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Advisory Concerning Enforcement of the MBTA Communities Zoning Law

The Office of the Attorney General is issuing this Advisory to assist cities, towns, and residents in understanding the requirements imposed by the MBTA Communities Zoning Law (G.L. c. 40A, § 3A) (the “Law”). The Law was enacted to address the Commonwealth’s acute need for housing by facilitating the development of transit-oriented, multifamily housing. By any measure, Massachusetts is in a housing crisis that is inflicting unacceptable economic, social, and environmental harms across our state – particularly on working families and people of color. The Law directly responds to this crisis by implementing zoning reforms that require MBTA Communities to permit reasonable levels of multifamily housing development near transit stations.¹

Massachusetts cities and towns have broad authority to enact local zoning ordinances and by-laws to promote the public welfare, so long as they are not inconsistent with constitutional or statutory requirements.² The MBTA Communities Zoning Law provides one such statutory requirement: that MBTA Communities must allow at least one zoning district of reasonable size in which multifamily housing is permitted “as of right.”³ The district must generally be located within half a mile of a transit station and allow for development at a minimum gross density of fifteen units per acre.⁴ MBTA Communities cannot impose age-based occupancy limitations or other restrictions that interfere with the construction of units suitable for families with children within the zoning district.⁵ For example, the zoning district cannot have limits on the size of units or caps on the number of bedrooms or occupants. The required zoning district must also allow for the construction of multifamily units without special permits, variances, waivers or other discretionary approvals.⁶ These measures can prevent, delay, or significantly increase the costs of construction. As directed by the Legislature, the Department of Housing and Community Development has promulgated guidelines regarding compliance.⁷ These guidelines provide

¹ An MBTA Community is a town or city which hosts MBTA service; which abuts a town or city that hosts service; or which has been added to the Transit Authority pursuant to a special law. *See* G.L. c. 40A, § 3A(a)(1); G.L. c. 40A, § 1. Currently, there are 177 MBTA Communities in Massachusetts. A list of these MBTA Communities, and other information related to the Law, can be found [here](#).

² *See generally* Mass. Const. Amend. Art. 89 (amending Mass. Const. Amend. Art. 2); G.L. c. 40A, § 1 et seq. (the “Zoning Act”).

³ G.L. c. 40A, § 3A(a)(1) (requiring that MBTA Communities “shall have” a compliant zoning district).

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ G.L. c. 40A, § 1A.

⁷ G.L. c. 40A, § 3A(c) (“The [D]epartment . . . shall promulgate guidelines”); Department of Housing and Community Development, *Compliance Guidelines for Multi-family Zoning Districts Under Section 3A of the Zoning Act* (revised October 21, 2022).

additional information and benchmarks to be utilized in determining whether MBTA Communities are complying with the Law.

All MBTA Communities must comply with the Law. Communities that do not currently have a compliant multi-family zoning district must take steps outlined in the DHCD guidelines to demonstrate interim compliance. Communities that fail to comply with the Law may be subject to civil enforcement action.⁸ Non-compliant MBTA Communities are also subject to the administrative consequence of being rendered ineligible to receive certain forms of state funding.⁹ Importantly, MBTA Communities cannot avoid their obligations under the Law by foregoing this funding. The Law requires that MBTA Communities “shall have” a compliant zoning district and does not provide any mechanism by which a town or city may opt out of this requirement.¹⁰

MBTA Communities that fail to comply with the Law’s requirements also risk liability under federal and state fair housing laws. The Massachusetts Antidiscrimination Law¹¹ and federal Fair Housing Act¹² prohibit towns and cities from using their zoning power for a discriminatory purpose or with discriminatory effect.¹³ An MBTA Community may violate these laws if, for example, its zoning restrictions have the effect of unfairly limiting housing opportunities for families with children, individuals who receive housing subsidies, people of color, people with disabilities, or other protected groups.

⁸ See, e.g., G.L. c. 12, § 10 (the Attorney General shall take notice of “all violations of law” and bring “such...civil proceedings before the appropriate state and federal courts...as [s]he may deem to be for the public interest”); G.L. c. 231A, § 2 et seq. (authorizing declaratory judgment actions to “secure determinations of right, duty, status, or other legal relations under...statute[s]”).

⁹ G.L. c. 40A, § 3A(b).

¹⁰ G.L. c. 40A, § 3A(a)(1).

¹¹ G.L. c. 151B § 1 et seq.

¹² 42 U.S.C. § 3601 et seq.

¹³ See, e.g., G.L. c. 151B, § 4(4A) (prohibiting activities that interfere with the exercise or enjoyment of fair housing rights); 804 C.M.R. § 2.01(2)(f)-(h) (Antidiscrimination Law applies to “persons who...interfere with another person in the exercise or enjoyment of any right under M.G.L. c. 151, § 4...persons who directly or indirectly prevent or attempt to prevent the construction, purchase, sale or rental of any dwelling or land covered by M.G.L. c. 151B, § 4...[and] persons who aid or abet in doing any illegal acts...”); 804 C.M.R. § 2.01(5)(f) (“Examples of unlawful housing practices include...to pass an ordinance that unlawfully denies a dwelling, commercial space or land to a person or group of persons because of their protected status.”).