

Technical Memorandum #5

Ridership Evaluation

This document briefly summarizes the methods used to develop the ridership forecasts of the transit service options developed for the Red Rock Corridor Alternatives Analysis Update.



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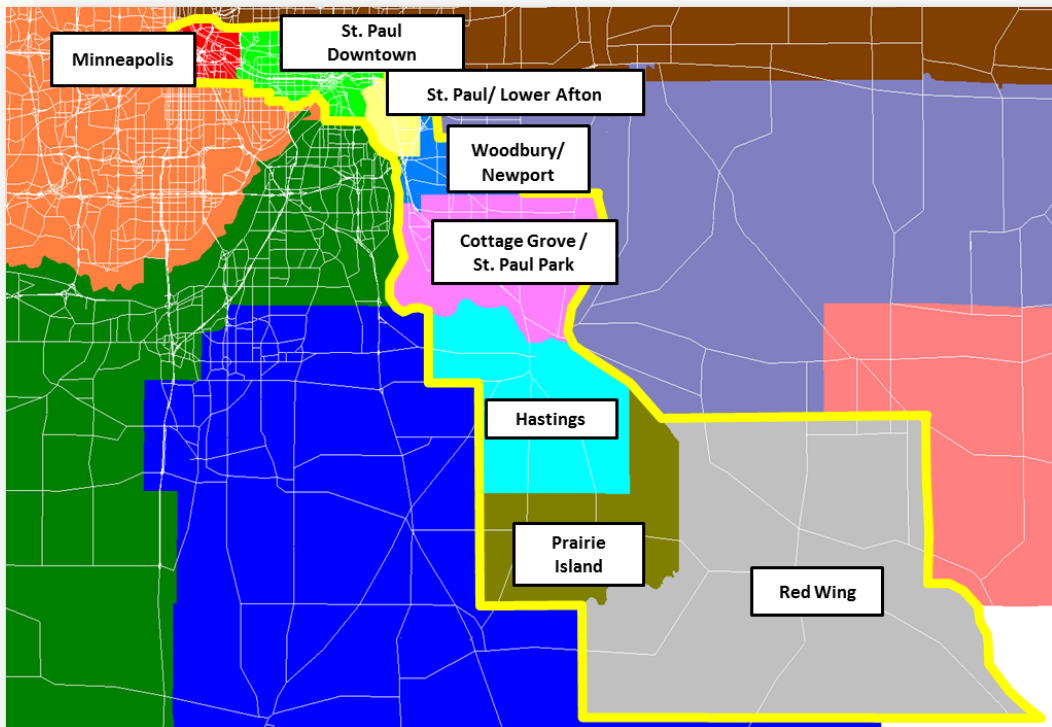
1. INTRODUCTION

This memo describes the methods used to develop the 2030 ridership forecasts for transit service options for the Red Rock Corridor Alternatives Analysis Update. An automated method of ridership calculation, using the Twin City Regional Travel Demand Model, was used to develop forecasts for an initial set of transit service scenarios, and a manual method of ridership calculation was used to develop forecasts for the options carried forward in the AAU. A manual method was used to develop ridership estimates of the service options carried forward because by that time, the modeling phase of the project had been completed and it was felt that the information gathered through that process was sufficient for manual ridership calculations. These forecasts were used at this stage of planning to compare the different transit service options. The discussion of the ridership forecasts of options carried forward begins in Chapter 5. A broader discussion of the modeling effort is provided earlier in the memo.

A. MODEL CALIBRATION

The corridor calibration and the future year ridership estimates were performed using the Twin City Regional Travel Demand Model provided by the Metropolitan Council. The corridor calibration was focused primarily on the transit market within the study corridor, as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 – Red Rock Study Corridor





The study corridor was developed to mimic the 2007 Red Rock Corridor Alternatives Analysis with an extension southward to include Prairie Island and Red Wing, while honoring the regional model's Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZ) boundaries. For model calibration purposes, the study corridor was divided into eight districts / areas:

1. Red Wing
2. Prairie Island
3. Hastings
4. Cottage Grove / St. Paul Park
5. Woodbury / Newport
6. St. Paul / Lower Afton
7. St. Paul Downtown
8. Minneapolis CBD

The transit market along this corridor is primarily served by three express bus routes, Routes 361, 364, and 365, which only operate during peak periods. These three bus routes provide services for transit patrons from the first six districts listed above to downtown St. Paul and Minneapolis, and vice versa (note that transit patrons from the first three districts listed above must drive to the Cottage Grove Park and Ride to access the express bus services). These also provide local trips to some extent. Considering that downtown St. Paul and downtown Minneapolis are the two main destinations of the transit commuters, the transit markets for these two destinations were calibrated to replicate the surveyed data. The calibration effort was performed for the 2010 model year using the Twin Cities Regional Travel Demand Model, and the observed data was developed using several available survey datasets:

- 2010 Travel Behavior Inventory (Household Survey)
- 2010 Metro Transit On-Board Survey Data
- 2000 Census Journey to Work (JTW) data (2010 JTW data was not available at the time of the calibration), and
- 2010 traffic counts.

The comparisons of the observed and estimated key measures are also presented in this section.

2. CALIBRATION OF MODEL

The model was calibrated against observed conditions that exist in the St. Paul and Minneapolis areas in order to check that the model reflects current and future conditions.



A. TRANSIT MARKET MOVEMENTS

Table 1 shows the comparison of the observed and estimated transit markets between the southern six districts and downtown St. Paul / Minneapolis for those commuters who boarded express bus routes 361, 364, and 365. This table does not include the local movements south of the St. Paul CBD and between downtown St. Paul and Minneapolis. The observed data were developed from the 2010 Metro Transit On-Board Survey provided by Metropolitan Council staff. The model estimated a slightly lower transit market than provided to Minneapolis and higher transit market than observed to St. Paul. The overall demand was under-predicted by approximately seven percent of the surveyed data.

Table 1 – 2010 Observed and Estimated Transit Trips

Destination	Survey ⁽¹⁾	Model Estimates	Percent Difference
Minneapolis CBD	500	430	-14%
St. Paul CBD	260	280	8%
Total	760	710	-7%

Notes:

Ridership reflected in the table has been rounded to the nearest 10

⁽¹⁾ *Survey data was developed from the 2010 Transit On-Board Survey*

B. RIDERSHIP BY ROUTE

The next comparison is the average weekday ridership for the three express bus routes that serve the study corridor. Table 2 shows the comparison of the 2010 observed and estimated ridership by bus route. The model under-predicted both Routes 361 and 365 and over-predicted Route 364. The percentage difference for each ridership estimate appears large due to the small transit market, especially for Route 364. However, the cumulative difference between the observed and modeled ridership for the three bus routes is approximately six percent below the observed value.

Table 2 – 2010 Ridership Comparison by Route

Transit Route	Observed Ridership Data ⁽¹⁾	2010 Model Estimated Ridership	Percent Difference
361	280	240	-14%
364	40	90	125%
365	540	480	-11%
Total	860	810	-6%

Note:

⁽¹⁾ *From Sector 3 Ridership Data provided by Metro Transit*

Ridership reflected in the table has been rounded to the nearest 10



C. TRAVEL TIME AND HEADWAYS COMPARISON

In addition to the ridership comparison, the modeled travel time and headways of each express bus route were compared with the bus schedule to ensure that the routes were modeled adequately in the calibration year. The comparison shown in Table 3 indicates that the modeled travel time for Routes 361 and 364 are slightly higher than the scheduled time, while Route 365 is slightly lower. However, they are all within reasonable tolerance.

Table 3 – 2010 Travel Time and Headways Comparison

Route Name	Travel Time (mins.)		Headways (mins.)	
	Schedule	Modeled	Schedule	Modeled
361	33	34	45	45
364	41	48	60	60
365	46	41	20	20

3. MODELED SCENARIOS

There are six scenarios that were analyzed as part of the ridership forecasting effort, three of which were BRT variants. Those scenarios are:

1. Enhanced No-Build Scenario, in which the service frequencies for Routes 361 and 365 were increased, while service levels for Route 364 were maintained.
2. Express Bus Scenario, in which a new express bus route had all-day service and served the corridor between Red Wing and Minneapolis, although during the off-peak period the service coverage was limited to the corridor between Hastings and St. Paul.
3. BRT Scenarios, described as follows:
 - a. The Partial Investment, in which only minor investments were made in the corridor and headways were 15 minutes throughout the day.
 - b. Full Investment, in which major investments were made in the corridor to enhance travel time and headways were 15 minutes throughout the day.
 - c. Full Investment, in which major investments were made in the corridor to enhance travel time and headways were 15 minutes in the peak periods but only 30 minutes in the off-peak periods.

All BRT scenarios provide service between Hastings and Union Depot only.

4. Commuter Rail Scenario, in which commuter rail operated during the peak periods, while demand during the off-peak period was provided by supplemental bus service. As part of this alternative, a modified Route 364 operated between Cottage Grove and Newport Stations during the peak



periods as a feeder bus to the commuter rail stations and to serve the local transit market.

For the future year transit alternatives, the transit running times and headways for model year 2030 are summarized below in Table 4. The running time and headways for the peak period shown in this table are those of the peak direction. Note again that these do not reflect the options that were carried forward in the analysis. Also note that these correspond to inputs into the ridership model, which do not necessarily correspond to the headways and travel times one would see in a schedule, in part because they are values of the services spread over a longer peak period.



Table 4 – Travel Time and Headways for each Transit Scenario

Travel Time

Transit Route	Origin-Destination	Enhanced No-Build		Express Bus		BRT Partial		BRT Full-1 ⁽¹⁾		BRT Full-2 ⁽²⁾		Commuter Rail	
		Peak	Off-Peak	Peak	Off-Peak	Peak	Off-Peak	Peak	Off-Peak	Peak	Off-Peak	Peak	Off-Peak
361	Cottage Grove - St. Paul	43	No Service	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
364	Cottage Grove - St. Paul	53											
365	Cottage Grove - Minneapolis	51											
New Express Route	Red Wing - Minneapolis	N/A		107	No Service	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Hastings - St. Paul			44	44								
	Hastings - Minneapolis			62	68								
BRT	Hastings - St. Paul			42	42								
Commuter Rail	Red Wing - Minneapolis			N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		86	No Service
Supplemental Bus	Hastings - St. Paul											No Service	42

Headways

Transit Route	Origin-Destination	Enhanced No-Build		Express Bus		BRT Partial		BRT Full-1 ⁽¹⁾		BRT Full-2 ⁽²⁾		Commuter Rail	
		Peak	Off-Peak	Peak	Off-Peak	Peak	Off-Peak	Peak	Off-Peak	Peak	Off-Peak	Peak	Off-Peak
361	Cottage Grove - St. Paul	26	No Service	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
364	Cottage Grove - St. Paul	60											
365	Cottage Grove - Minneapolis	13											
New Express Route	Red Wing - Minneapolis	N/A		20	No Service	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Hastings - St. Paul			90	40								
	Hastings - Minneapolis			No Service	30								
BRT	Hastings - St. Paul			15	15								
Commuter Rail	Red Wing - Minneapolis			N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		45	No Service
Supplemental Bus	Hastings - St. Paul											No Service	30

Note:

⁽¹⁾ BRT Full Investment with 15-minute off-peak headway

⁽²⁾ BRT Full Investment with 30-minute off-peak headway



The modeled highway travel time during the peak period for the peak direction of travel was also compared for selected origin-destination pairs to gauge the increase of congestion level in the future. Table 5 shows the travel time for these selected segments in 2010 and 2030. The future travel time for those segments is generally about 10 minutes higher than the 2010 travel time.

Table 5 – Modeled Highway Travel Time on the Peak Period Direction

Route	Travel Time (mins.)	
	2010	2030
Red Wing to St. Paul	65	75
Hastings to St. Paul	39	49
Cottage Grove to St. Paul	25	34
Red Wing to Minneapolis	90	101
Hastings to Minneapolis	64	74
Cottage Grove to Minneapolis	50	60

4. 2030 TRANSIT RIDERSHIP ANALYSIS RESULTS DIRECTLY FROM MODEL

The 2030 estimated total ridership for each modeled scenario is shown in Table 6. The average weekday boarding summary by station for each alternative is presented in the following subsections. Note that these are not the options carried forward in the study; they were a set of scenarios developed at the mid-point of the study for discussion. For the most part, they were scenarios that incorporated generous features (i.e., all-day service, more stations) so that if the decision was made to cut back on the services, corresponding boardings could be removed. These forecasts were generated by an automated method that used the Regional Travel Demand Model.



Table 6 – Total Ridership by Transit Route for Each Modeled Scenario

Transit Route	No-Build			Express Bus			BRT Partial Investment			BRT Full Investment - 1 ⁽¹⁾			BRT Full Investment - 2 ⁽²⁾			Commuter Rail		
	Peak	Off-Peak	Total	Peak	Off-Peak	Total	Peak	Off-Peak	Total	Peak	Off-Peak	Total	Peak	Off-Peak	Total	Peak	Off-Peak	Total
361	592	No service	592	N/A			N/A			N/A			N/A			N/A		
364	116		116															
365	600		600															
New Express Route	N/A			1,156	656	1,812	N/A			N/A			N/A			N/A		
BRT				1,178	872	2,050												
Commuter Rail				N/A			N/A			N/A			N/A			1,636	No Service	1,636
Supplemental Bus																No Service	502	502
Total	1,308		1,308	1,156	656	1,812	1,178	872	2,050	1,258	924	2,182	1,258	516	1,774	1,636	502	2,138

NOTE:

⁽¹⁾ 15 minute Headways Throughout the Day

⁽²⁾ 30 minute Off-Peak Headways



A. ENHANCED NO-BUILD MODELED SCENARIO

The enhanced no-build scenario retained the existing express bus routes, Routes 361, 364, and 365, and increased the frequencies of Routes 361 and 365. In this scenario, there was no transit service in the study corridor during the off-peak period. Table 7 shows the average weekday boarding summary for the three express bus routes. The transit market from the east side of Cottage Grove (Ivystone Ave / Indian Blvd) for Route 361 seemed to be higher than expected. Currently, the transit market from this area is quite low. This probable overestimation is due to the limited ability of the Regional Model to handle the modeled wait time for transit users.

Table 7 – Average Weekday Boarding Summary for the 2030 No-Build Scenario

Route 361 Station / PNR Location	Total Boardings	Route 365 Station / PNR Location	Total Boardings
Ivystone Ave / Indian Blvd	117	Cottage Grove PNR	257
Cottage Grove PNR	131	HWY 61 and Lower Afton Rd	43
HWY 61 and Lower Afton Rd	51	6th St and Hennepin Ave, Minneapolis	99
5th St and Minnesota St, St. Paul	177	Ramp B_5th Transit Center, Minneapolis	201
5th St and 7th St, St. Paul	116	Total	600
Total	592		

Route 364 Station / PNR Location	Total Boarding
Hadley Ave and 80th St, Cottage Grove	18
Lincoln Ave and 85th St, Cottage Grove	21
3rd st and Pullman Ave, Cottage Grove	9
4th Ave and 4th St, Cottage Grove	16
Newport Transit Station	7
5th St and Minnesota St, St. Paul	34
5th St and 7th St, St. Paul	11
Total	116

B. EXPRESS BUS SCENARIO

The modeled express bus scenario operated in the peak and off-peak periods. There were three variations of the new express bus route:

1. Red Wing – Minneapolis Route: operated mainly in the peak periods.
2. Hastings – St. Paul Route: operated mainly in the peak periods.



3. Hastings – Minneapolis Route: operated in both peak and off-peak periods.

The existing express bus routes were discontinued in this modeled scenario.

The average weekday boarding summary by station is shown in Table 8.

Table 8 – Average Weekday Boarding Summary for 2030 Express Bus Scenario

New Express Route Station / PNR Location	Total Boardings
Red Wing	40
Prairie Island	4
Hastings	100
Cottage Grove	470
Newport	183
Lower Afton	174
Union Depot	511
Minneapolis	154
Target Corner	154
5th St Transit Center	22
Total	1812

C. BRT SCENARIOS

There were three BRT scenarios that were considered in the modeling efforts. All three BRT scenarios served the corridor between Hastings and Union Depot in St. Paul. The average weekday boarding summary for these scenarios is shown in Table 9. Note that the existing express bus routes, Route 361, 364, and 365, were not incorporated into these scenarios.

Table 9 – Average Weekday Boarding Summary for 2030 BRT Scenarios

BRT Station / PNR Location	Total Boardings		
	Partial Investment Option	Full Investment with 15-Minute Off-Peak Headways	Full Investment with 30-Minute Off-Peak Headways
Hastings	162	171	152
Cottage Grove	264	281	241
Newport	485	527	421
Lower Afton	224	230	165
Union Depot	915	973	795
Total	2050	2182	1774



D. COMMUTER RAIL SCENARIO

In this modeled scenario, the transit market in the study corridor was served by commuter rail and supplemental buses. The commuter rail served the peak period market between Red Wing and Minneapolis, while the supplemental buses served the off-peak period market between Hastings and St. Paul. In addition, a shuttle bus route operated during the peak periods between Cottage Grove and Newport Stations and functioned as a feeder route to the commuter rail stations as well as a local route. Table 10 shows the average weekday boarding summary by station.

Table 10 – Average Weekday Boarding Summary for 2030 Commuter Rail Scenario

Station / PNR Location	Total Boardings	
	Commuter Rail	Supplemental Bus
Red Wing	15	<i>No Service</i>
Prairie Island	2	
Hastings	241	53
Cottage Grove	233	84
Newport	228	116
Lower Afton	141	51
Union Depot	664	198
Minneapolis	112	<i>No Service</i>
Total	1636	502

5. 2030 TRANSIT RIDERSHIP ANALYSIS OF OPTIONS MOVED FORWARD

This section describes the method for converting the information gathered from the scenario modeling exercise into ridership forecasts for the transit service options that were carried forward in the AAU. This method used manual calculations based on the output of the modeling exercise.

A. NO BUILD (CURRENT CONDITIONS) OPTION

In the No Build (Current Conditions) Option, the three express bus routes that currently serve the corridor were retained, but enhanced over time to meet demand. The ridership forecast for the modeled scenario in this alternative was 1308. The study option in this alternative was the same as the modeled option, so there was no change to the ridership estimate. See Table 7 for a summary of the forecast ridership.

B. EXPRESS BUS OPTION

In this option, a new express bus route was provided as an overlay service to the express routes described in the No Build (Current Conditions) Option. This additional route served Red Wing, Prairie Island, Hastings, Newport, Union Depot, and downtown



Minneapolis. To estimate the ridership on the new route, the 2030 boardings developed from the modeled express bus scenario were used as a starting point. The new route in this option was different than the modeled scenario in that it was one way, did not stop at Cottage Grove and Lower Afton Road Stations, and only operated in the peak period.

To calculate the new ridership totals, boardings at Cottage Grove and Lower Afton Road Stations were removed. Trips that were destined for Cottage Grove were also removed. In addition, boardings that were made in the non-peak direction were removed. The mark-ups Table 11 below illustrate the revisions.

Table 11 – Manual Adjustments to the 2030 Express Bus Scenario Ridership Forecasts

Station / PNR Location	New Route							
	Peak - AM							
	In-Bound			Out-Bound			Total	
	Boarding	Alighting	In-Vehicle	Boarding	Alighting	In-Vehicle	Boarding	Alighting
Red Wing	7	0	7	0	26	0	7	26
Prairie Island	2	0	9	0	0	26	2	0
Hastings	60	3	66	0	0	26	60	3
Cottage Grove	222	10	278	17	58	26	239	68
Newport	57	8	327	8	47	67	65	55
Lower Afton	93	0	420	1	0	106	94	0
Union Depot	0	261	159	92	6	105	92	267
Minneapolis	0	2	157	0	0	19	0	2
Target Corner	0	154	3	0	0	19	0	154
5th St Transit Center	0	3	0	19	0	19	19	3
Total	441	441		137	137		578	578

The resulting ridership table for the AM Peak is shown in Table 12.



Table 12 – Modified Boardings for the Express Bus Scenario

Station / PNR Location	New Route		
	Peak - AM		
	In-Bound		
	Boarding	Alighting	In-Vehicle
Red Wing	7	0	7
Prairie Island	2	0	9
Hastings	50	3	56
Newport	57	8	105
Union Depot	0	80	25
Minneapolis	0	0	25
Target Corner	0	25	0
5th St Transit Center	0	0	0
Total	116	116	

With enhanced travel time, achieved by skipping stops at Cottage Grove and Lower Afton Road Station, ridership forecasts were increased by a small amount, as shown in Table 13, to reflect an increased willingness to ride transit when the travel times are reduced.

Table 13 – Calculated Ridership for Express Bus Option

Station / PNR Location	New Route		
	Peak - AM		
	In-Bound		
	Boarding	Alighting	In-Vehicle
Red Wing	7	0	7
Prairie Island	2	0	9
Hastings	55	3	61
Newport	62	8	115
Union Depot	0	85	30
Minneapolis	0	0	30
Target Corner	0	30	0
5th St Transit Center	0	0	0
Total	126	126	

The ridership forecasting model assumes symmetrical ridership patterns on the AM and PM peaks, so this route would have the same number of riders in the PM peak and a total daily ridership of 252.



Table 14 – 2030 Daily Ridership of New Overlay Express Bus Route in Express Bus Option

New Express Route Station / PNR Location	Boardings
Red Wing	7
Prairie Island	2
Hastings	58
Newport	70
Union Depot	85
Minneapolis	0
Target Corner	30
5th St Transit Center	0
Total	252

Combined with the ridership for the existing set of express routes (see Table 7), the total ridership forecast for the express bus option is 1560. This assumes that the introduction of the express bus route will not significantly change the demand for the existing routes, even though it is possible that some passengers may switch from the existing routes to the new overlay express bus route if it is more convenient for them.

It should be noted that the modelers were confident in the total ridership developed for each scenario, but cautioned against putting too much reliance on ridership at individual stations; there is therefore a lower level of confidence in this manually calculated ridership estimate than in the scenario estimates generated directly by the Travel Demand Model.

C. BRT OPTION

In this option, there is BRT service connecting Hastings to Union Depot. This service has intermediate stops in Cottage Grove, Newport, and Lower Afton Road. Various enhancements are provided for bus services, including dedicated bus ramps at Cottage Grove and Lower Afton Road Stations, to improve travel time and reliability. This service was provided in conjunction with the services described in the No Build (Current Conditions) Options. The express bus services were assumed be able to make use of the special ramps, too.

The ridership forecast for the modeled scenario in this alternative was 2182. However, it was assumed that investments in the area around Newport Station to improve BRT travel times would not be made in the study option in this alternative. The modelers had developed ridership forecasts for an option with higher travel times, but the same



headways as the study option, and so these were used instead as the starting point for the ridership calculations. The number was 2050 boardings per day.

It was then requested that the existing express bus routes be retained in the study option. The ridership impacts of incorporating the existing express bus routes into this scenario were considered route by route. There were a number of assumptions for the routes:

- Route 365 would retain all of its riders. It would also reduce the number of boardings on the BRT route by 450, presumably those passengers who were destined for downtown Minneapolis would prefer Route 365 to the BRT route which would require a transfer.
- Route 364 would retain all of its riders, and all of those riders would be taken from the BRT route.
- Route 361 would serve a similar market to the BRT and would retain only about 215 riders, with the rest of its riders using the BRT service.

The ridership distribution is summarized below.

Table 15 – 2030 Weekday Ridership – BRT Route – BRT Option

Station / PNR Location	Boarding
Hastings	102
Cottage Grove	204
Newport	436
Lower Afton	114
Union Depot	636
Total	1,492

Table 16 – 2030 Weekday Ridership – Route 361 – BRT Option

Station / PNR Location	Boarding
Ivystone Ave / Indian Blvd	93
Cottage Grove PNR	7
HWY 61 and Lower Afton Rd	8
5th St and Minnesota St, St. Paul	93
5th St and 7th St, St. Paul	14.5
Total	215



Table 17 – 2030 Weekday Ridership – Route 364 – BRT Option

Station / PNR Location	Boarding
Hadley Ave and 80th ST, Cottage Grove	18
Lincoln Ave and 85th St, Cottage Grove	21
3rd st and Pullman Ave, Cottage Grove	9
4th Ave and 4th St, Cottage Grove	16
Newport Transit Station	7
5th St and Minnesota St, St. Paul	34
5th St and 7th St, St. Paul	11
Total	116

Table 18 – 2030 Weekday Ridership – Route 365 – BRT Option

Station / PNR Location	Boarding
Cottage Grove PNR	257
HWY 61 and Lower Afton Rd	43
6th St and Hennepin Ave, Minneapolis	99
Ramp B_5th Transit Center, Minneapolis	201
Total	600

It should be noted that the modelers were confident in the total ridership developed for each scenario, but cautioned against putting too much reliance on ridership at individual stations; there is therefore a lower level of confidence in this manually calculated ridership estimate than in the total boarding estimates developed for the scenarios with the Travel Demand Model.

D. COMMUTER RAIL OPTION

In the commuter rail option, a commuter rail service would replace the three express bus routes in the No Build (Existing Conditions) Option. The service would operate in the peak periods only and include four inbound trains in the AM peak and four outbound trains in the PM peak, as well one train in the off-peak direction for both the AM and PM peak. The result would be five inbound and five outbound trips per day.

The ridership forecast for the modeled scenario in this alternative was 2138. However, it was assumed that the supplemental bus service associated with this option would not be included in the study option. The resulting ridership estimate was 1638, which was calculated by subtracting the boardings on the supplemental bus route. This estimate



assumes that everyone traveling inbound during the AM peak would travel outbound during the PM peak (in other words, there were no customers who regularly traveled by train in one direction and by bus in the other - if this were the case, then not all of the boardings on the train trips would be retained in the study option in this alternative).

The summary is shown in Table 19.

Table 19 – Average Weekday Boarding Summary for 2030 Commuter Rail Option

Station / PNR Location	Boardings
Red Wing	15
Prairie Island	2
Hastings	241
Cottage Grove	233
Newport	228
Lower Afton	141
Union Depot	664
Minneapolis	112
Total	1636

6. OVERALL SUMMARY OF 2030 RIDERSHIP FORECASTS

A summary of the ridership forecasts of the four options is shown in Table 20.

Table 20 – Summary of Daily Weekday Ridership Forecasts

	No Build (Current Conditions)	Express Bus	BRT	Commuter Rail
Weekday Ridership	1308	1560	2423	1636