ 0.64	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$ 0.64	\$	-

ARRA PROJECTS - DISCRETIONARY "TIGER" AND "HISPR"

Funding for the following projects is made available through discretionary ARRA grant programs: "TIGER" (Transit Investments Generating Economic Recovery) and "HSIPR" (High-Speed Intercity Passenger Rail). As noted below, funding for two of the grants will be received through reimbursements from MassDOT, who will be the direct recipient of the ARRA funds.

FUNDED PROJECTS - DISCRETIONARY "TIGER" AND "HSIPR"

☑ Revere Transit Plaza (TIGER)

Construction of a new public transit plaza adjacent to Wonderland Station and a footbridge to connect the plaza to the beach and parkland areas. This \$20 million FTA grant was awarded to the City of Revere on December 17, 2010. Through an agreement with FTA and the City, the MBTA is the direct recipient of the TIGER funds and is managing the construction project.

☑ Fitchburg Line Extension to Wachusett Station (TIGER)

This \$59.23 million project will extend the Fitchburg commuter rail line about 4.5 miles, with a new Wachusett station and layover facility. This FTA grant was awarded to the Montachusett RTA on November 10, 2010. Through an agreement with FTA and the RTA, the MBTA is the direct recipient of the TIGER funds and is managing the construction project.

☑ Fast Track New Bedford – Bridges (TIGER)

This \$20 million project will complete replacement of three insufficient freight rail bridges on the New Bedford/Fall River Freight Line. FRA awarded this grant to MassDOT on September 8, 2010. MBTA will manage and fund the construction project and be reimbursed for all costs by MassDOT.

☑ Knowledge Corridor (HSIPR)

This \$72.8 million project will rehabilitate the existing Connecticut River rail line in western Massachusetts, which will allow for rerouted Amtrak Vermonter service to Northampton and Greenfield. FRA awarded the grant to MassDOT on July 1, 2011. MBTA will manage and fund the construction project and be reimbursed for all costs by MassDOT.

Discretionary "TIGER" and "HSIPR" Programs (\$ in millions)

PROJECT	horized udget	Proj. Spending thru FY13		FY14 FY1		FY15	FY15 FY16		FY16 FY17		7 FY18		Total FY14-18		BEYOND FY18
Revere Transit Plaza	\$ 20.00	\$	20.00	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
Fitchburg Line - Wachusett Extension	59.23		33.40	25.84		-		-		-		-	25.84		-
New Bedford Bridges	20.00		20.00	-		-		-		-		-	-		-
Know ledge Corridor - HSIPR	72.80		65.39	7.41		-		-		-		-	7.41		-
ARRA Projects - Discretionary "TIGER" and "HISPR"	\$ 172.03	\$	138.79	\$ 33.24	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 33.24	\$	-



Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority

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