

Agenda

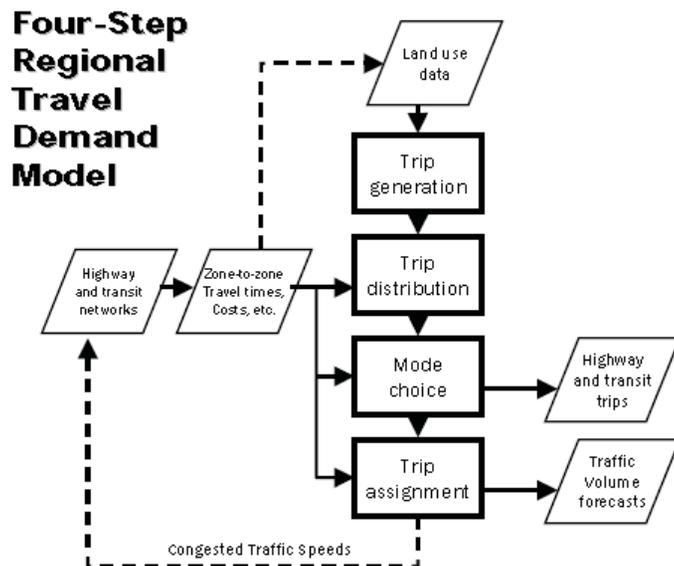
1. Land Use report
2. Station area planning – update
3. Model preview
4. Operating Plans
5. Public meeting planning
6. Work plan and schedule

Why Develop a Travel Demand Model for the project?

- FTA requires an estimate of user benefits
- User benefits are derived from a logit mode choice model
- No existing travel demand model can address project needs

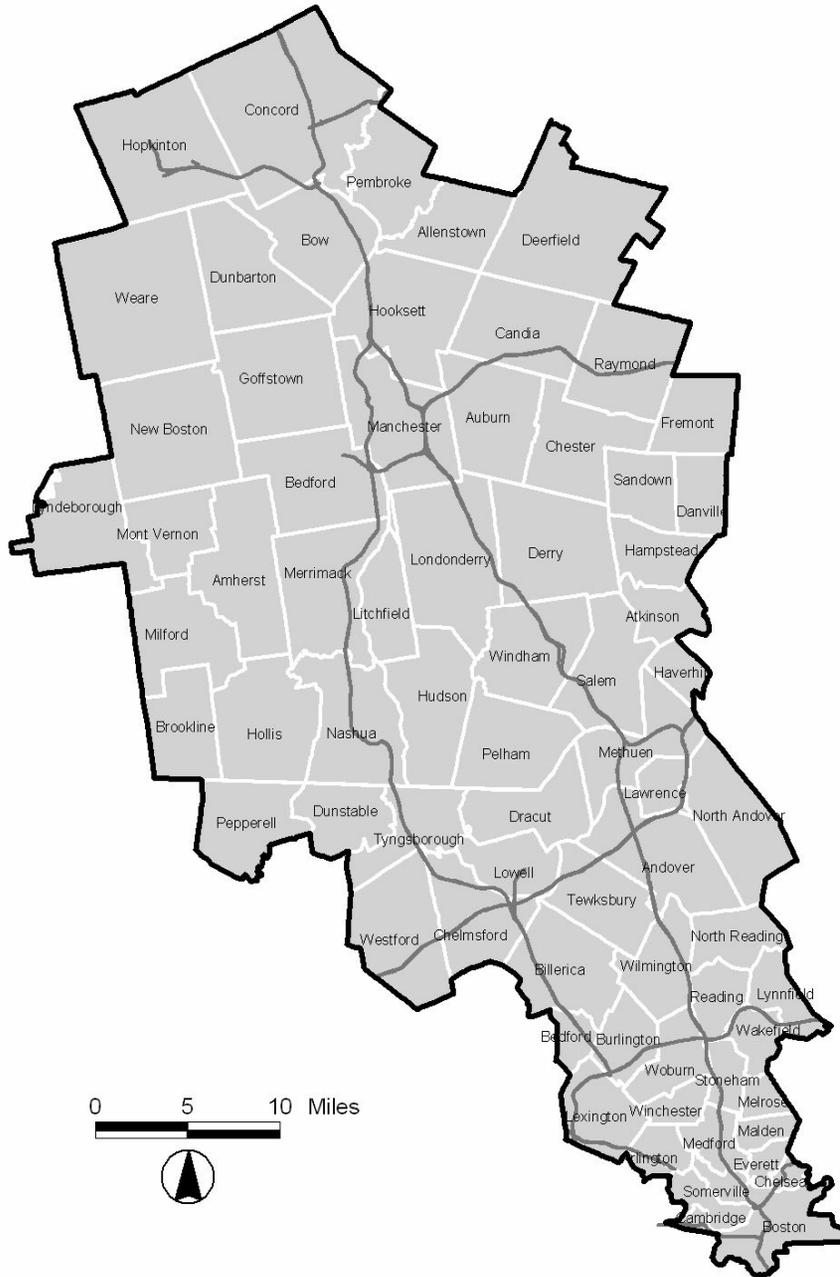
What is the Travel Demand Model?

- Analytic Tool used to forecast travel patterns
- Based on:
 - Survey data of people's reported travel patterns
 - Geographic information about the current and future locations of population and employment
 - Detailed roadway and transit networks



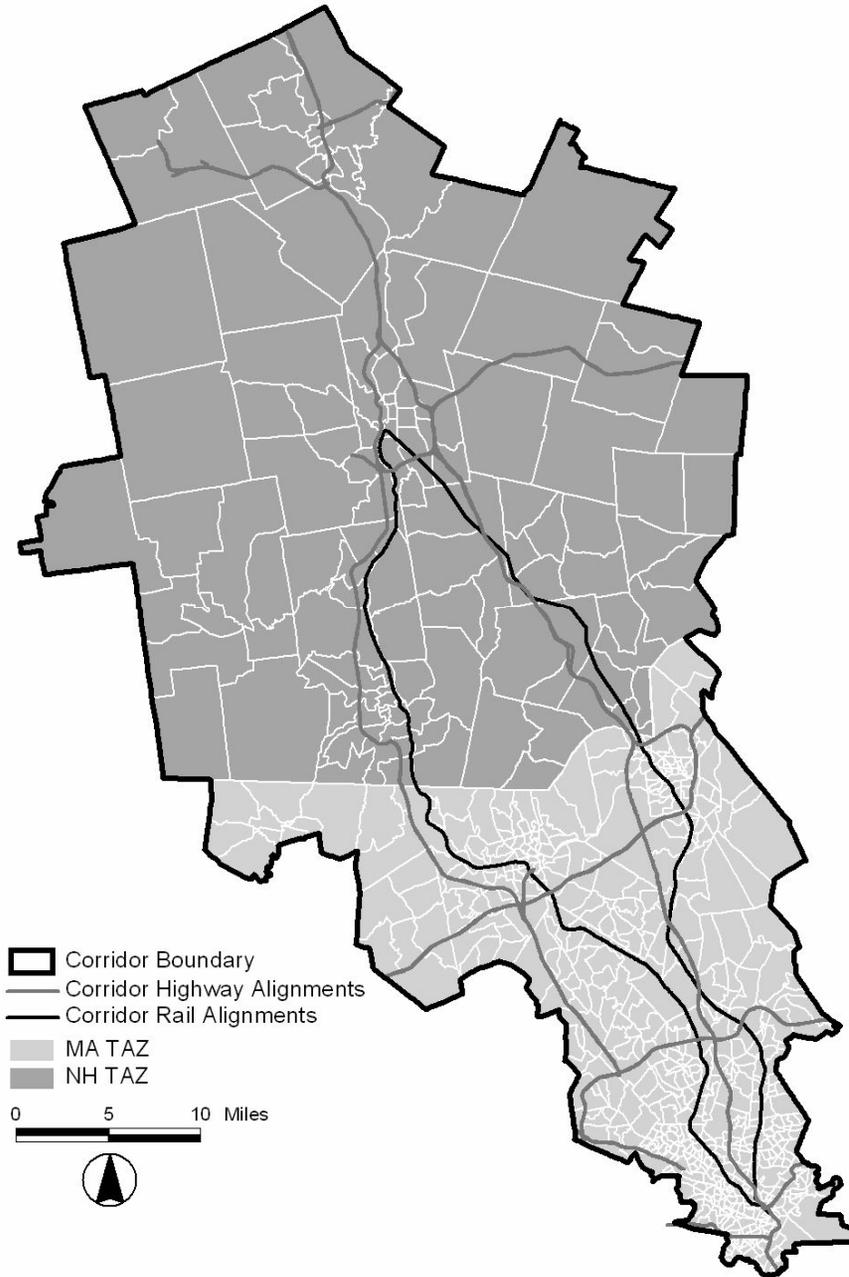
I-93 Corridor Model Towns

Model Extent



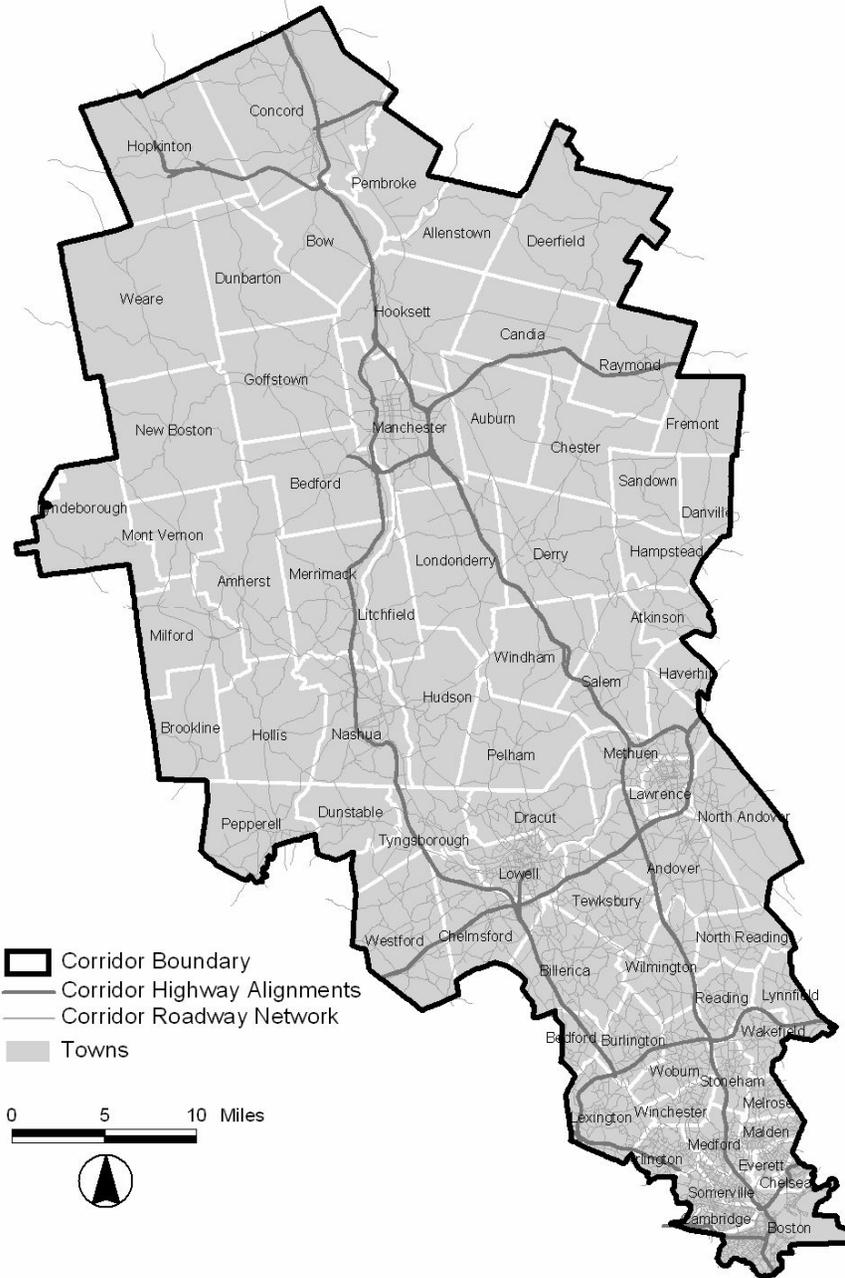
I-93 Corridor Model TAZs

Model Traffic Analysis Zones



I-93 Corridor Model Roadway Network

Model Network



What Can the Model Do?

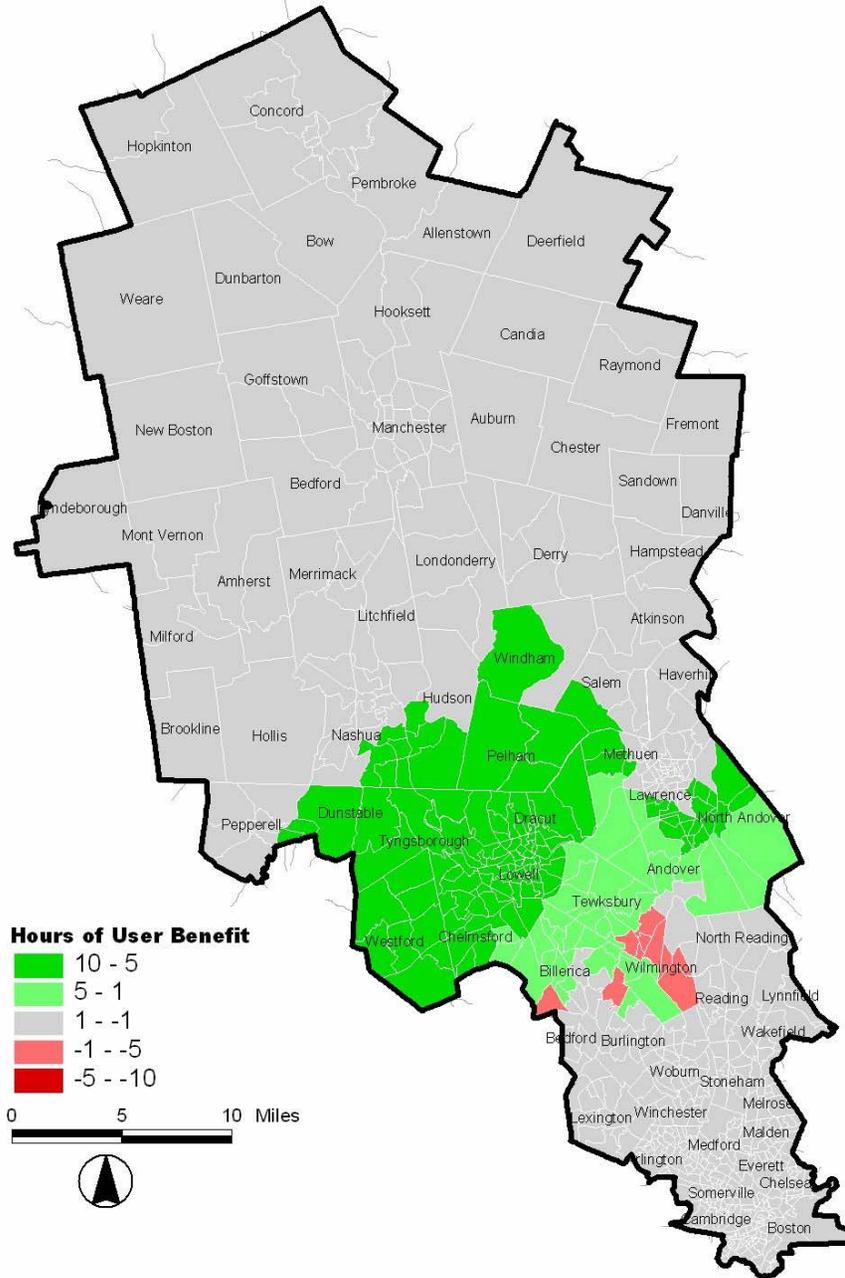
- Predict changes in travel based on:
 - Changes to the transportation system
 - Capacity and speeds (highway and transit)
 - Transit attributes (frequencies, stop locations)
 - Changes to prices
 - Fuel costs
 - Parking costs
 - Changes in future population and employment assumptions
 - Locations
 - Socioeconomic attributes

What Do We Expect to Get Out of It?

- For each alternative tested, the model will produce:
 - Ridership forecasts
 - FTA user benefit measures
- Compare modeled alternatives to a modeled “base case” to assess project effectiveness

I-93 Corridor Model SUMMIT Example

Example of SUMMIT Output Map



Model Development Process

- Build base year (2000)
 - Establish modeling area
 - Establish networks and zones
 - Implement and calibrate MA Statewide Model generation and distribution
 - Adapt and calibrate CTPS Model mode choice and assignment
- Calibrate / validate base year model
 - Compare to “observed” data, such as
 - Surveyed tripmaking
 - Census “Journey-toWork”
 - Transit and traffic counts
- Build future year model (2030)
- Test alternatives using future year model