

Table of Contents

Acknowledgments
Greater Bridgeport Transit
Introduction
BACKGROUND: THE REGIONAL TRANSIT ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT PILOT PROJECT
Overall
Funding
The Alternatives Analysis
GBT Governance
GBT Operating and Capital Funding
TASK 4.1 ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND STAKEHOLDER OUTREACH
GBT's Public Participation Process
Phase 1 - Community Input
Phase 2 - Initial System Proposal Input
OTHER INPUTS
Input from Neighborhood Revitalization Zones (NRZs)
Phase 3- Draft Network
Phase 4 - Refined Network
Phase 5 - Final Proposals
The Technical Advisory Committee
TASK 4.2 STUDY AREA DEFINITION
TASK 4.3 DATA COLLECTION & ANALYSIS OF EXISTING CONDITIONS
Service Planning
TASK 4.4 NEEDS ASSESSMENT
TASK 4.5 CORRIDOR ALIGNMENTS AND SERVICE PLAN
TASK 4.6 SCENARIO IMPACTS
Summary
Existing Conditions
Appendix A: Wide Stop Level Activity
Appendix B: Route Level Performance
List of Tables
List of Tables
TABLE 1: Metro North trips per day
TABLE 2: Metro North ridership Boardings
TABLE 3: Coastal Link turns list
TABLE 4: Proposed frequency*
TABLE 5: Resource Requirements**
TABLE6: Coastal Link future ridership at proposed bus stop locations
TABLE 7 Illustrative Public Timetable
TABLE 8: Route 8 turns list
TABLE 9: Route 8 proposed frequency*
TABLE 10: Route 8 resource requirements**
TABLE 11: Illustrative Public Timetable
TABLE12: Route 8 future ridership at proposed bus stop locations

	List of Figures	7	
	FIGURE 1: Public Open House Bridgeport, November 18, 2014	7	
	FIGURE 2: GBT Twitter Feed	8	
	FIGURE 3: GBT Facebook page	9	
3	FIGURE 4: Example of polling question at Public Open House, November 18, 2014	9	
3	FIGURE 5: Sample online questionnaire response	10	
4	FIGURE 6: Study area boundaries		14
5	FIGURE 7: Example of ridership by stop, direction and time period		15
5	FIGURE 8: Example of total daily ridership by stop		15
5	FIGURE 9: Routes that touch the identified corridors		17
5	FIGURE 10 - Trip Density		18
5	FIGURE 11: Route Density		18
5	FIGURE 12: Metro North Rail		19
7	FIGURE 13: Route 1 existing routing		20
7	FIGURE 14: Route 1 total daily trip activity		21
7	FIGURE 15: Coastal Link existing routing		22
3	FIGURE 16-Coastal Link total daily trip activity		23
9	FIGURE 17: Online Survey results for Coastal Link		25
)	FIGURE 18 - 2011 Coastal Corridor Operational Concept		25
1	FIGURE 19: Route 8 existing routing		26 27
1	FIGURE 20: Route 8 total daily trip activity FIGURE 21: Modified corridor alignments		28
1	FIGURE 22: Coverage VS. Frequency		29
2	FIGURE 23: Bus rapid and frequent transit corridors		29
3	FIGURE 24: Bus rapid and frequent transit routes		30
)	FIGURE 25 :Coastal Link temporary routing		31
5	FIGURE 26 - Existing Bus Stop based ridership		33
/	FIGURE 27 - Proposed Coastal Link Operational Plan		35
3	FIGURE 28: Route 8 Corridor proposed bus stops		37
5	FIGURE 29: Barnum avenue @ Seaview avenue		38
2	FIGURE 30: Infrastructure needs		39
) 7	FIGURE 31: East Main @ Cedar		40
/)	FIGURE 32: Barnum Avenue @ East Main Avenue		41
_	FIGURE 33: Barnum Avenue Station plus Barnum Avenue @ Seaview Avenue		43
	FIGURE 34: Barnum Avenue @ Central Avenue		44
	FIGURE 35: Barnum Avenue @ Boston Avenue		45
9	FIGURE 36: Barnum Avenue @ West Broad Street		46
9	FIGURE 37: Barnum Avenue @ Main Street		47
1	FIGURE 38: Main Street @ Stratford Railway Station		48
2	FIGURE 39: Main Street @ East Broadway		49
2	FIGURE 40: West Entrance to the Dock Shopping Center		50
4	FIGURE 41: East Entrance to the Dock Shopping Center		51
5	FIGURE 42: Main Street (Bridgeport) @ North Avenue		52
5	FIGURE 43: Main Street (Bridgeport) @ Hawley Avenue		53
5	FIGURE 44: Coastal Corridor Bus Study Improvements in Study Area		54
5			
5			
7			





BACKGROUND: THE REGIONAL TRANSIT ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT PILOT PROJECT

Overall

The Alternatives Analysis which comprises the identification and analysis of rapid transit corridors and routes in the study area is the fourth task in a series of planning projects jointly undertaken by the Metropolitan Council of Governments (MetroCOG) and Greater Bridgeport Transit (GBT), and collectively referred to as the Regional Transit Oriented Development Pilot Project (TOD Pilot Project). This family of Tasks represents an effort to coordinate data collection, analysis, mapping, community engagement and transit improvement concept development in the Greater Bridgeport Region. In all, the TOD Pilot Project includes:

- Task 1 The Town of Stratford Transit Oriented Development Pilot Project, completed in December of 2015;
- Task 2 The development of a Model TOD Ordinance for use in the region, completed in 2015;
- Task 3 The Alternative Transportation Assessment of the East Bridgeport Development Corridor, completed in May 2016;
- Task 4 The Alternatives Analysis of rapid transit corridors; and
- Task 5 The Long Range Transit Plan for the Bridgeport Region.

This document details the work conducted in Task 4 of the overall project and includes technical review, the study area definition, comprehensive data analysis to identify and evaluate potential corridors and recommended short term and long term transit service and street level improvements.

Funding

Funding for the Regional TOD Pilot Project was derived from a number of sources including:

- Federal Transit Administration (FTA) Section 5307 funding;
- Federal Transit Administration (FTA) Section 5339 funding;
- Funding from the Metropolitan Council of Governments (MetroCOG);
- Funding from the State of Connecticut Department of Transportation (CTDOT); and
- The Greater Bridgeport Transit Authority (GBT).

More specifically, the work conducted under this task was funded through a discretionary grant provided by FTA totaling \$166,488 with additional funding provided by GBT totaling \$41,622.

The Alternatives Analysis

This Task was initiated through the development of a scope of work that was jointly prepared by the MetroCOG and GBT and was conceived in an effort to evaluate the suitability of high frequency bus or Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) services in the coastal corridor that extends from the Fairfield Metro Center (Rail Station) at the western edge of the study area, to Stratford Center, the Stratford Rail Station and the Dock Shopping Center – a corridor of approximately 7.9 miles between Fairfield and Stratford Connecticut.

The evaluation and this report's proposals present a high frequency bus service corridor through the service area, street level improvements and service planning information. The plan sets the stage for the advancement of improved bus service which will serve as an important element in meeting the public transit needs of the region in the future.

Greater Bridgeport Transit (GBT) Service

Today, Greater Bridgeport Transit (GBT) operates fixed route and demand response bus services throughout the Greater Bridgeport Region (Connecticut). While GBT's core service covers its municipal members including Bridgeport, Fairfield, Stratford and Trumbull, GBT provides local and interregional services in other municipalities. These include peak period express service to Monroe, local and express services to Shelton and Derby and service along the southwestern coast of Connecticut (The Coastal Link) from Milford to Norwalk including service to Westport. It is noteworthy that GBT operates the Coastal Link (CL) service in partnership with Milford Transit District and Norwalk Transit District.

GBT's fixed route service has experienced significant growth over the past five years with ridership growing from 5.2 million in 2011 to nearly 6 million boardings annually today. Service is operated 365 days per year with operations extending from approximately 5:00am to 11:45 pm. Service levels are lower on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. A fleet of fifty-seven fixed routes buses is used in this service. The buses are housed at GBT's Administrative and Maintenance Facilities at Cross Street in Bridgeport.

Nearly all of GBT's services connect at the Bus Station at the Downtown Bridgeport Inter-modal Center (710 Water Street) which also provides access to interstate bus services, Metro North and Amtrak rail services, taxis and the Bridgeport-Port Jefferson Ferry. The GBT services are designed as a "Pulse" transit system where buses operate out of the same exchange and meet at regular intervals to minimizes transfer time between routes.

GBT's bus terminal portion of the inter-modal facility was completed in September 2007 and includes 17 bus bays, a 10,000 square foot passenger ticketing and waiting facility, a raised pedestrian bridge to the adjacent rail platforms along with real-time information installed in 2009.

GBT also operates a demand responsive service known as "GBT Access" providing the requisite transportation under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Access currently provides approximately 95,000 door-to-door trips annually. This service is not operated directly by GBT and is contracted to TransDev through a competitive process which is renewed every three to five years. GBT's ADA service is provided through a fleet of twentynine minibuses housed and maintained at GBT's maintenance facility at Cross Street.

The base fare for GBT's fixed route services is \$1.75 and GBT offers a family of time-based transfers . All GBT fare media is available at half fare for riders with disabilities and seniors. GBT passes are on sale on board and at Stop and Shops through the service area as well as GBT information center at the Water Street Station. The fare for ADA service is \$3.50 for a one-way, door-to-door trip.





The 171 direct employees at GBT and the demand response contractor are overseen by a Board of Commissioners appoint by the Chief Elected Officials of member municipalities. GBT's current board has ten representatives. The Board of Commissioners meets monthly to consider financial, operations, legal and policy matters.

GBT also has a Passenger Advisory Committee (PAC) which is comprised of approximately ten regular riders who meet with GBT staff periodically to discuss GBT services from the rider's perspective. GBT's PAC has been consulted on the elements of this project.

GBT Operating and Capital Funding

GBT receives its operating and capital funding from a number of sources. Operating investment is provided by the Connecticut Department of Transportation (CTDOT) on an annual basis for both fixed route and demand response services. GBT's fare box recovery ratio, the percent of operating expenses recovered through the fare box, hovers at approximately 32%.

Funding for GBT's capital program is provided by the Federal Transit Administration (FTA). This includes 80% of the expenses associated with all capital procurements. The remaining 20% of the capital expenses are provided by CTDOT. From time-to-time, GBT is the recipient of other discretionary or formula funding including Congestion Mitigation Air Quality (CMAQ) funding, State of Good Repair (SGR) and other sources.





TASK 4.1 ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND STAKEHOLDER OUTREACH

GBT's Public Participation Process

While the Transit Advisory Committee (TAC) ensured that representatives from member municipalities and agencies with responsibilities for regional transit planning, operating and funding were able to participate in the project and coordinate efforts, the Project Team conducted extensive outreach throughout the process which conformed to GBT's Public Participation Plan. The principles of the plan ensure that:

- 1. Potentially affected community members have an appropriate opportunity to participate in decisions about a proposed activity that will affect their environment and/or health;
- 2. The publics contribution can and will influence GBT's decision making;
- 3. The concerns of all participants involved is be considered in the decision-making process; and
- 4. GBT will seek out and facilitate the involvement of those potentially affected.

The goals of GBT's public participation plan include:

- **Clarity in Potential for Influence** The process clearly identifies and communicates where and how participants can have influence and direct impact on decision making;
- **Consistent Commitment** GBT communicates regularly, develops trust with riders and our community and builds community capacity to provide public input;
- **Diversity** Participants represent a range of socioeconomic, ethnic and cultural perspectives, with representative participants including residents from low income neighborhoods, ethnic communities and residents with Limited English Proficiency;
- **Accessibility** Every reasonable effort is made to ensure that opportunities to participate are physically, geographically, temporally, linguistically, and culturally accessible;
- **Relevance** Issues are framed in such a way that the significance and potential effect is understood by participants;
- **Participant Satisfaction** People who take the time to participate feel it is worth the effort to join the discussion and provide feedback;
- **Partnerships** GBT develops and maintains partnerships with communities through the methods described in its public participation plan; and
- Quality Input and Participation That comments received by GBT are useful, relevant and constructive, contributing to better plans, projects, strategies and decisions.

The stakeholder outreach program has been a three phased process to solicit input as the development of this Task (and Task 5 - Long-range Transit Master Plan) have progressed. Each of these phases had a specific purpose based on the stage of the plan's development.

Phase 1 - Community Input

To meet the principles and goals of the GBT public participation process, and to ensure that the project's recommended proposals reflect the input of current riders and other community members and are clearly understood, the public engagement for this project was extensive. This phase included two community meetings held in 2014 to provide an overview of the project as well as to gather initial thoughts from the public.

FIGURE 1: Public Open House Bridgeport, November 18, 2014



The following public meetings were held:

April 24 Holiday Inn, Bridgeport November 18 Holiday Inn, Bridgeport

To inform and educate participants, the Phase 1 overview included the provision by the project team of basic transit planning theory and a review of what the current Task of the transit planning pilot program was focused on accomplishing. At this stage, no preliminary proposals were presented as the focus was to solicit stakeholder input into the planning process.

Seat drops (cards with information on the transit planning tasks, website links to more information and reference details on the upcoming community events) leading up to each of the community meetings were conducted in the month prior to these events. All information was provided in both English and Spanish. The Project Team used a variety of other methods to attract attendees to these meetings. These included reliance on social media (Twitter - see Figure 2 and Facebook - see Figure 3), regular updates on public meeting dates and locations on the GBT and MetroCOG websites, and information on-board GBT buses and on bus station platforms.

At each community meeting, Spanish translation services were available as were GBT staff in order to gather

any complaints and/or commendations on existing transit services.

The goal of Phase 1 input was to gather input on the future of the transit system and identify corridors and key origins and destinations in the region. These results were then verified with the passenger boarding and alighting data from the Automatic Passenger Count (APC) and Automatic Vehicle Location (AVL) equipment on transit vehicles.

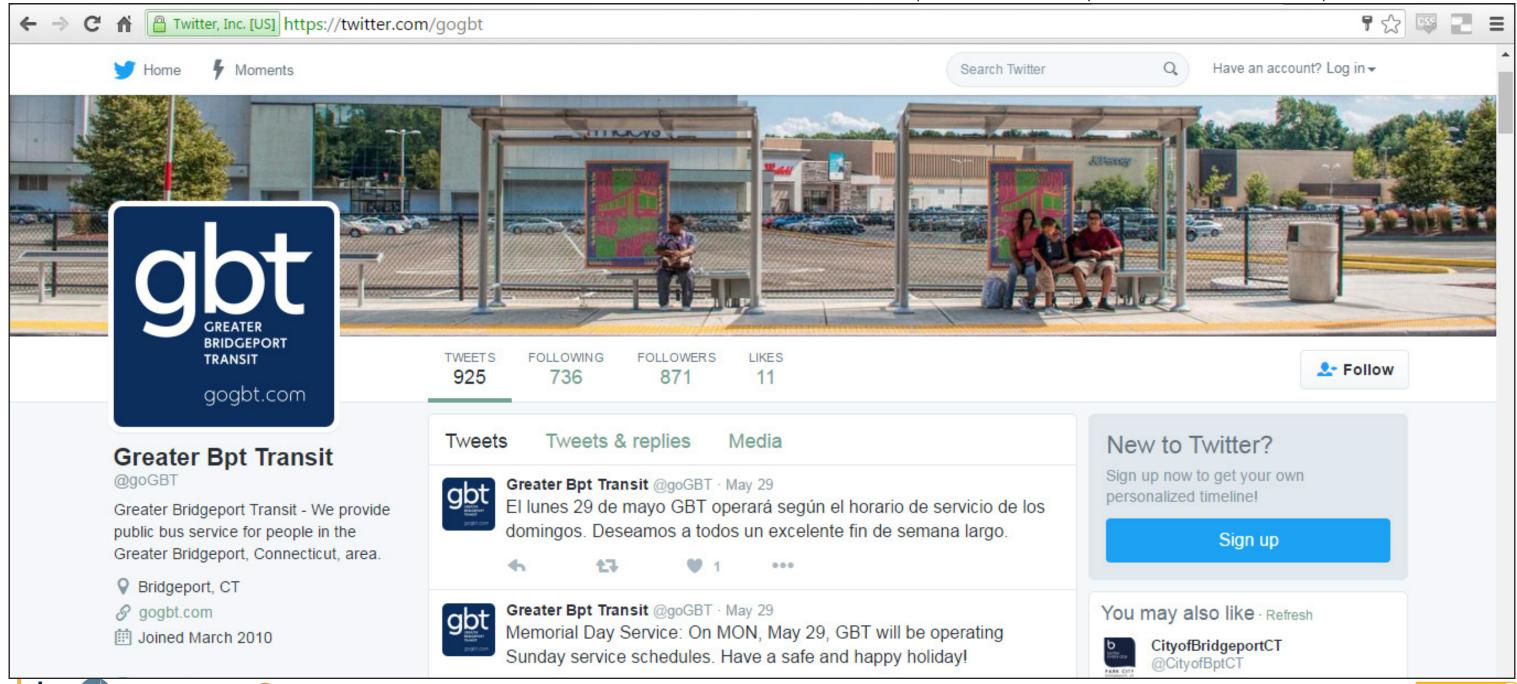
The meetings were well attended and provided the Project Team with the opportunity to present information about the current bus system and to gather information from riders and community members about current and future bus transit needs in the region.

FIGURE 2: GBT Twitter Feed

At the November 18th meeting the Project Team employed a real-time poling system to provide attendees with instant feedback to questions posed by the Project Team. The questions to attendees included a range of topics from why riders use the bus to street conditions traveling to and from the bus to potential hi frequency bus corridor alignments (Boston Avenue, Barnum Avenue or Connecticut/Stratford Avenues). The team also asked attendees about improvements they would like to see in the system.

Phase 2 - Initial System Proposal Input

This phase included both web and paper based transit surveys that were conducted between September 2014 and February 2015 to seek specific inputs on the state of the existing system as well as preferences for the future. This phase also included a Stakeholder charette with the Study Advisory Committee to review progress to date, present the detailed examination of key routes to potentially identify refined service options. The information from this phase was used to develop, refine and review draft corridor options.



TRANSIT SURVEY

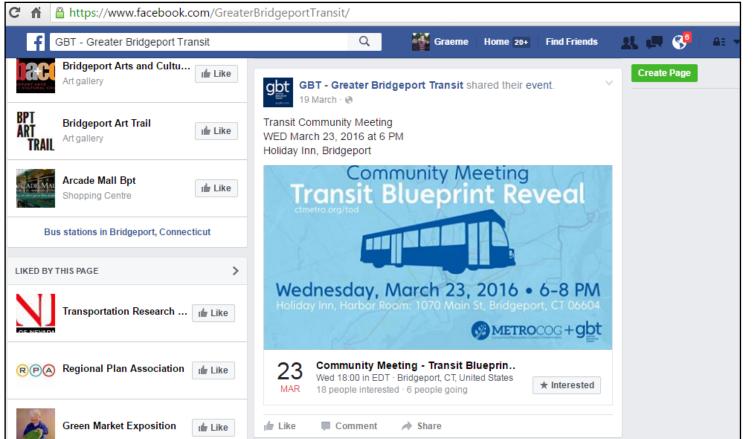
A lengthy paper based and online (using SurveyMonkey) public survey with 27 questions about the transit system was used to gather specific inputs from stakeholders. Questions ranged from identification of preferred routes, how passengers transferred and views on the utilization of existing infrastructure (e.g. stations, Metro North rail service). This data was used to map out passenger movements and identify issues with current routings. An example of the polling results is shown in Figure 4.

An insightful comment that was received multiple times referred to the lack of understanding of the travel opportunities within the existing system. The complexity of some routes may be a barrier to travel which implies that route simplification should be explicitly considered in the network analysis.

STAKEHOLDER CHARETTE

This activity also involved the detailed review of existing routes as well as the identification of preliminary network options. These were presented to the Study Advisory Committee (SAC) as a three day design charette held at the Transit Terminal in Bridgeport in March 16-18, 2015. The charette included discussions of transit values and considerations for the study area, transit amenities and the initial thoughts and ideas of the project team. Members of the SAC participated in design sessions to create potential route options as well as highlight regional development concerns and connectivity issues.

FIGURE 3: GBT Facebook Page



OTHER INPUTS

Take Home Kits

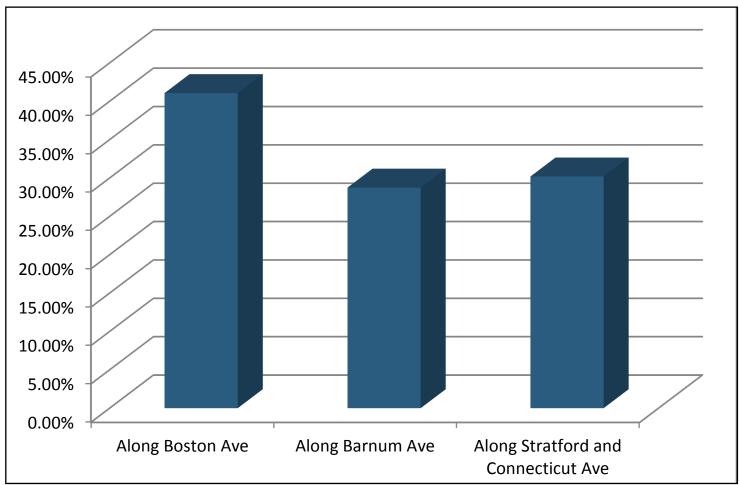
As members of the community who potentially wished to comment on the project were not always available to attend the public information sessions or participate in the on-line survey, the project team prepared bilingual "take-home" kits which included hard copies of the survey questions, maps and other materials for riders to provide comments on their transit needs. While the kits appeared popular (approximately 200 were distributed), a very low return rate (less than 10) with little subsequent impact, was experienced.

TransformCT

It is worthy to note that at the time this project was being undertaken, the Connecticut Department of Transportation was conducting a public engagement process (TransformCT) which was designed to engage State residents in a dialogue about a vision for the future of Connecticut and how transportation can support that vision.

The project team requested transit related comments that were collected through the TransformCT initiative and this data was incorporated in the base information for consideration as part of this project.

FIGURE 4: Example of polling question at Public Open House November 18, 2014



Some of the more significant and relevant TransformCT ideas included:

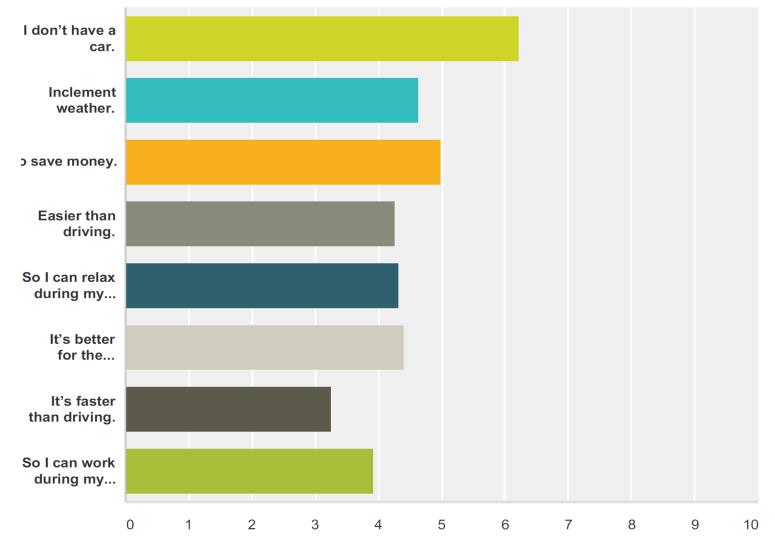
- Improve connections to Shelton and Derby
- Additional bus transit for the Valley Region/Extend GBT buses into the Valley
- Establish BRT on the Route 8/25 Corridor
- Improve the overall quality of bus transportation

The complete TransformCT comments related to the Bridgeport region are available from GBT.

FIGURE 5: Sample online questionnaire response

Q6 Why do you use the bus? (Rate in order of importance.)

Answered: 157 Skipped: 42



Input from Neighborhood Revitalization Zones (NRZs)

The Project Team reviewed all of the Neighborhood Revitalization Zone (NRZ) plans for information related to the transportation infrastructure. As many NRZ's do provide information on transit services and amenities, a summary of the of significant issues identified in these plans, is included below.

South End NRZ Strategic Plan

- Heavy focus on gateway improvement and pedestrian (e.g. landscaping and signage) improvements;
- Enhance the accessibility and convenience of public transportation;
- Work with GBT regarding service;
- Work with GBT regarding stops, shelters and amenities;
- Converting many one way streets to two way;
- Work with Stakeholders to identify funding resources for studying the feasibility of constructing an integrated community center/bus stop facility.

Black Rock NRZ Plan

- Development of gateways;
- Emphasis on bike and pedestrian access;
- Reconfigure Brewster as one way corridor;
- Investigate potential for neighborhood trolley route expansion to service areas such as Black Rock and the Fairfield Metro Station.

In order to expand and improve business and housing in low-tomoderate income neighborhoods or areas within neighborhoods, Bridgeport has established organized Neighborhood Revitalization Zones. With assistance from the City and consultants, neighborhood residents, non-profits, and faithbased organizations meet and form stakeholder groups. These groups identify the priorities and needs of the neighborhoods and can request City Council approval to Establish **Neighborhood Revitalization Zones** (NRZs)

East Side NRZ Plan

- Development of a new East Bridgeport Train Station off of Barnum Avenue central to the East Side and East End neighborhoods;
- Transit oriented development;
- Improved streetscape and sidewalks.

East End NRZ Plan

- Pedestrian amenities;
- Traffic circulation improvements;
- Bus stops and shelters throughout Stratford Ave Western gateway; Stratford & Newfield; Stratford & Central; Stratford & Hollister and Stratford eastern gateway;
- Changing roadway directions.

Mill Hill NRZ Plan

- To consider enhancements to road infrastructure such as Boston Avenue reconfiguration;
- To address parking problems, especially along narrow streets;
- To promote pedestrian safety (pedestrian crossings, intersection improvements, traffic calming, bikeways);
- To improve road and sidewalk conditions;
- To promote Safe Routes to Schools Program and Safe Corridors Program;
- To coordinate improvements in service with Greater Bridgeport Transit;
- When the East Bridgeport Transit Station is constructed near the southwestern corner of the neighborhood, there will be the potential for significant impact on transit connections to the Hospital and within the neighborhood generally;
- Shelters and amenities.

Reservoir Avenue NRZ Plan

- Streetscapes;
- Add bus shelters;
- Pedestrian walkways/cross walks;
- Pedestrian lighting;
- Well lit bus stops;
- Specific road an intersection improvements;
- Re-imagining Trumbull Gardens.

West End

- Street lighting;
- Improved pedestrian infrastructure;
- Improve gateways;
- Traffic calming.

Ideas and inputs from these various outreach efforts were incorporated to inform the project as it moved forward. Key take-aways from the these efforts included:

- More frequent services;
- Extended morning and evening service;
- Street level improvements;
- A unified fare system (allowing more seamless transfers among systems operating in the region);
- Improved rail connections:
- Improved interregional services (to Waterbury and Danbury).

Public outreach was continuous throughout the project. Following the initial meetings and the evaluation of existing conditions, the Project Team began the development of system improvement proposals. The draft proposals formed the input to and were the subject of the next phases of public input which focused on finalizing the corridor options for input into Long Range Transit Plan (Task 5).

Phase 3- Draft Network

Phase 3 saw the creation of the draft network and rapid transit corridor options based on the options that were identified by the project team. In June 2015, preliminary network options were presented to GBT and GBRC staff. The purpose was to determine any operational or land use considerations that would alter the proposed routes prior to the Phase 4 community meetings.

Crucial during the draft network development was to ensure that routings made operational sense and that key destinations were being served.

Phase 4 - Refined Network

Phase 4 saw the presentation of the draft recommended transit network that included the rapid transit and frequent transit corridor components. This was the opportunity for the public to review these proposals and offer comments.

Proposals were posted on the GBT website and a second round of public input sessions were held in September to present the proposed rapid transit layer of service and routing alternatives.

The following 3 public meetings were held to solicit feedback on the proposals:

East End (September 23): Meeting #4 - Housatonic Community College Bridgeport (September 24) Open House-Bridgeport Transit Exchange Bridgeport (September 24) Meeting #5 -Ralphola Taylor Community Center YMCA

Phase 5 - Final Proposals

This phase was undertaken on March 23, 2016 at the Holiday Inn, Bridgeport to present the final transit network that included the Bus Rapid Transit corridors and routing proposals to the public.







TASK 4.2 STUDY AREA DEFINITION

The initial study area for this Task was generally described as a corridor running east-west that connects the Stratford Town Center with Fairfield's Fairfield Metro rail station. In addition, one of the initial activities in this task was a detailed review of the Seaview Avenue corridor in terms of suitability for inclusion into the study area.

As the study progressed in tandem with the Long Range Plan development and the other Tasks of the TOD Pilot project, it became clear that the east-west corridor that should be examined should center on the Coastal Link service and Route 1. These 2 routes are two of the three highest ridership routes in the GBT system.

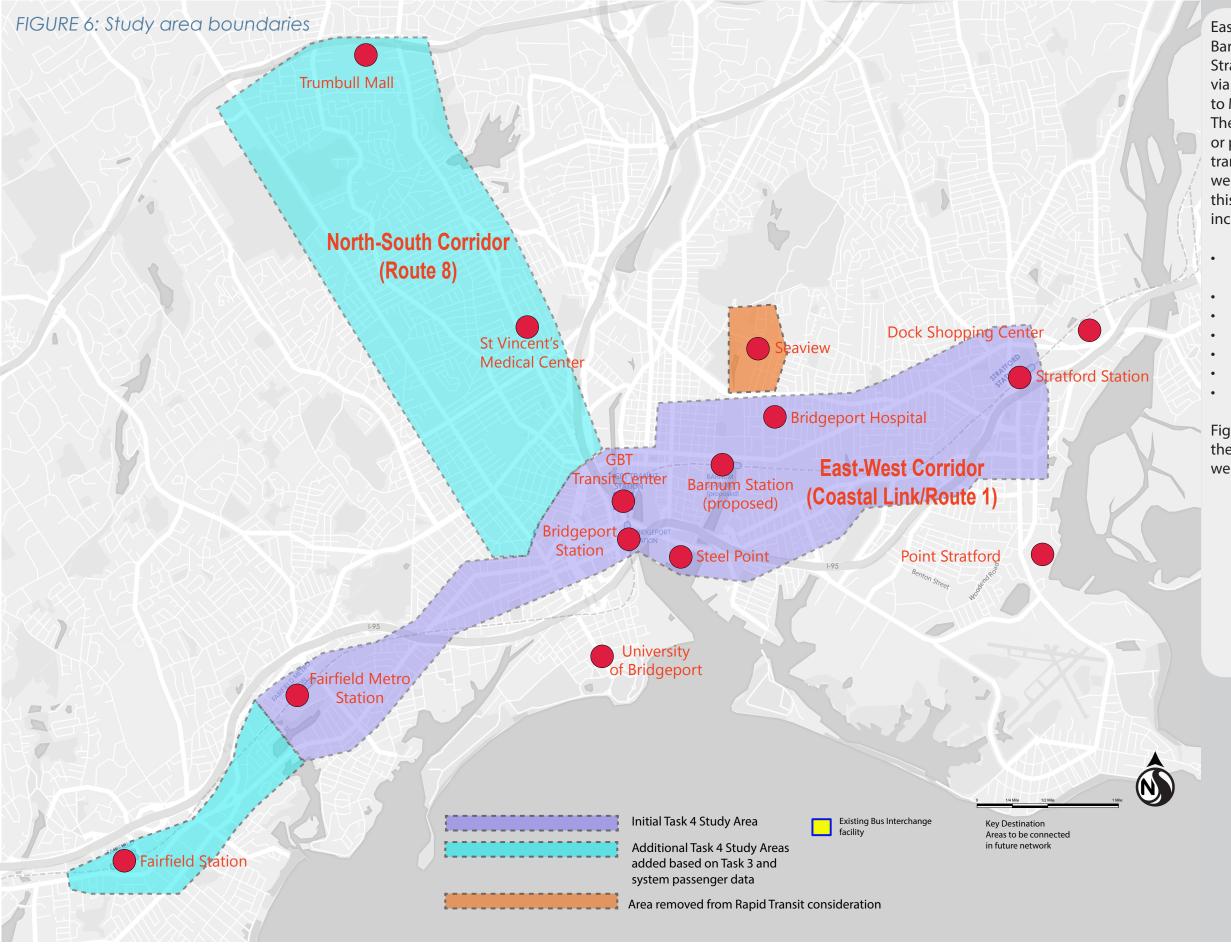
The Seaview Avenue Corridor was identified as a potential component of the primary study area, however, as work on the East Bridgeport Development Corridor (Task 3) progressed, it became apparent that strong links between the Lake Success area and downtown Bridgeport and the University of Bridgeport were more preferable in the short term than linkages with the BRT network. In addition, Seaview Avenue was harder to review due to the lack of existing transit services, despite the Barnum Station feasibility Study which may assist in establishing this corridor as a potential BRT component.

During the project, the GBT requested that the study area be further modified to incorporate the major north/ south corridor in GBT's service area. This modification resulted from the analysis underway in Task 3 (the Alternative Transportation Assessment of the East Bridgeport Development Corridor) which focused upon Seaview Avenue as a possible major corridor. In addition, the review of the Automatic Passenger Counter (APC) data revealed that in terms of demand and connectivity, Main Street, Bridgeport is as important as the Coastal Link/Route 1 corridor with regards to a potential need for high frequency service. This new north-south study area between downtown Bridgeport and the Westfield Trumbull Mall has three major corridors:

- Main Street.
- Madison Avenue
- Park Avenue

The study area was further refined to include an extension of the corridor westward to incorporate Fairfield's commercial sector around the Fairfield rail station to accommodate its development potential along Boston Post Road, Old Post Road, Fairfield Avenue, State Street toward downtown. This corridor represents GBT's major east/west services which generally run parallel to the Metro- North New Haven Line and Interstate 95. At its western end, in the vicinity of Commerce Drive in Fairfield, the corridor can be considered a mix of commercial and light industrial development. In the center of the corridor is downtown Bridgeport and at to the east, the corridor moves through Bridgeport's East End, East Side and Mill Hill Neighborhoods which include residential, commercial and industrial developments.





GOTCEATER METROCOG STANDED STA

Eastward, the study area encompasses, Barnum Ave to Stratford Avenue into the Stratford downtown area and railroad station via Main Street and then east along Post Road to Milford.

There are several noteworthy developments or planned developments, likely to impact the transit infrastructure in the corridor, which were considered in the crafting of proposals in this project. These are shown in Figure 8 and include:

- Proposed Development at the Lake Success Eco-Park;
- Steele Point Development;
- · Possible expansion of Bridgeport Hospital;
- Point Stratford;
- Stratford Center Development;
- Seaview Avenue Corridor Development;
- The Proposed Barnum Avenue Station.

Figure 6 indicates the general study area for the project from an east-west alignment as well as a north-south alignment.

TASK 4.3 DATA COLLECTION & ANALYSIS OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

DATA COLLECTION

GBT installed Automatic Passenger Counters (APCs) on its fleet of fixed route buses in 2009 and since that time has been using the bus stop utilization data that it collects (bus stop based passenger boardings and alightings by route and stop and time of day) to refine its services. This project represented the first complete route review since the last system restructure undertaken in 2007 and the installation of the new equipment to inform decision making.

Data for this project was collected in the spring of 2014 and when reviewed, this 4 month sample was found to be somewhat inaccurate. Subsequently, a second sample was collected in the fall and used to validate findings and analyze ridership.

The data also allowed for the integration of APC data with the output from Automatic Vehicle Location (AVL) data which allows for linking boarding and alighting activity to actual locations (based on GPS coordinates) to allow stop level comparisons of on/off movements. AVL data also provided useful information with respect to trip cycle length and running times.

More detailed traffic analysis has occurred within Tasks 1 (Stratford TOD) and Tasks 3 (East Bridgeport/ Seaview Avenue TOD) to support the conclusions from the transit data.

Due to time constraints and data availability, three time periods were analyzed by direction for weekdays only:

- 6 9am (AM Peak)
- 9am to 3pm (Midday)
- 3 6pm (PM Peak)

The direction of travel was further isolated so that daily boardings and alightings could be shown for both directions.

Land use and demographic data has been used extensively in the Stratford TOD Pilot Project (Task 1) and the East Bridgeport Development Corridor (Task 3). This data together with the development potential of various areas are the major factors in examining the potential for alternative transportation options from an origin-destination perspective.

Transit data collected and utilized for this study focused upon understanding the ridership patterns along the major corridors and the interaction that occurs with the Metro North rail system. Corridor movements in the study area as well as those movement patterns on adjacent intersection corridors create a picture of how people move around the region.

Figure 7 shows an example of boarding and alighting data by route that was examined by direction and time period. A corridor with strong ridership movements in both directions and with multiple origins and destinations has potential to be considered for rapid transit options.

Figure 8 is an example of the use of daily ridership data to determine the relative productivity of points along a corridor. Once this information was collected and mapped, the routes were removed from the map in order to allow examination of the data to better determine the existence of patterns of movement.

The mapping associated with the service proposals for this project is included in the body of this document. The full set of mapping for all GBT services is included in Appendix A.

FIGURE 7: Example of ridership by stop, direction and time period

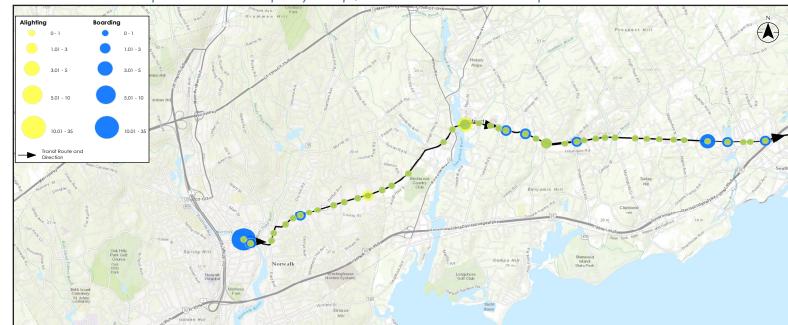
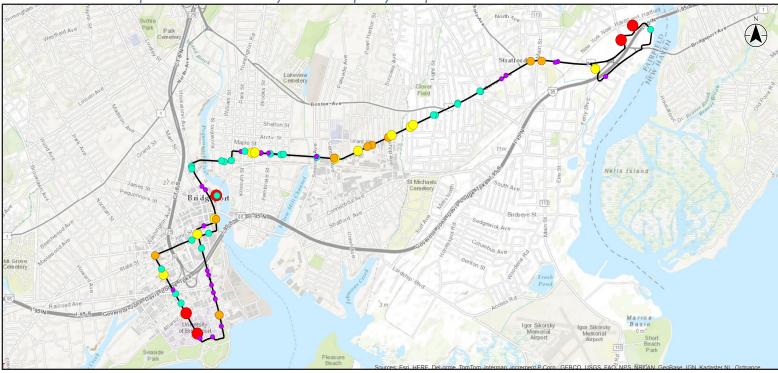
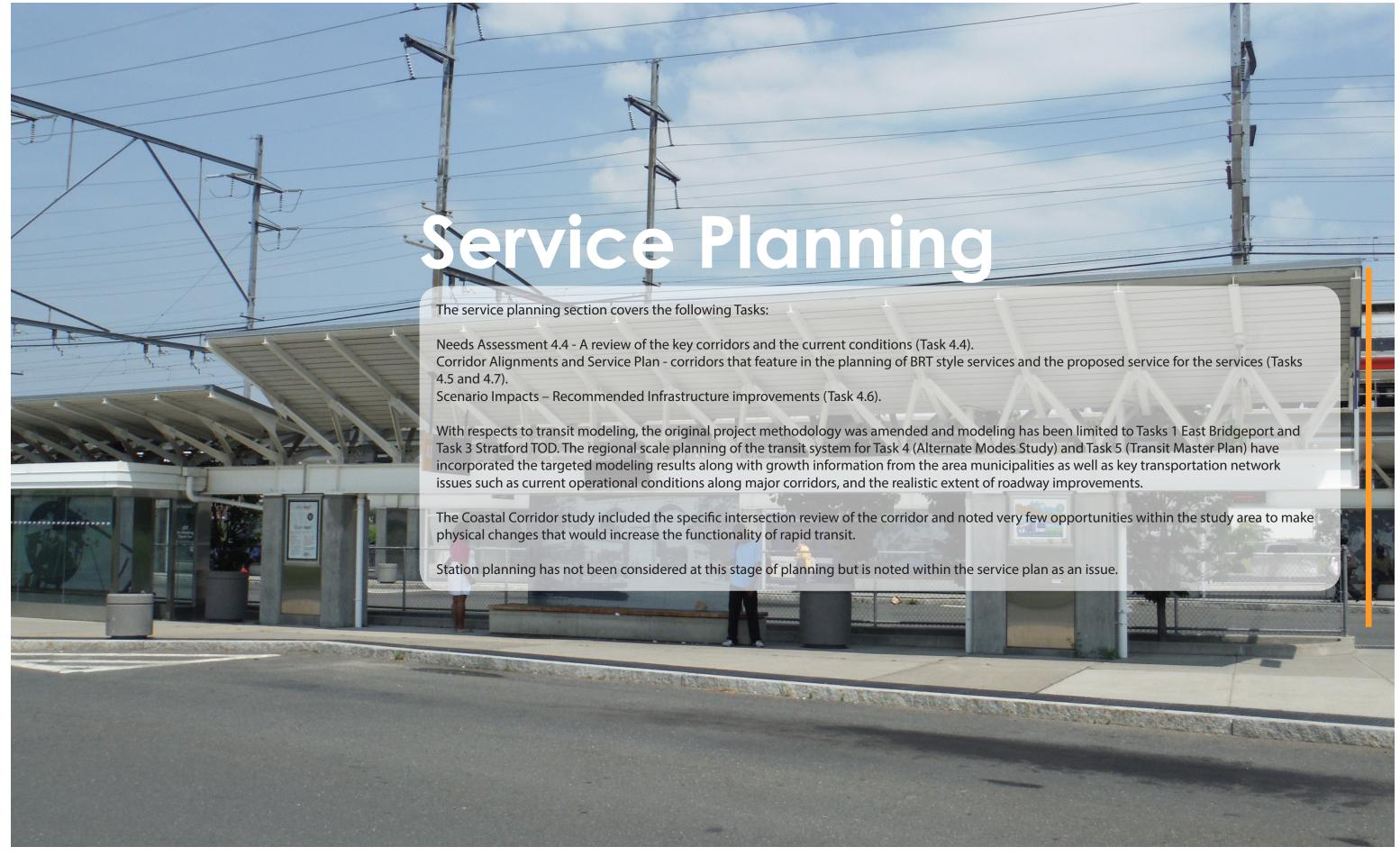


FIGURE 8: Example of total daily ridership by stop







TASK 4.4 NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The needs assessment includes a review of the corridors as well as the existing services within those corridors. Some operational considerations must also be assessed that impact the ability to operate bus rapid transit on these corridors.. This section considers both bus and rail services and the review of bus service in this section is at a greater level of detail than in the Long Range Transit Plan (Task 5).

The terms of the study required examination of a number of routes that intercepted or ran parallel to the major corridors. The routes are shown in Figure 9 as they relate to the identified study corridors in Figure 9. There are a total of ten routes that intersect to two main east-west or north-south corridors:

North-South

Route 4 - via Park Avenue

Route 3 - via Madison Avenue

Route 8 - via Main Street

East-West

Route - Coastal Link (CL)

Route 5 - Fairfield to Bridgeport

Route 10 - Fairfield Woods Road to Stratford

Route 1 - University of Bridgeport to Stratford via Barnum Avenue

Route 13 - Bridgeport to Lake Success area

Route 23 - Bridgeport to Derby/Shelton

Route 16 - Hawley Lane to The Dock Shopping Center

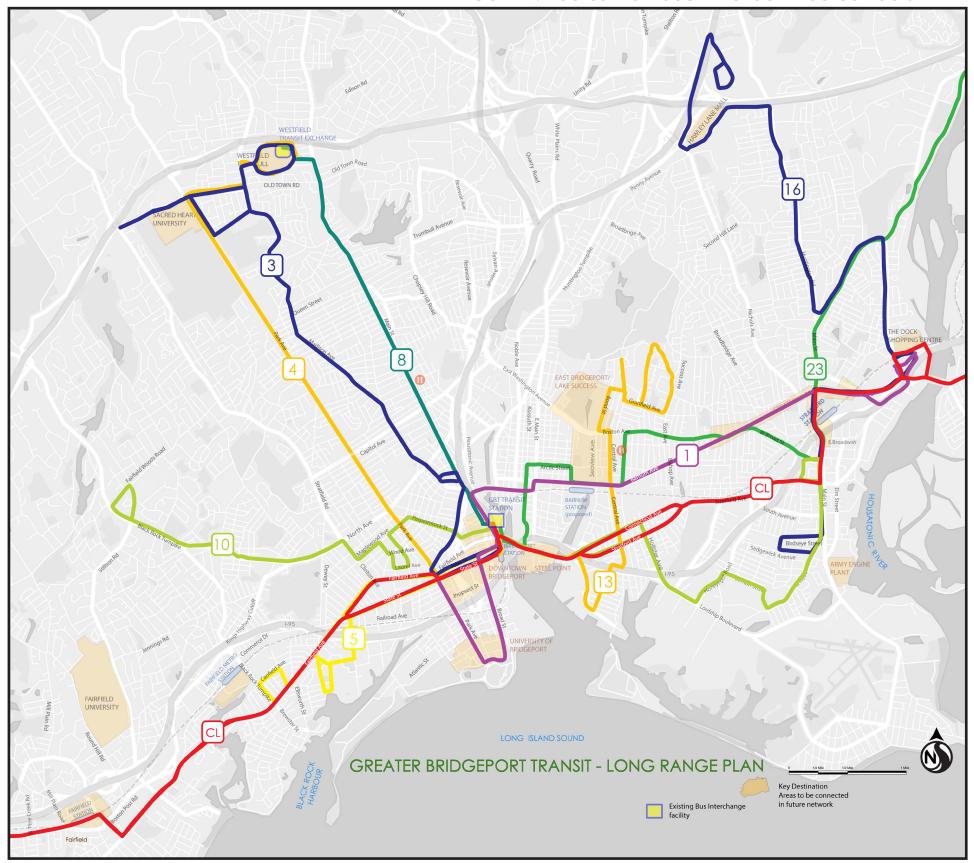
Routes 16 and 23 have limited service, while others provide mainline service such as Route 8 and the Coastal Link. Routes 6 and 13 are local in nature while the eastern half of Route 10 provides a similar function.

Figure 9 also shows the major investment areas and destinations within the region. With the exception of Fairfield University, which is challenging to serve due to the lack of access and stopping points as well as low railway bridges that prevent the use of certain bus types, all key areas are served by two corridors:

- 1. Boston Post Road-State/Fairfield-Barnum Avenue-Main Street (Stratford)
- 2. Main Street (Bridgeport)

The examination of route density (the simple overlay of all the routes in order to see if there are corridors that have higher levels of service that is not apparent in a cursory look at the transit map) shows that Fairfield Avenue, State Street as well as portions of various roads in the study area have the

FIGURE 9: Routes that touch the identified corridors



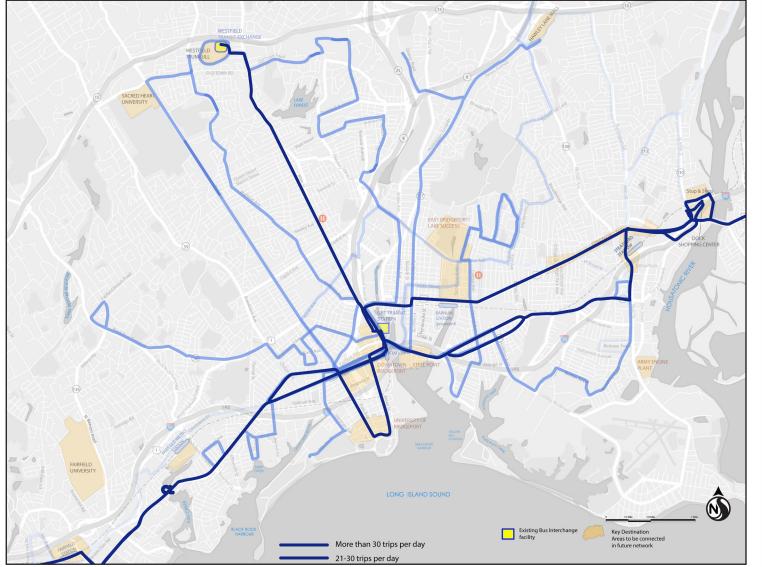
highest density of transit service in the region.

Trip density shows the volume of service provided within corridors without reference to specific routes. This enables a clear view of the regions transit service by corridor. As shown in Figure 13, there are a number of routes and streets that stand out:

- Main Street in Bridgeport
- Boston Post Road
- Fairfield Avenue
- State Street
- Barnum Avenue
- Stratford Avenue and the reverse couplet of Connecticut Avenue

The existing transit ridership data also support these corridors. The creation of a layered transit service would allow the two corridors noted above to have a high quality transit service that eventually can become rapid transit if the conditions dictate the need. The needs assessment identified the two key corridors from a transit

Figure 10 - Trip Density

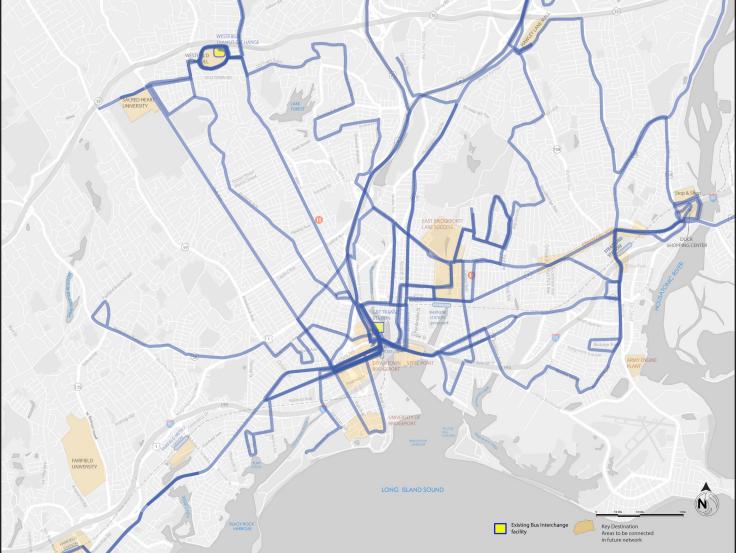


and transportation perspective and combined with the potential to establish high quality connections to Metro North commuter rail services and to serve potential growth areas such as Fairfield, around Fairfield Metro station, Stratford Station, Barnum Station and East Bridgeport, Barnum Avenue, Main Street in Stratford, Steel Point and downtown Bridgeport. These corridors should be supplemented with high quality service along Route 10 and Stratford Avenue with connections to the University of Bridgeport.

Figure 10 shows the density of trips provided by the GBT in the service area. The density or number of trips (regardless of route) by corridor is a method to see where the existing service hours are being provided. This provides some insight into where the current demand in the system is located. As can be seen in the figure, Main Street (Bridgeport), Fairfield Avenue, State Street, Post Road, Stratford, Connecticut, and Barnum Avenue have the highest volume of trips in the system.

Route Density (Figure 11) shows the level of overlap within a system. The GBT system has very few instances of overlap within the system except in the State/Fairfield couplet, in the Success Avenue area of Mill Hill, and to a lesser degree on the Stratford/Connecticut couplet and along Main Street in Stratford. This means that opportunities to transfer are limited to connecting points between routes or downtown. It also shows that the Eastern portion of the Coastal Link route has duplicating services creating a high frequency corridor.

FIGURE 11: Route Density



The major services in each corridor were examined along with a review of the existing transit network. The current network indicates high use corridors either through the provision of transit trips or the duplication of corridors with multiple routes.

METRO NORTH RAIL

Metro North services were examined to understand the commuter usage to NYC that occurs on a daily basis while the key transit routes through the two corridors (Routes 8, coastal Link, Route 1 and Route 10) are also reviewed. Every route in the system has been examined in detail as can be seen in Appendix A.

Metro North service between New York City and New Haven is provided on the New Haven Line with both local and express trains. There are four stations located within the current study area (Fairfield, Fairfield Metro, Bridgeport, and Stratford) with a future additional station that has been proposed at Barnum Avenue/Seaview. Data provided by Metro North Rail shows Bridgeport station as the station with the highest utilization in the study area. Milford Station to the east has similar ridership levels as Fairfield while Southport and Green's Farms to the west are significantly lower. The total number of trains per day varies with Stratford receiving

slightly fewer trains per day in either direction than the other four stations.

The weekday total trains by time period varies from 41-46 inbound to New York City and a larger number heading back to Connecticut, particularly in the evening. It should be noted that for comparative purposes, the time periods used for this review differ from those used by Metro North in dictating fare rates. The following times periods were used:

AM Peak: 6-9am Midday: 9am to 3pm PM Peak: 3-6pm

Evening: all remaining trips.

The amount of service indicates that Metro North is an important regional service for any proposed service to connect with. A key feature of this study area is that Metro North rail stations are adjacent to key roads that may be utilized for rapid transit options such as Bus Rapid Transit.

FIGURE 12: Metro North Rail

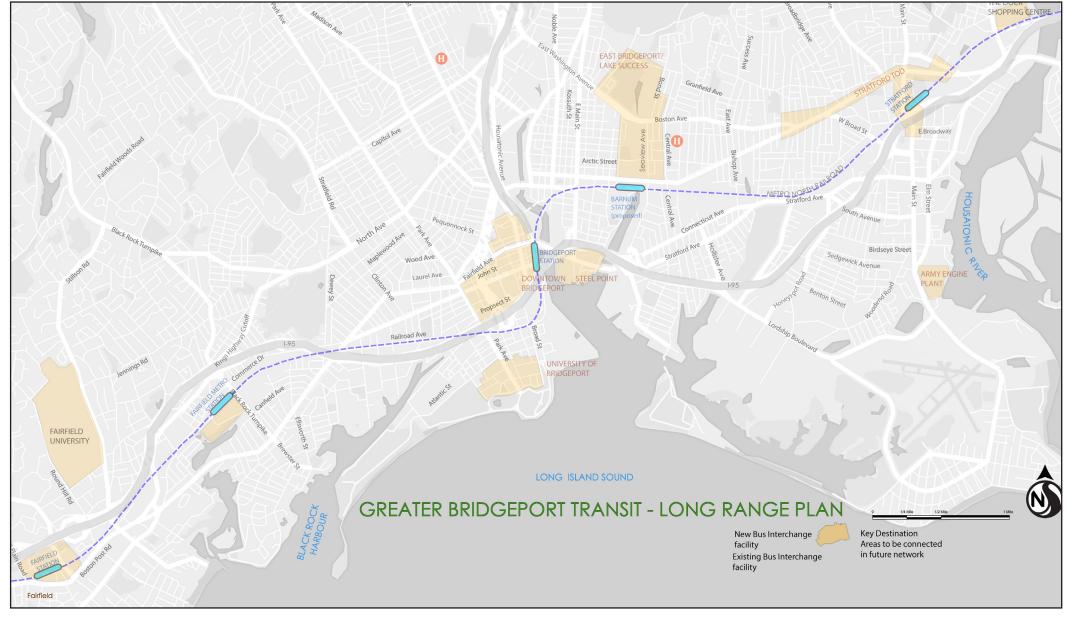
TABLE 1: Metro North trips per day

			•	•	
To NYC	AM Peak	Midday	PM Peak	Evening	Daily
Stratford	15	13	6	7	41
Bridgeport	19	14	6	7	46
Fairfield Metro	19	14	6	7	46
Fairfield Metro	19	14	6	7	46

From NYC	AM Peak	Midday	PM Peak	Evening	Daily
Stratford	6	10	8	31	55
Bridgeport	7	10	8	33	58
Fairfield Metro	7	10	8	33	58
Fairfield Metro	7	10	8	33	58

TABLE 2: Metro North ridership Boardings

	Weekday Weekday Inbound Outbound		otal Veekday
Stratford	1313	85 85	1398
Bridgeport	3012	440	3452
Fairfield .	1502	51	1553
Fairfield Metro	2048	118	2166



ROUTE 1

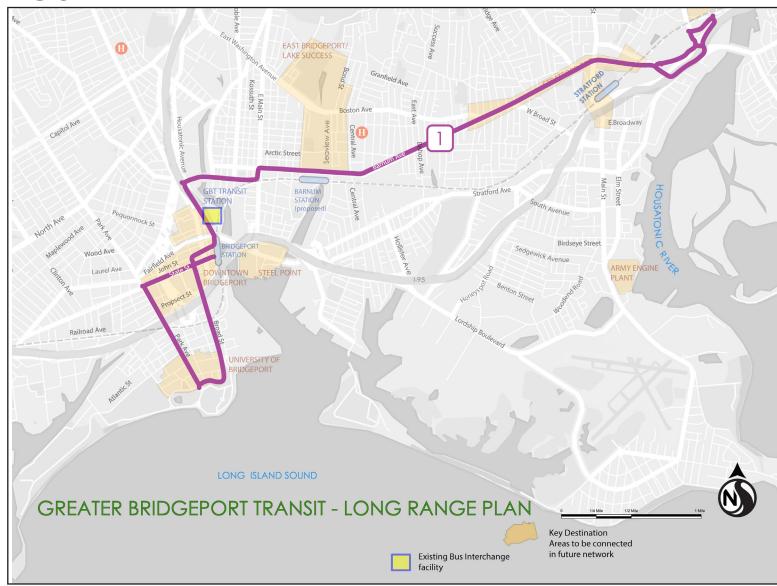


FIGURE 13: Route 1 existing routing

Route Description

The route provides two major connections from Downtown Bridgeport namely to the University of Bridgeport and to the Dock Shopping center in Stratford. Barnum Avenue and Boston Avenue are the primary streets between Bridgeport and Stratford that were considered during the alternate transportation analysis.

Observations

Route 1 is one of the best performing routes in the GBT network, with about 160 boardings per hour in the morning and afternoon peaks

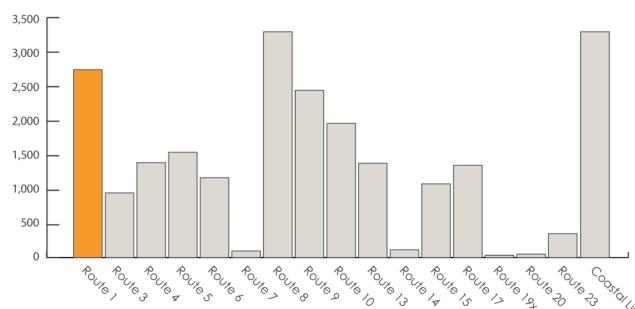
Route Highlights

There is high utilization across entire route corridor, with most stops along the corridor having a similar amount of stop activity by time of day.

• Major activity centers and transfer points have the largest stop activity for this route. These include: University of

Route 1 Snapshot				
Weekday Daily Boardings	2,730			
Percent of System Activity (Sampled Routes)	12%			
Daily One-Way Revenue Trips	72			
Peak / Off-Peak Headway (Minutes)	30 / 30			
Service Type	Future FTN			
Number of Peak Buses	3			
Efficiency (% Schedule Recovery)	7%			
Average Boardings per Hour - AM Peak	160			
Average Boardings per Hour - Midday	199			
Average Boardings per Hour - PM Peak	161			





Bridgeport, The Dock Shopping Center, Stratford Crossing, Stratford Town Center, and the GBT Bus Station.

- Outside of these key destinations, the busiest segment of the route is on Barnum Ave between Central Ave and Boston Ave. This is primarily a walkable, residential area and is also home to Bridgeport Hospital.
- Travel patterns in each directions appear similar for all times of day, although there are significant variations in the volumes of passengers.
- Ridership is greater in the AM peak than in the PM peak or midday, with the busiest stops seeing up to five times as many boardings/alightings in the AM than in the PM.



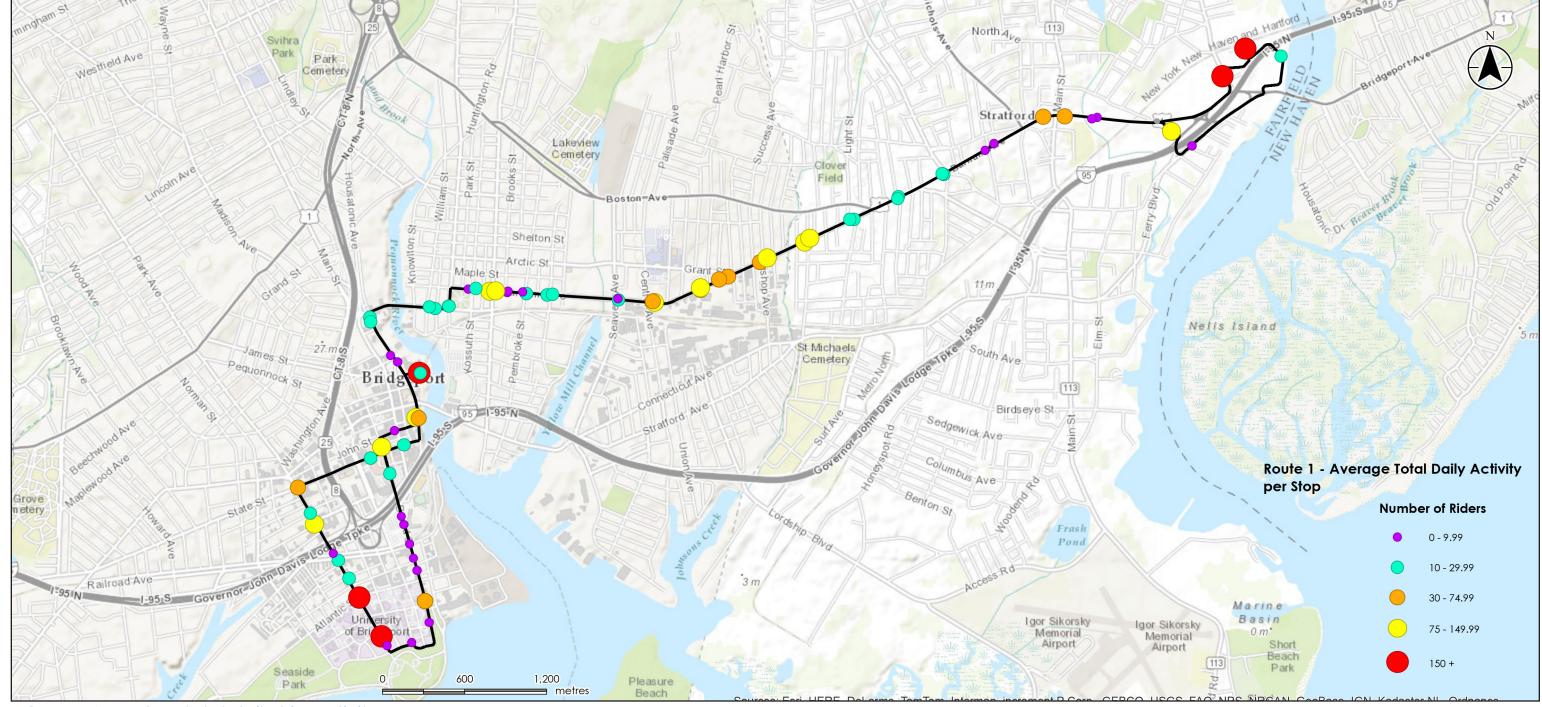


FIGURE 14: Route 1 total daily trip activity

Route 1 has consistent usage throughout its length but there are operational challenges with the University of Bridgeport extension. Trip cycle length and passenger volumes means that the route is challenged to meet the scheduled running times and actually performs as two routes: Bridgeport to Stratford and a University connector.

The Barnum Avenue corridor is well suited to higher levels of transit based on road width, the investment in improved pedestrian infrastructure on the eastern half of the roadway and the number of key points and connections that can be made.

The movement out of downtown Bridgeport to Barnum Avenue could be altered to add connectivity to the Steel Point development area as well as the relocation of the ferry terminal. The University portion of the route could be moved onto a different route to allow through movements to link with the coastal corridor services. The lack of service to the Stratford railroad station is a consideration for relocating the service within the Stratford area to take advantage of that key transportation resource as well as support potential Transit Oriented Design potential along Main Street in Stratford.

COASTAL LINK

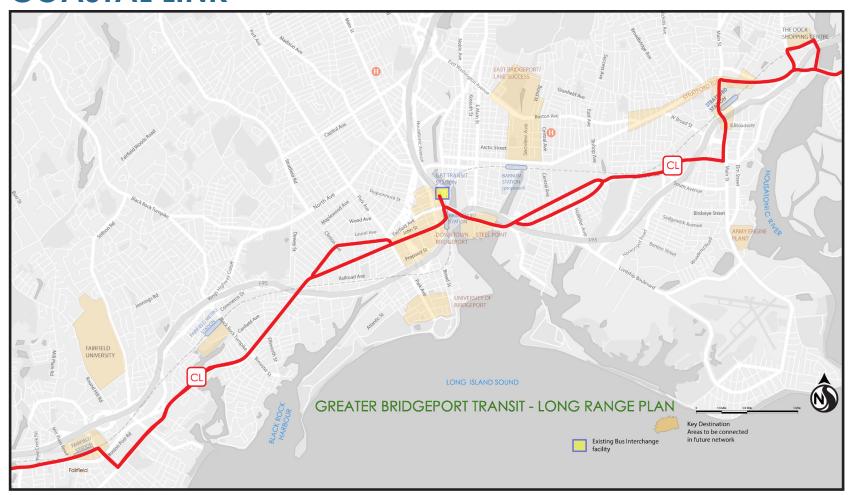


FIGURE 15: Coastal Link existing routing

Route Description

This route connects the Norwalk Wheels Hub to the Westfield Connecticut Post Mall, with connections to the rest of the GBT system at the Dock Shopping Center, Stratford Train Station, Downtown Bridgeport, and the Fairfield Train Station. The route is operated jointly through Bridgeport by Norwalk, GBT and Milford.

Observations

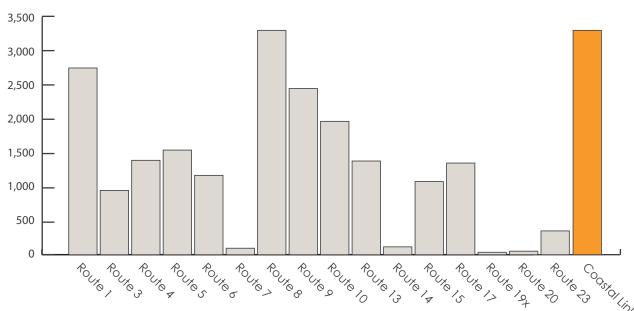
The Coastal Link is the busiest route in the GBT network, connecting a number of communities, town centers, employment areas, and train stations along the coast. There are challenges with on-time performance, missed trips, and crowding. Some of the performance issues are related to the length of the line and the narrow right-of-way where queuing can occur behind vehicles turning left.

Route Highlights:

- Coastal Link provides strong inter-regional connections. The termini provide transfer opportunities to the Norwalk, CT Transit Stamford and New Haven and Milford Transit Districts, while stops along the route at rail stations provide access to Metro North and Amtrak services.
- Due to the number of key destinations and activity centers this route serves, it sees balanced ridership throughout the day, in terms of boardings per hour.

Coastal Link Snapshot				
Weekday Daily Boardings	3,320			
Percent of System Activity (Sampled Routes)	14%			
Daily One-Way Revenue Trips	91			
Peak / Off-Peak Headway (Minutes)	20 / 30			
Service Type	Future FTN			
Number of Peak Buses	4			
Efficiency (% Schedule Recovery)	3.2%			
Average Boardings per Hour - AM Peak	223			
Average Boardings per Hour - Midday	231			
Average Boardings per Hour - PM Peak	239			





- Stops with the greatest activity are concentrated within the City of Bridgeport at key destinations and transfer points, such as train stations, shopping centers, and schools
- The resulting effect is stop activity that is very nodal, particularly outside of Bridgeport, where there are many sequential stops with low utilization, followed by a single, well-utilized stop.
- The strong connections, combined with a legible route pattern and the highest peak frequencies in the GBT network, make this an attractive and well-performing service.

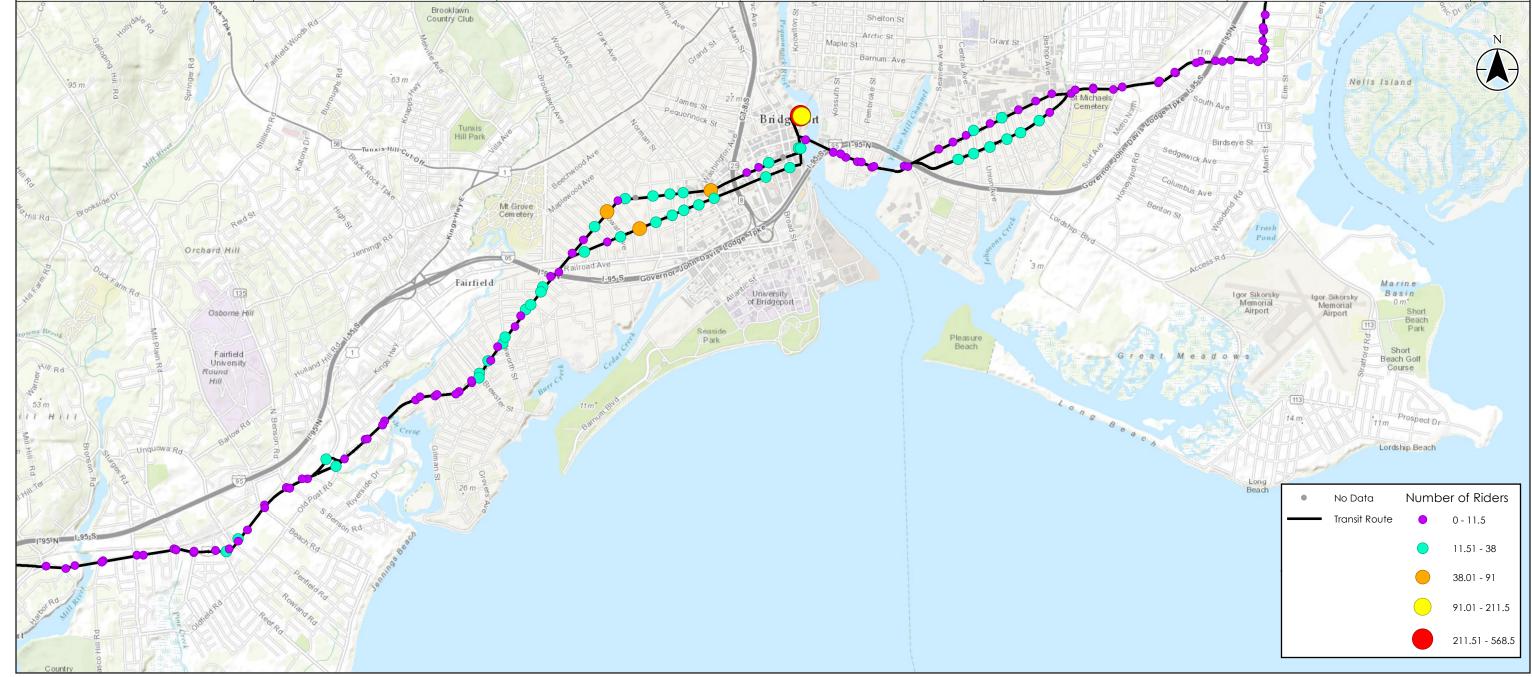


FIGURE 16-Coastal Link total daily trip activity

The Coastal Link service is well used, particularly in the western section from Bridgeport to Fairfield. The Eastern section is well used along Stratford Avenue but less utilized throughout the rest of the routing to Stratford and Milford. When considering corridors to link together to serve the study area, the western portion of the Coastal Link and the Route 1 routing through Barnum Avenue would appear to be a good match in terms of maximizing ridership. The eastern half of the service could be linked with another route to ensure high levels of service but would create a single corridor to consider for the east-west rapid transit option.

Existing Coastal Link Operations

The Coastal Link is an example of inter-agency and regional coordination to operate a regional transit service. Service on the Coastal Link (CL) began in 1999 through a partnership between GBT, Norwalk Transit District and Milford Transit District which jointly operate the service.

The schedules currently operated by the CL were developed in 1999 and, with the exception of a few minor modifications to improve connections, have not been refined since that time. Combined ridership now surpasses 100,000 boardings per month making the CL a critical part of the bus transit network in southwestern Connecticut.

Notwithstanding the success of the service and the regional partnership, the CL currently suffers from several challenges:

- The growth in ridership to its current level coupled with no changes to eighteen year old schedules has led to schedule reliability problems.
- Congestion along Post Road, and particularly left turns that create long back- ups create a major schedule adherence challenge with no transit priority along the corridor.
- The current timetables indicate a reduced frequency in the off-peak midday period which has led to crowding, schedule reliability issues and customer dissatisfaction.
- Perhaps the most frustrating issue with the CL is the lack of a unified fare structure among operating entities. This is
 reflected in customer comments and complaints and a unified fare was one item which ranked high in the first phase of
 public outreach associated with this project.

Other CL Studies/Evaluations

The following planning initiatives have been completed or are in the process of being undertaken:

- In 2011, a study of the CL service was initiated by the agencies that operate the service (Coastal Corridor Bus Study). This study also confirmed that the CL suffered from schedule adherence problems and that the lack of a unified fare. The study contains proposals for routing, scheduling and street level improvements for the CL in the short and long term. The operational proposal was to have the Coastal Link centered on Bridgeport with a Coastal Link East extending to New Haven (combining the Coastal Link and CT Bus New Haven's Route 0) and the Coastal Link West extending to Norwalk (combining the Coastal Link and Norwalk's Route 41). See figure 27.
- As of this writing, the Connecticut Department of Transportation (CTDOT) has commenced a BRT study on the same coastal corridor extending the service evaluation from Stamford to New Haven. This study is expected to complete in the fall of 2016.
- Additionally, the design team for the proposed Barnum Avenue Station is evaluating transit in the vicinity of the station site.

Current Coastal Link Plan

The remainder of this evaluation focuses on the development of service plans for the implementation of BRT and high frequency bus services using an alignment on Barnum Avenue.

The Coastal Link plan may have a number of phases to it in order to move from the current network of routes to a BRT plan linking Norwalk to New Haven. As noted in the Coastal Corridor study, the existing services run through multiple jurisdictions and use 5 different routes. The corridor study proposed the creation of a Coastal Link service that met in Bridgeport but contained and east and west service link. The west link would run from Bridgeport to Stamford while the east link would run from Bridgeport to New Haven. This is a continuation of a BRT study conducted for the Norwalk to Stamford portion in 2008 (Greenwich/Norwalk Bus Rapid Transit Study, SWRPA, 2008) which recommended both a BRT or Enhanced Bus Service along

with underlying local services.

The main challenge with services along Post Road is that the width of the right-of-way varies considerably along the length allowing for multiple lanes in some areas with parking and single lanes with parking in others. There are few restrictions to left hand turns on the road or left turn bays which means that traffic consistently clogs as people turn into commercial or residential driveways. There is limited ability to expand the roadway to allow for transit by-pass zones or left turn bays as shown in the Coastal Corridor study.

The length of the Coastal Corridor route is problematic from the operational perspective because it becomes exceedingly hard to maintain the existing headways due to congestion. Thus if a bus is caught in congestion near Norwalk, it impacts service near New Haven. Though it is preferred to have a single continuous line without the need to transfer, without the appropriate dedicated right of way, there is no way to guarantee the headway (gap between the buses) or the consistency of the running times.

As a result, the acknowledgment of the congestion must be reflected in the operating plan. The longer the route, the greater the potential to reduce on-time performance and reliability as well as consistency of travel times. These are two key expectations for patrons using rapid transit services. Although the infrastructure changes may help reduce the congestion related operational challenges, the overlap of jurisdictions and the inability to ensure standardized daily services means that the Coastal Link will be challenged to meet the goal of a seamless ride from Stamford to New Haven.

Current Public Input results

Figure 28 shows the public input results from the online survey regarding the improvements for the Coastal Link service. As can be seen in the graphic, the four major issues can be summarized as follows:

- Increased service frequencies;
- A universal bus pass;
- Improved connections to the rail service;
- Improved on-street infrastructure.

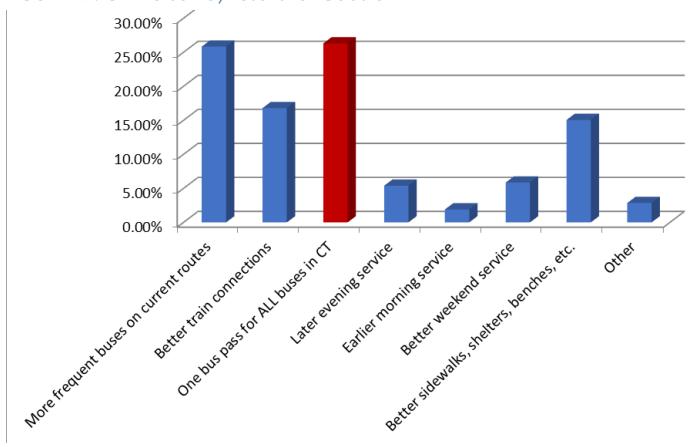
With respect to route based improvements, increased frequency and improved connections to the trains rank as the most important.

Operational Considerations

As shown in Figure 18, the operational structure features three transit agencies providing service in the corridor between Norwalk and Milford. The challenges noted in the previous study as well as those indicated by the GBT create the need for an interim step to a two-piece Coastal Link service. Prior to the implementation of the transit priority measures noted within the Coastal Corridor Bus Study and this study, there may be an interim step in operations that makes sense to reduce the potential for missed or late trips that result from local transit operating considerations within the



FIGURE 17: Online Survey results for Coastal Link



three districts. These can be the result of the lack of operating resources on a given day, services that are late already before they change routes to deliver Coastal Link service and location congestions. It has been noted in the Coastal Corridor Bus Study that the length of the service has inherent challenges with on-time performance and consistency. The report considered breaking the route in Bridgeport into an east and west segments as shown in Figure 18. It may be possible to modify the operating plan in the medium term to include 2 distinct operating sections between Stamford and Milford, i.e.:

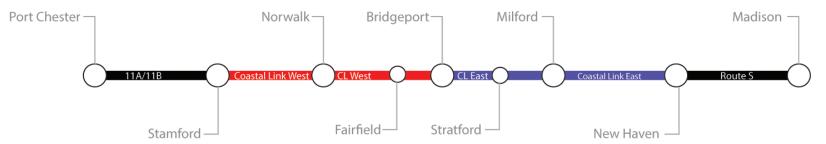
- Stamford to Westport
- Westport to Milford

This would require a transfer point (transit center) somewhere in the Westport to Southport section of the Post Road. The benefit to shortening the operational lengths of the Coastal Link segments is that is allows for greater control of the influence of local congestion issues, passenger loads and other issues that can occur on extremely long routes.

This allows a gradual improvement in service quality that can continue to build ridership in the corridor and promote transit as an alternative mode in the region. Although it introduces a transfer, it may allow the two major transit agencies to increase service levels, review the actual schedule and trip times and decrease some of the passenger overload challenges that exist today.

Figure 18 - 2011 Coastal Corridor Operational Concept

Proposed Connecticut Coastal Corridor Bus Services - Coastal Corridor Bus Study (2011)



Shorten the Coastal Link

The Coastal Link is extremely long...

[s]hortening this route would decrease the likelihood of individual trips becoming extremely late.

> -Coastal Corridor Bus Study AECom January 2012

Route 8

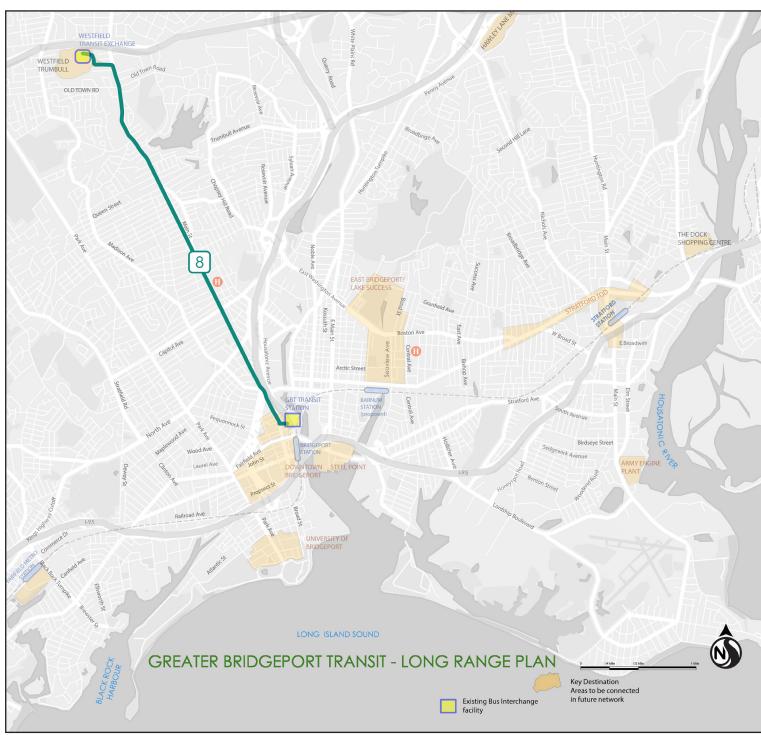


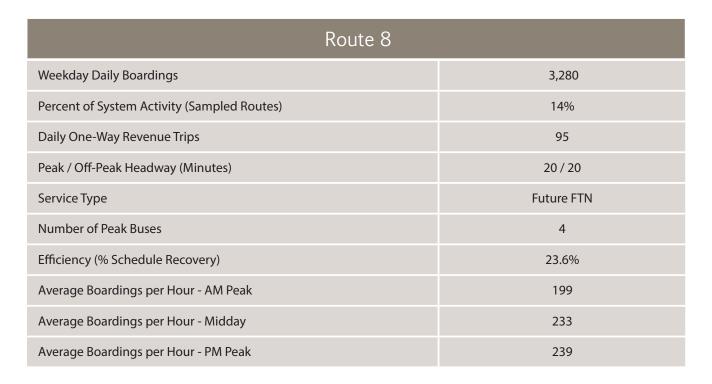
FIGURE 19: Route 8 existing routing

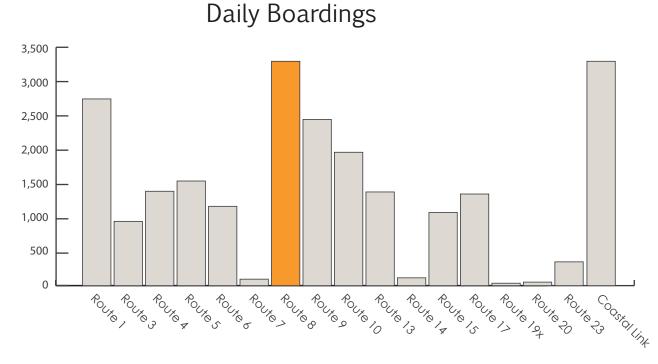
Route Description

Route 8 is a high ridership route with about 200 boardings per hour in the morning and afternoon peaks that connects Downtown Bridgeport with the Westfield Trumbull Mall.

Observations

Route 8 is the second busiest line and demonstrates strong ridership and stop use along the entire corridor.





Route Highlights

- There is strong ridership in both directions during the AM peak. In the inbound direction, a larger percentage of alightings occur in Downtown Bridgeport. In the outbound direction, boardings and alightings are more balanced over the length of the route.
- During the midday, there is a drop in inbound ridership, while outbound ridership remains relatively unchanged.



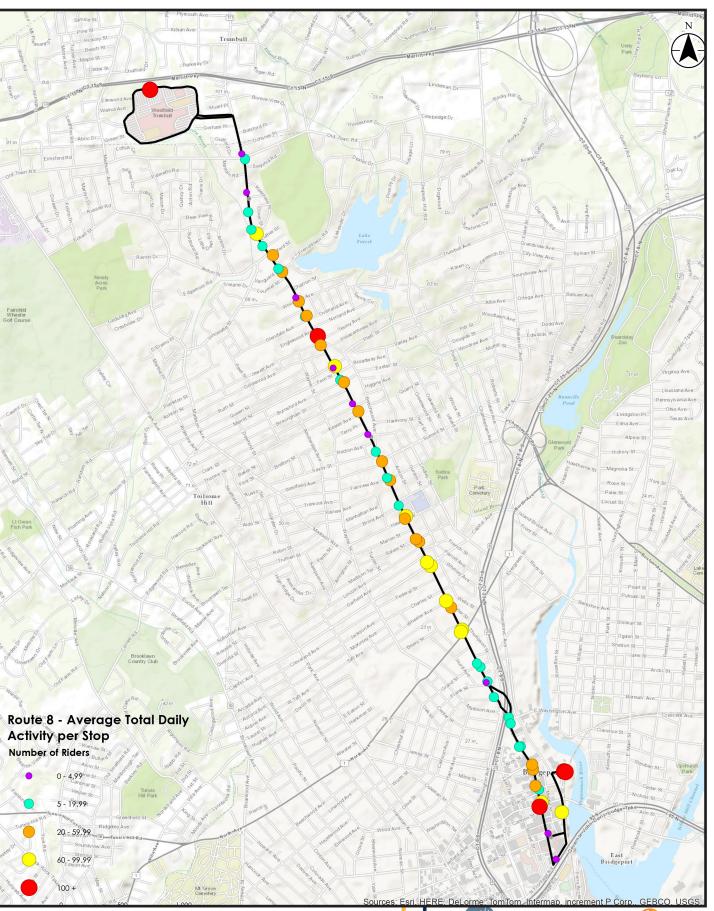
• During the PM peak, ridership drops to downtown compared to the other periods for the stops between Westfield Trumbull Mall and Bronx Ave. Leaving downtown there is a concentration of boardings in Downtown Bridgeport, while the remainder of the route remains well balanced in terms of boardings and alightings.

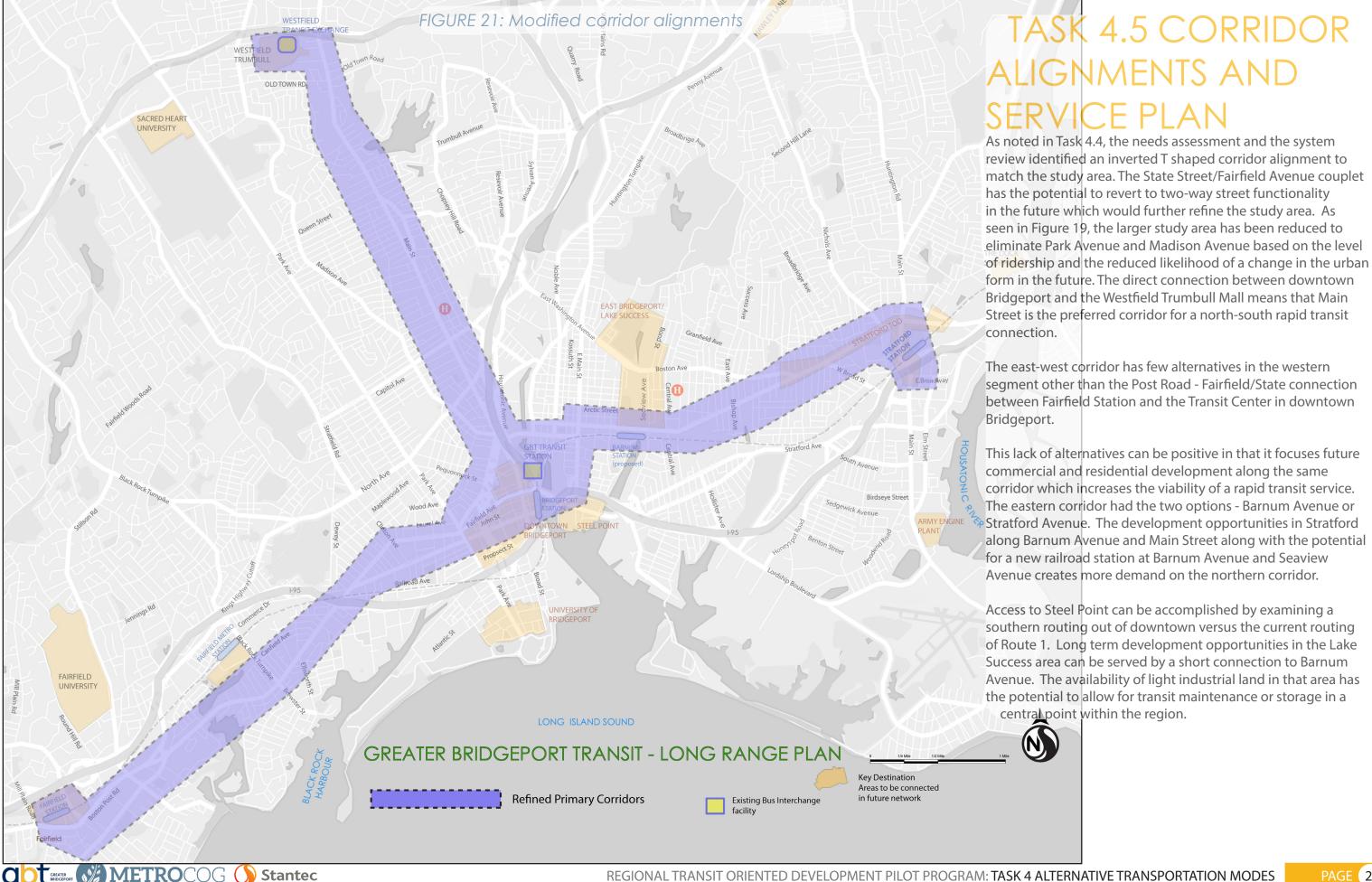
Route 8 represents a major connection corridor along Main Street that intersects with the east-west movements of a coastal corridor rapid transit link. Main Street is a densely populated corridor with goods and services, along with a hospital anchored at both ends by major regional destination points (Westfield Trumbull Mall and downtown Bridgeport). Activity along Main Street from a transit perspective is high usage in both directions making this a candidate corridor for additional rapid transit.

Moving away from a single corridor to a T-shaped network of corridors introduces high quality connections to many of the key destinations within the study area that include all Metro North railroad stations. Providing cross connections with intersecting routes at regular intervals will extend the accessibility to rapid transit services. Parallel corridors along Park Avenue and Madison Avenue create alternate travel paths if congestion or service levels do not meet future demands. The challenge along this corridor with respect to rapid transit in the future is the restricted width along the corridor, the competition with on-street parking, and the volume of vehicular traffic.

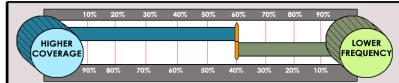


FIGURE 20: Route 8 total daily trip activity

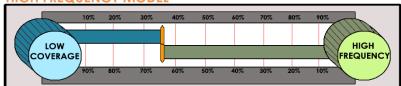




HIGH COVERAGE MODE







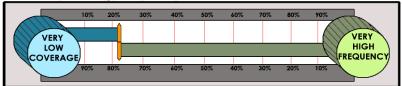


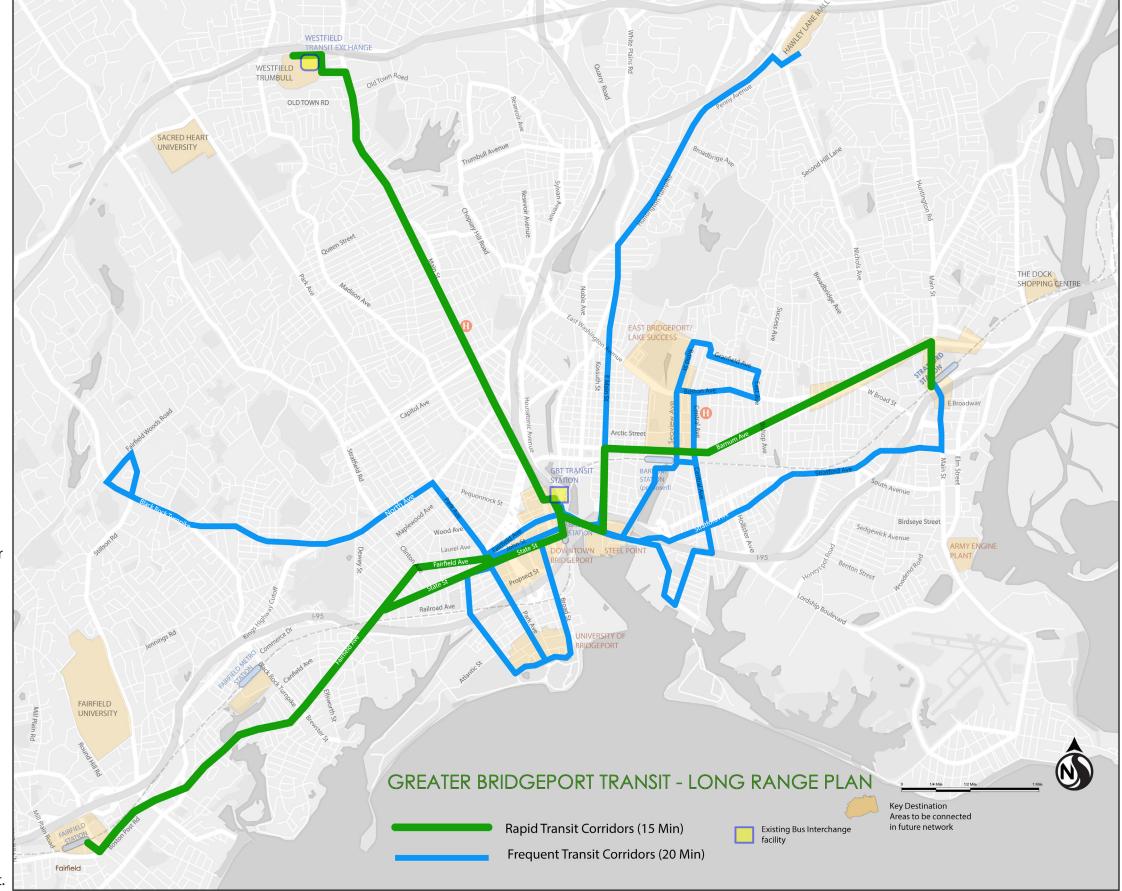
FIGURE 22: Coverage VS. Frequency

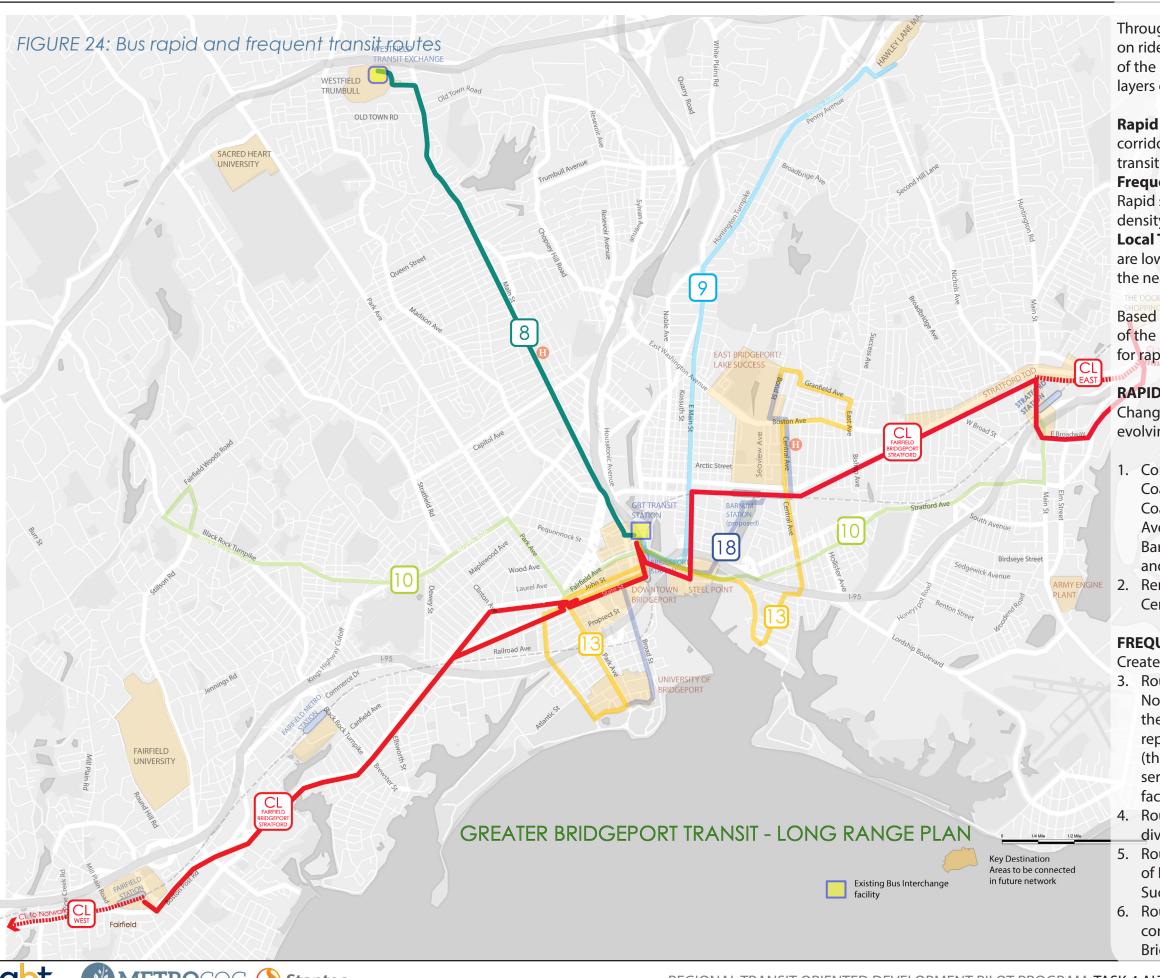
In the past, transit planning within the region has been from an incremental perspective, slowly growing or changing routes as a response to requests for improvements. An alternative transit planning approach has been adopted for this region which is to first develop the overall vision for the system. All systems have some balance of coverage versus frequency as guideposts with three models shown in Figure 20. The tension that these create is based on land use potential, the desire to maximize ridership or access to the service and the ability to make physical changes to the transportation network to favor the movement of people over vehicles.

A high coverage model would be one where access to the service (regardless of the quality of the service) has priority over financial revenue and volume of passengers. High frequency model pushes service planning into considering higher levels of service as a trade-off for increased walk distances. A very high frequency or rapid transit model dictates that the movement of people in key corridors takes precedent over the movement of vehicles.

This service plan is based on a vision that supports the High Frequency Model which creates the layered transit service together with supporting network of lower performing, more coverage-based routes that prioritize the simplification of route structures, optimization of customer accessibility and increasing trip frequency to attract more passengers to transit.

FIGURE 23: Bus rapid and frequent transit corridors





Through the initial input, it was determined that a new focus on ridership for the system should be used in the planning of the network. This new network planning created a set of layers of transit as follows:

Rapid Transit – focused upon ridership in the high use corridors with simple routes, limited stops and some form of transit priority.

Frequent Transit – high performing routes that may become Rapid services in the future if certain ridership or land use density standards are met

Local Transit – more coverage based community services that are lower performing but have no expectations of changing in the near future.

Based on the vision for the system (See Figure 21) and the use of the high frequency concept, the study area was reviewed for rapid transit corridors as well as frequent transit corridors.

RAPID TRANSIT

Changes to the system to create rapid transit services (by evolving from high frequency services to BRT) are as follows:

- 1. Combine the Coastal Link and Route 1 which modifies the Coastal Link routing east of downtown Bridgeport. The Coastal Link would run along East Main Street to Barnum Avenue and then connect to the Stratford (and future Barnum) railroad station and continue towards Milford and New Haven along East Broadway and Post Road.
- 2. Reroute the #8 into the downtown Bridgeport Transit Center more directly.

FREQUENT TRANSIT

Create a frequent transit layer out of routes 9, 10, 13, and 18.

- 3. Route 10 is simplified in its routing from the west via North Avenue and Park Avenue to Fairfield Avenue into the transit exchange. Towards Stratford, the route would replace the current Coastal Link along Stratford Avenue (the routing presumes that Stratford becomes a two-way service in the future) and Main Street to a new transit facility.
- 4. Route 9 is simplified by removing the Quarry Road diversion
- 5. Route 13 is altered to provide coverage to the University of Bridgeport, Steel Point, and Central Avenue to Lake Success
- 6. Route 18 would be a new service with a more direct connection between Lake Success, Barnum Station, Bridgeport and the University.

Coastal Link: Proposed Service Plan (CL and route 1)

Introduction

It has been demonstrated that, with a few adjustments, the existing Coastal Link could be a good candidate for transformation into a BRT route.

As mentioned previously, in accordance to public input, the Coastal Link service plan should reflect the need for:

- More express-like service I.e. fewer bus stops
- Better connections with Metro North rail Stations and other local transit networks
- Improved frequency and service span
- More reliable service

Coastal Link routing (see table 3)

Previous and current assessments conclude that, for most part, the actual Coastal Link has the characteristics needed to become a BRT. To better serve the Fairfield Station and Barnum Avenue (including the future Barnum Avenue Station), it is proposed that the alignment of the existing Coastal Link is slightly modified as follows:

- Between Fairfield Station and where Post Road connects with Old Post Road (East of Fairfield Station). The CL will use Post Road instead of Old Post Road.
- Between Bridgeport Bus Station and Stratford Railway Station, the CL route will use Barnum Ave instead of Stratford Ave and Connecticut Ave.

Table 3 presents the turn list for the proposed Coastal Link as a BRT route.

FIGURE 25: Coastal Link temporary routing



TABLE 3: Coastal Link turns list

	To Milford (Ea	astbound)
	Start	Wheels Hub - Brunell Blvd
	Left	Belden Ave
	Left	Wall St
	Continue	East Wall
	Left	East Ave
	Right	Westport Avenue
	Continue	Post Road West
	Continue	Post Road East
	Continue	Boston Post Road
	Left	Kings Hwy
	Left	Grasmere Ave
	Right	Kings Hwy
	Right	Commerce Dr
	Right	Black Rock Turnpike
	Continue	Brewster St
	Left	Fairfield Ave
	Right	State St
	Left	Water St
	Right	Bus Station
	Left	Water St
oniiiig	Left	Stratford
5	Left	E Main St
_	Right	Barnum Ave
	Right	Main St
	Left	E Broadway
	Continue	Ferry Blvd
	Continue	Barnum Ave Cutoff
	Left	E Main St
	Right	Dock Shopping Center
	Loop Left	Parking Lot to Side of Stop & Shop
	Left	Dock Shopping Center
	Left	Dock Access Road
	Left	Devon Bridge
	Continue	Bridgeport Ave
	Continue	S Broad St
	Left	Daniels St
	Right	West River St
	Right	River St
	Right	Cherry
	Continue	Boston Post Road
	Right	East Town Road
	Right	Mall Access Rd

Temporary routing:

Right	Housatonic Ave
Right	E Washington Ave
Left	E Main St
Right	Barnum Ave

Continue Cherry St Left River St West River St Left **Broad St** Right Right S. Broad St Continue **Bridgeport Ave** Continue Devon Bridge Right **Dock Shopping Center** Continue Access Rd. to Stop & Shop Right Access Rd. Left East Main St. Right Barnum Ave Cutoff Continue Barnum Ave Cutoff Left Barnum Ave Continue Ferry Blvd E. Broadway Right Right Main St Left Barnum Ave E Main St Stratford Water St **Bus Station** Water Right John Continue Fairfield Right Brewster Continue Black Rock Turnpike Left Commerce Dr Left Kings Hwy Left Grasmere Ave Right Kings Hwy Right **Boston Post Road** Continue Post Road East Post Road West Continue Continue Westport Ave Left East Ave Right E Wall St Main St Right Left Burnell Blvd Pull into Norwalk Wheels Hub

To Norwalk (Westbound)

Left

Left

Left

CT Post Mail

Mall Access Rd.

East Town Road

Boston Post Road

Temporary routing:

, ,	
Left	E Main St
Right	E Washington Ave
Left	Housatonic Ave
Left	Bus Station

Bus stop locations

Creating the rapid transit "station" locations is a critical component of a rapid transit plan. It needs to maintain a balance between fewer bus stops to minimize delay while still maintaining acceptable walking distance for users to access the transit service. A spacing between bus stops of ¼ mile is usually targeted, but is subject to existing and/or future land-use developments and densities along the BRT route.

In identifying optimum station locations (See Figure 24), several factors have been taken into account:

- **Existing level of ridership** the bus stops with the highest level of ridership were preferred as they already ensure an high level of service efficiency
- Major destinations, location of commercial and densely developed areas and future land-use development those areas have a high potential for generating a high ridership levels
- · Quality of infrastructure quality and accessibility of stations to promote transit use
- Location of intersecting local transit routes and Metro North Rail stations to allow for rapid and effective transfers to other networks to promote system-wide transit utilization.
- Maintain ¼ mile station spacing where feasible and as far as possible even if ridership and/or land
 use development does not warrant it to address overall transit accessibility to the majority of customers.

Only bus stops highlighted in blue remain operational following the implementation of the BRT route. All other bus stops will not be served by the BRT Coastal Link. It should be noted that some high volume bus stops (with more than 50 to 100 daily riders), are proposed to be removed from Coastal Link to maintain appropriate spacing between stops to manage the operational impact on the BRT service. All stops that are earmarked for removal are however within walking distance from a BRT bus stop.

Frequency and service span

Improving the frequency and the service span of the Coastal Link is another tool to help increase the ridership on this route. The existing Coastal Link frequency varies during the day and varies from municipality to municipality. For example, along the Coastal Link section between Fairfield and Stratford, the frequency varies between 20 to 30 minutes depending on time of day.

BRT routes are characterized by a higher frequency and service span in comparison to local services. Offering a more frequent, consistent service will attract new riders and for this reason an all day frequency of 15 minutes is proposed. To be attractive, most BRT routes offer a service span of 18 to 20 hours per day. It should be noted that the Coastal Link already offers an 18 hour service day which therefore does not require an extension to the service day in the short term.

Based on the proposed frequency (see figure 4) and span, an estimation of the number of buses needed and drivers needed are shown in table 5.

TABLE 4: Proposed frequency*

Frequency	
AM	15 minutes
Midday	15 minutes
PM	15 minutes
Evening	15 minutes

TABLE 5: Resource Requirements**

Resource re	quirements
Buses	16
Drivers	39 - 55

^{* -} Only service buses included

Estimated future ridership

Based on BRT project experience, the implementation of a BRT typically results in a ridership increase that can range between 15 to 30%. A conservative ridership increase of 20% is therefore assumed.

Existing data has been used to forecast future ridership due to the majority of the proposed BRT route actually following the current CL routing.

There are two sections where the proposed routing deviates from existing alignment and in these sections ridership forecast is based on the following assumptions:

East of Fairfield Station

• In this section, existing ridership could be used as the Old Post Road is within a walkable distance from Post Road. Significant ridership increases are expected in this area due to the new routing serving a major commercial zone.

Between Bridgeport Bus Station and Stratford Railway Station.

- In this section, Barnum Ave is actually served by route 1. It is assumed that 50% of the Route 1 riders will switch to the Coastal Link instead of Route 1, as it follows more or less the same routing in this area.
- It is assumed that riders actually boarding or alighting at Stratford Avenue or Connecticut Avenue bus stops will either walk up to Barnum Avenue or take the new Route 10, that will go along Stratford Avenue and Connecticut Avenue, and then transfer to the Coastal Link at the Bridgeport Bus Station.

Table 7 presents the ridership for the existing bus stops served by the Coastal Link, and Route 1 for the section between the Bridgeport Bus Station and Stratford Railway Station.

As mentioned previously some high volume bus stops are proposed to be removed from Coastal Link to maintain bus stop spacing to assist in managing the operational impact on the BRT service. All the stops earmarked for removal are however within acceptable walking distance from remaining BRT bus stops. Therefore the ridership associated to bus stops earmarked for removal has been distributed among the remaining bus stop locations.

The 20% increase in ridership is projected with the implementation of this BRT route due to the effect of shorter travel times and increased service (headways).

^{** -} Number of drivers based on a 6 to 8 shift hours

Figure 26 - Existing Bus Stop based ridership

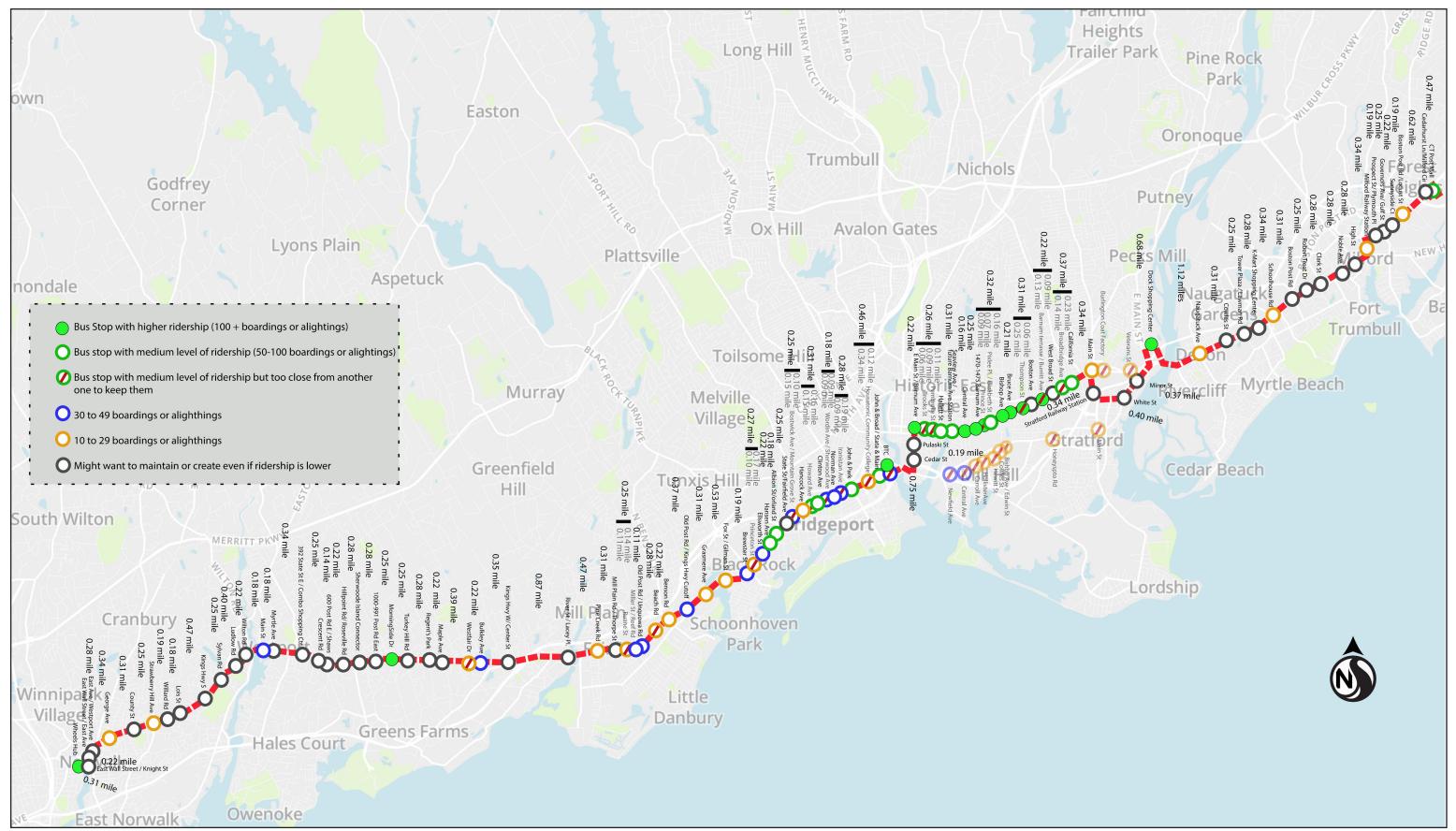
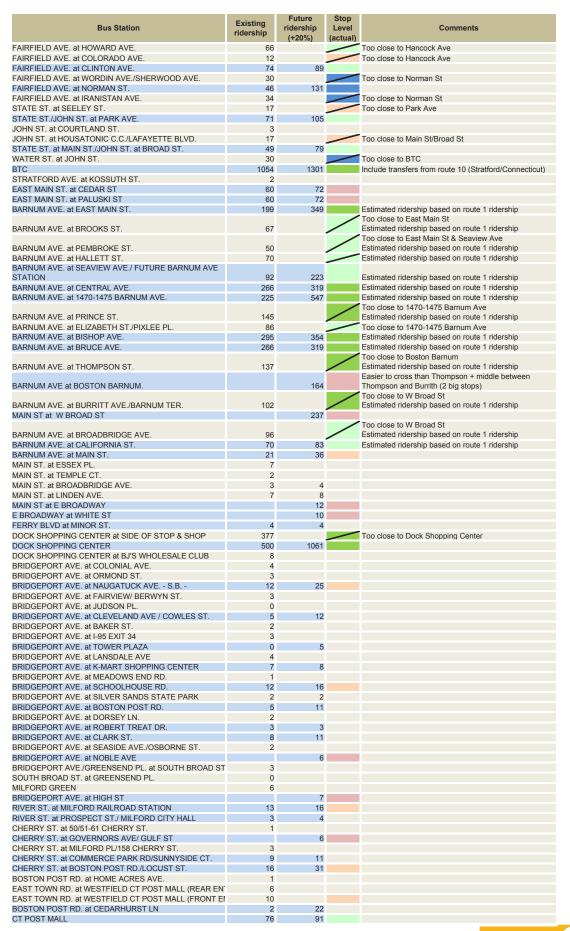


TABLE6: Coastal Link future ridership at proposed bus stop locations

Bus Station	Existing ridership	Future ridership (+20%)	Stop Level (actual)	Comments
NORWALK WHEEL HUB	134	160		
WALL ST at COMMERCE ST / E WALL ST. at KNIGHT ST.	9	10		
EAST AVE. at BETTSWOOD RD / EAST WALL ST.	3	8		
EAST AVE. at PARK HILL AVE / SAINT PAUL'S PL.	4			
EAST AVE at WESTPORT AVE		6		
VESTPORT AVE. at WALGREEN'SS	1	-		
WESTPORT AVE. at DRY HILL RD.	5			
VESTPORT AVE. at GEORGE AVE.	14	25		
WESTPORT AVE. at GEORGE AVE. WESTPORT AVE. at WALTER AVE. / VOLLMER AVE.		25		
	3			
WESTPORT AVE. at WOLFPIT AVE.	10			
WESTPORT AVE. at COUNTY ST.		16		
WESTPORT AVE. at 330 WESTPORT AVE.	1			
WESTPORT AVE. at STRAWBERRY HILL AVE.	11	13		
WESTPORT AVE. at WILLARD RD.	5	5		
WESTPORT AVE. at LOIS ST.	7	19		
POST RD. WEST at HILLS LN.	8			
POST RD. WEST at JOHN'S BEST PIZZA	1			
POST RD. WEST at KINGS HWY. SOUTH	3	3		
POST RD. WEST at SYLVAN RD.	4	4		
POST RD. WEST at KINGS HWY. NORTH	0			
POST RD. WEST at LUDLOW	2	2		
POST RD. WEST at RIVERSIDE AVE / WILTON RD.	2	2		
POST RD. WEST at MAIN ST.	23	27		
POST RD. WEST at IMPERIAL AVE / MYRTLE AVE.	4	7		
POST RD. EAST at 286-292 POST ROAD EAST	2			
POST RD. EAST at COMPO RD.	2			
POST RD. EAST at COMPO SHOPPING CTR.	6	10		
		10		
POST RD. EAST at CRESCENT PARK RD.	1			
POST RD. EAST at 606 POST RD E / SHAWS	3	4		
POST RD. EAST at HILLS POINT RD.	7	8		
POST RD. EAST at LONG LOTS RD.	2			
POST RD. EAST at SHERWOOD ISLAND CONNECTOR	7	13		
POST RD. EAST at WEST PARISH RD / CEDAR RD	2			
POST RD. EAST at 1000-991 POST RD. EAST	6	7		
POST RD. EAST at CHURCH ST. NORTH	4			
POST RD. EAST at MORNINGSIDE DR.	339	412		
POST RD. EAST at TURKEY HILL RD	5	8		
	2	0		
POST RD. EAST at MILLS St				
POST RD. EAST at REGENTS PARK	0	1		
POST RD. EAST at MAPLE AVE.	4	4		
POST RD. EAST at 1572 POST RD E / WESTPORT INN	3			
POST RD. EAST at WESTFAIR DR.	14	16		
POST RD. EAST at BULKLEY AVE.	34	41		
BOSTON POST RD. at HULLS HWY.	1			
BOSTON POST RD. at CENTER ST / KINGS HWY. WEST	4	25		
BOSTON POST RD. at 3330 BOSTON POST RD.	11			Too close to Center St
				100 close to Certier St
BOSTON POST RD. at PEASE AVE.	7			
BOSTON POST RD. at MILL HILL RD.	3			
BOSTON POST RD. at RIVER ST. / LACEY PL.	3	8		
BOSTON POST RD. at SASCO HILL RD / PENT CT.	2			
BOSTON POST RD. at PINE CREEK RD.	16	19		
BOSTON POST RD. at THORPE / MILL PLAIN RD.	9	23		
BOSTON POST RD. at RUANE ST.	11			Too close to Thorpe/Mill Plain Rd.
BOSTON POST RD. at REEF RD / MILLER ST.	30	39		
BOSTON POST RD. at REEP RD / MILLER ST.		39		
	7	4.0		Fairfield Ctation
BOSTON POST RD. at OLD POST RD. / UNQUOWA RD.	34	49		Fairfield Station
BOSTON POST RD. at 1261 BOSTON POST RD.	3			
BOSTON POST RD. at BEACH RD./ ROUND HILL RD.	24			Too close to Benson Rd
BOSTON POST RD. at BENSON RD.	10	50		
BOSTON POST RD. at BELMONT ST / ELIOT PL.	9			
BOSTON POST RD at OLD POST RD / KINGS HWY.				
CUTOFF at 1296 KINGS HWY. CUTOFF	30	42		
BOSTON POST RD. at 417 BOSTON POST RD	5			
BOSTON POST RD. at SHOREHAM VILLAGE DR.	4			
		50		
BOSTON POST RD. at RIVERSIDE DR/GRASMERE AVE.	18	52		
FAIRFIELD AVE. at BEACHVIEW AVE / POLAND ST.	8			
FAIRFIELD AVE. at COURTLAND AVE / DAVIDSON ST.	5			
FAIRFIELD AVE. at GILMAN ST./FOX ST.	23	35		
FAIRFIELD AVE. at JETLAND ST./WILSON ST.	2			
FAIRFIELD AVE. at BREWSTER ST.	44	71		
FAIRFIELD AVE. at MELROSE AVE/PRINCETON ST.	16			Too close Brewster St
FAIRFIELD AVE. at MILLINGSE AVE/FININGETON 31.	9			
FAIRFIELD AVE. at ELLSWORTH ST.	41	64		
FAIRFIELD AVE. at MARTIN TER./WALDORF AVE.	13			Too close to Ellsworth St
FAIRFIELD AVE. at WORDIN AVE./HANSEN ST.	49	59		
FAIRFIELD AVE. at ALBION ST./ORLAND ST.	58	106		
FAIRFIELD AVE. at PINE ST.	31			Too close to AlbionSt/Orland St
FAIRFIELD AVE at STATE ST	Ü	38		
FAIRFIELD AVE. at SILLIMAN AVE.	0	0		
FAIRFIELD AVE. at SILLIMAN AVE. FAIRFIELD AVE. at BOSTWICK AVE./MOUNTAIN GROVE ST	32	38		Crossing will be easier at Fairfield/State
				Grossing will be easier at I all lielu/state
FAIRFIELD AVE. at HANCOCK AVE.	25	228		



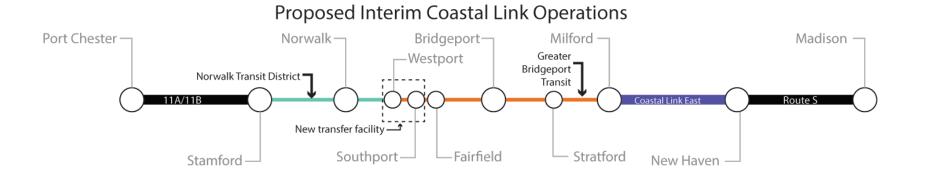


duH sləər			7:5						_			10:5		11:2	11:3		0.21	12.2	12:5	13:0	13:2	13:3	13:5	14:0	14:24	14:54	15:09	15:24	15:39	15:5	16:09	16.30	16:54	17:09	17:24	17:53	18:09	18:2	18:3	18:5	19:0	19:2	19:3	19:5	70:02	20.2	20:5	21:0	21:2	21:3	21:5	22:0	22:2	22:3	22:5	23:0	23:5	23:3	23:5	0:0	0:2	1 6
rive at Bus Station	vimA ج و	6:34	6:49	7:19	7:34	8:04	8:19	8:34	9.49	9:19	9:34	9:49	10:04	10:19	10:34	11.04	40. 1.	11.19	11.49		12:19		12:49					14:19	14:34	14:49	15:04	15.34	15:49	16:04	16:19	16:34	17:04	17:19	17:34	17:49	18:04	18:19	18:34	18:49	19:04	19:19	19:49	20:04	20:19	20:34	20:49	21:04	21:19	21:34	21:49	22:04	22:19	22:34	22:49	23:04	23:19	7
estfield Connecticut Post Mail	Wes	5:45	6:00	6:30	6:45	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00	8:30	8:45	00:6	9:15	9:30	9:45	10:00	10:15	10.30	11:00		11:30	11:45	12:00	12:15	12:30	13:00	13:15	13:30	13:45	14:00	14:15	14.30	15:00	15:15	15:30	15:45	16:15	16:30	16:45	17:00	17:15	17:30	17:45	18:00	18:15	16:30	19:00	19:15	19:30	19:45	20:00	20:15	20:30	20:45	21:00	21:15	21:30	21:45	22:00	22:15	22:30	1-2-1
estfield Connecticut Post Mail	29W 2077	7:39	7:54	8:24	8:39	8:5 4	9:24	9:39	10:09	10:24	10:39	10:54	11:09	11:24	11:39	12.09	12:09	12:24	12:54	13:09	13:24	13:39	က္ပါ	-	4 4	14:54	15:09	15:24	15:39	15:54	16:09	16:39	16:54	17:09	17:24	17:59	18:09	18:24	18:39	18:54	19:09	19:24	19:39	19:54	20:03	20:24	20:54	21:09	21:24	21:39	21:54	22:09	22:24	22:39	22:54	23:09	23:24	23:39	23:54	60:0	0:24	+1:>
rive at Bus Station estfield Connecticut Post Mail	S-Ð/W		15	30	:45		30	45	15	30	145	1 00	15	30	11:	12.	7 5	12.	00 12:	15 13:	13.	13:	13:	14:	14.																																					

Service Operations

Based on the previous reports, existing input and operational considerations, it is proposed that the operations of the Coastal Link be broken into two segments between Stamford and Milford in order to increase the service reliability and reduce the impacts of congestion. The area between Southport and Westport features a wider cross section along Boston Post Road with two travel lanes in either direction and a center turn lane. Allowing Norwalk and GBT/Milford Transit to operate within their own service areas creates the opportunity to add frequency where required as well as ensure that the consistency of the Coastal Link is high enough to instill confidence in the passengers.

Figure 27 - Proposed Coastal Link Operational Plan



ROUTE 8 PLAN Proposed Service Plan

Introduction

Initially Route 8 was not identified as a component of the BRT service. However, the outcome of Task 3 of this project (Alternative Transportation Assessment of the East Bridgeport Development Corridor) together with the analysis of Automatic Passenger Count (APC) data, show that this route and its ridership characteristics should be considered as an element of the BRT service layer.

Operational considerations

Contrary to the Coastal Link, Route 8 is operated by GBT only, which simplifies the operational arrangements. There are however some issues that should be addressed to improve its efficiency as a BRT route.

Predominantly operating on Main Street, Route 8 passes through areas with significant commercial, mixed use and residential development. Due to the high level of urban development and multiple destinations on this street, traffic volumes together with entrance and egress movements are heavy all day long. The presence of on-street parking and the varying lane configuration along this road significantly contributes to congestion and subsequent delays. Therefore, when determining the runtime between the downtown Bridgeport Transit Center and the Westfield Trumbull Mall, the impact of the traffic congestion and delay on this corridor needs to be accounted for.

Route 8 routing

The previous section concludes that Route 8 has the ridership characteristics required to be considered a BRT route. The only route adjustment that is proposed is to establish a more direct link between the Transit Center and Westfield Trumbull Mall by routing directly northbound when exiting the exchange in the mall direction as opposed to the current routing via North Frontage Road and State Street before heading to Westfield Trumbull

Table 8 details the "turn list" for the proposed BRT Route 8.

Bus stop locations (see Figure 32 and Table 12)

The same approach as the Coastal Link bus stop location methodology has been followed for bus stops serving BRT Route 8. Bus stops highlighted in blue are bus stops that will serve the BRT service and all other existing stops will be removed in an effort to maintain the spacing.

TABLE 8: Route 8 turns list

To Westf	ield (East/Northbound)
Start	Bus Station
Right	Housatonic Ave
Left	E Washington Ave
Right	Main St
Right	Continue on Main St
Left	Westfield Shoppingtown Entrance
Right	Loop around Westfield Shoppingtown
Left	Bus Terminal (Westfield Trumbull)

To down	town (South/Westbound)
Start	Bus Terminal (Westfield Trumbull)
Right	Loop around Westfield Shoppingtown
Left	Westfield Shoppingtown Exit
Right	Main St
Left	Continue on Main St
Left	State
Left	Water
Right	Bus Station

of stops to support the operational reliability of the BRT service. All bus stops that are earmarked for removal are in a walking distance from a BRT bus stop.

Frequency and service span (see figure 9) Similar to the Coastal Link, improving the frequency and the service span of the Route 8 is a tool to promote ridership on this route. The existing frequency on this route is 20 minutes during the day and 30 minutes in the evening.

As mentioned previously, BRT routes are characterized by a high service frequency and long service span. Therefore, it is proposed to provide a 15 minute all day frequency on this route to attract new riders.

Similarly, it is proposed to increase the current service span of between 16 and 17 hours per day to 18 to conform to the Coastal link service span.

Based on the proposed frequency and span, number of buses (in service) and drivers required are shown in table 10.

TABLE 9: Route 8 proposed frequency*

Frequency	
AM	15 minutes
Midday	15 minutes
PM	15 minutes
Evening	15 minutes

TABLE 10: Route 8 resource requirements**

Resource re	quirements
Buses	4
Drivers	8 - 10

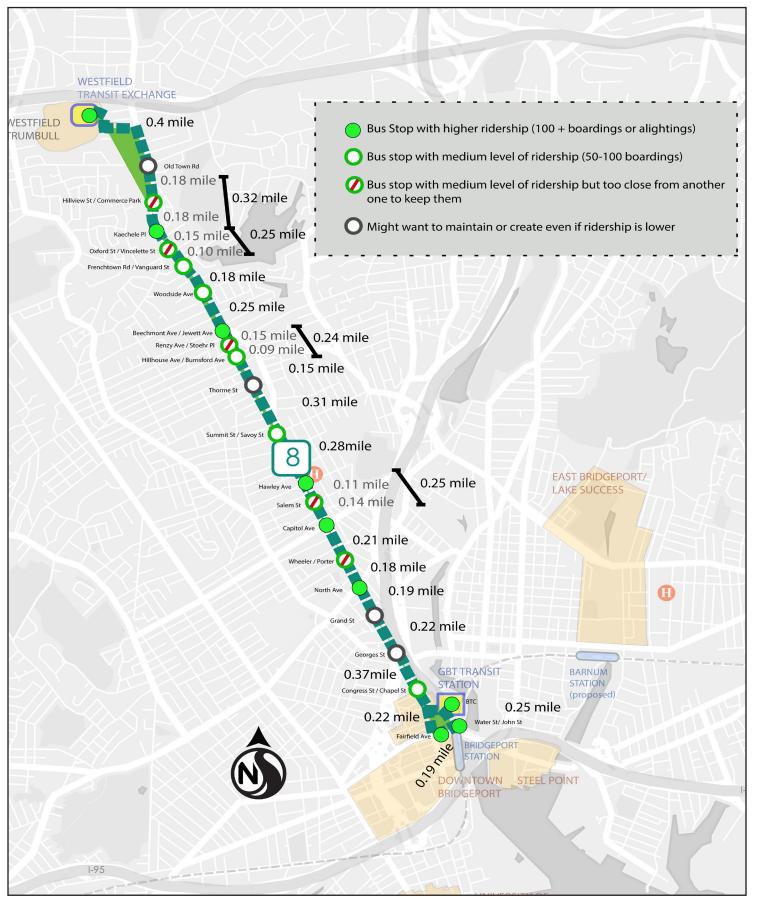
* - Only service buses included

** - Number of drivers based on a 6 to 8 shift hours

TABLE 11: Illustrative Public Timetable

T	\Magdeial	311 (41		One	11111
10	Westfiel	a	L	owntow	1
		=	=		
	-	្ន Westfield Trumbull Mall	estfield Trumbull Mal	-	
	St Vincent's Medical Center (Hawley Ave)	lluc	Inc	St Vincent's Medical Center (Hawley Ave)	
	Me (i i	l l	Me (
u	nt's I Ave)	Τ̈́	工	nt's l Ave)	u
Station	St Vincen G Center	eld	eld	cen r ey /	5:57 Bus Station
Ś	St Vinc Center (Hawle	stfi	stti	St Vince Center (Hawley	Ś
Bus (St Cel	We	<	St Ce	Bü
5:30	5:39	5:51	5:30	5:42	5:57
5:45	5:54	6:06	5:45	5:57	6:12
6:00	6:09	6:21	6:00	6:12	6:27
6:15 6:30	6:24 6:39	6:36 6:51	6:15 6:30	6:27 6:42	6:42 6:57
6:45	6:54	7:06	6:45	6:57	7:12
7:00	6:54 7:09	7:21	7:00	7:12	7:27
7:15	7:24	7:36 7:51	7:15	7:27	7:42
7:30	7:24 7:39 7:54	7:51	7:30	7:42	7:42 7:57 8:12 8:27 8:42 8:57
7:45	7:54	8:06	7:45	7:57	8:12
8:00 8:15	8:09	8:21 8:36 8:51	8:00 8:15	8:12 8:27	8:21
8:30	8:24 8:39	8:51	8:30	8:42	8:57
8:45	8:54	9:06	8:45	8:57	9:12
9:00	9:09	9:21	9:00	9:12	0.27
9:15	9:24 9:39	9:36	9:15	9:27	9:42 9:57
9:30	9:39	9:51	9:30	9:42	9:57
9:45 10:00	9:54 10:09	10:06 10:21	9:45 10:00	9:57 10:12	10:12 10:27
10:00	10:09	10:21	10:15	10:12	10.27
10:30	10:39	10:51	10:30	10:42	10:42 10:57
10:45	10:54	11:06	10:45	10:57	11:12
11:00	11:09	11:21	11:00	11:12	11:27
11:15	11:24 11:39	11:36	11:15	11:27	11:42 11:57
11:30 11:45	11:39	11:51 12:06	11:30 11:45	11:42 11:57	11:57 12:12
12:00	12:09	12:21	12:00	12:12	12:27
12:15	12:24	12:36	12:15	12:27	12:42
12:30	12:39	12:51	12:30	12:42	12:57
12:45	12:54	13:06	12:45	12:57	13:12
13:00	13:09	13:21	13:00	13:12	13:27
13:15	13:24	13:36	13:15	13:27	13:42
13:30 13:45	13:39 13:54	13:51	13:30 13:45	13:42 13:57	13:57
14:00	14:09	14:06 14:21	14:00	14:12	14:12 14:27
14:15	14:24	14:36	14:15	14:27	14:42
14:30	14:39	14:51	14:30	14:42	14:57
14:45	14:54	15:06	14:45	14:57	15:12
15:00	15:09	15:21	15:00	15:12	15:27
15:15	15:24	15:36	15:15	15:27	15:42
15:30	15:39	15:51	15:30	15:42	15:57
15:45	15:54	16:06	15:45	15:57	16:12 16:27
16:00 16:15	16:09 16:24	16:21 16:36	16:00 16:15	16:12 16:27	16:42
16:30	16:39	16:51	16:30	16:42	16:57
16:45	16:54	17:06	16:45	16:57	17:12
17:00	17:09	17:21	17:00	17:12	17:27
17:15	17:24	17:36	17:15	17:27	17:42
17:30	17:39	17:51	17:30	17:42	17:57
17:45	17:54	18:06	17:45	17:57	18:12
18:00 18:15	18:09 18:24	18:21 18:36	18:00 18:15	18:12 18:27	18:27 18:42
18:30	18:39	18:51	18:30	18:42	18:57
18:45	18:54	19:06	18:45	18:57	19:12
19:00	19:09	19:21	19:00	19:12	19:27
19:15	19:24	19:36	19:15	19:27	19:42
19:30	19:39	19:51	19:30	19:42	19:57
19:45	19:54	20:06	19:45	19:57	20:12
20:00	20:09	20:21	20:00	20:12	20:27
20:15 20:30	20:24	20:36 20:51	20:15	20:27	20:42
20:45	20:54	21:06	20:45	20:57	21:12
21:00	21:09	21:21	21:00	21:12	21:27
21:15	21:24	21:36	21:15	21:27	21:42
21:30	21:39	21:51	21:30	21:42	21:57
21:45	21:54	22:06	21:45	21:57	22:12
22:00	22:09	22:21	22:00	22:12	22:27
22:15	22:24	22:36	22:15	22:27	22:42
22:30	22:39	22:51	22:30	22:42	22:57
22:45 23:00	22:54	23:06 23:21	22:45 23:00	22:57 23:12	23:12
23:00	23:09	23:21	23:00	23:12	23:27
23:30	23:39	23:51	23:30	23:42	23:57
TRANS	PORT	ΔΤΙΩΝ	I MODES		РΑ

FIGURE 28: Route 8 Corridor proposed bus stops



Estimated future ridership

Similarly to the Coastal Link riderships estimation, a conservative increase of 20% in ridership is expected when the existing route is transformed into a BRT service.

As the majority of the BRT route will follow the current Route 8 alignment excepting in the downtown area (North Frontage road and State Street), it suggests that existing ridership data can be used to estimate future ridership.

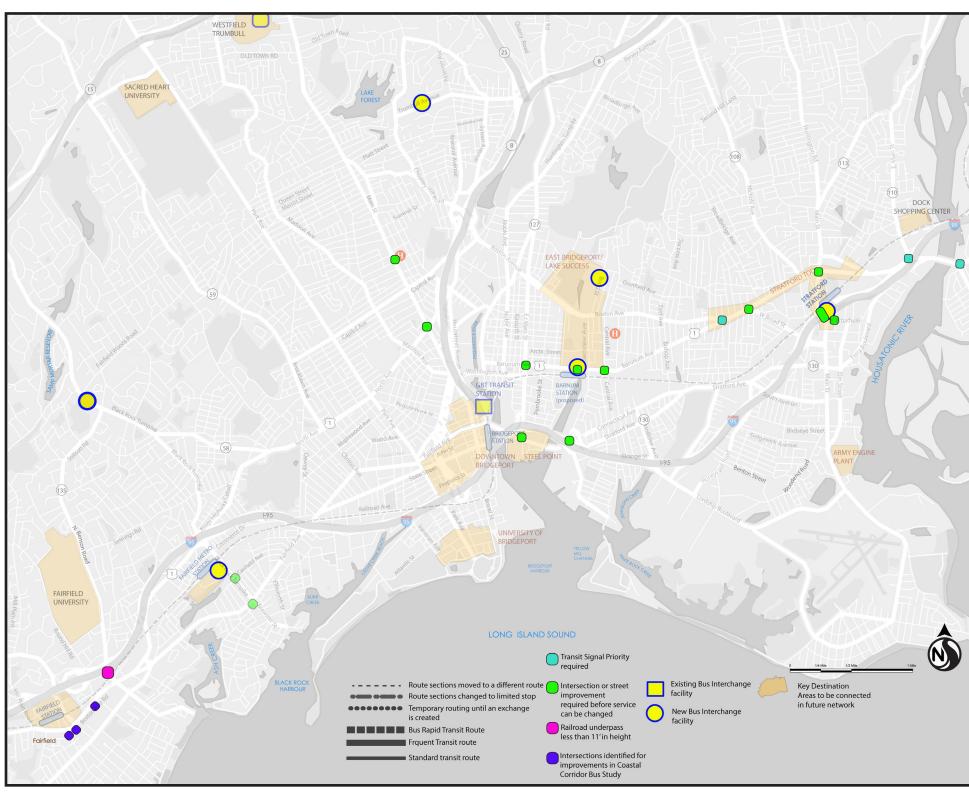
The following table presents the ridership for the bus stops along Route 8. As mentioned previously some bus stops are proposed to be removed to maintain bus stop spacing to assist in managing the operational impact on the BRT service. All the stops earmarked for removal are however within acceptable walking distance from remaining BRT bus stops and their associated ridership has been distributed among the remaining bus stop locations.

TABLE12: Route 8 future ridership at proposed bus stop locations

Bus Station	Existing ridership	Future ridership (+20%)	Stop Level (actual)	Comments
BTC	764	916		
WATER ST. at JOHN ST.	165	238		
STATE ST. at MAIN ST.	34			
MAIN ST. at BANK ST.	1			
MAIN ST. at FAIRFIELD AVE.	178	232		
MAIN ST. at GOLDEN HILL ST.	33			
MAIN ST. at CONGRESS ST. / CHAPEL ST.	67	157		
MAIN ST. at CLIFFORD HOUSE	16			
MAIN ST. at EAST WASHINGTON AVE. /				
CATHERINE ST	34			
MAIN ST. at GEORGE ST	13	21		
MAIN ST. at FRANK ST.	10			
MAIN ST. at GRAND ST.	18	27		
MAIN ST. at NORTH AVE.	165	264		
MAIN ST. at PORTER ST. / WHEELER AVE.	119			Too close to North & Capitol Ave
MAIN ST. at CAPITOL AVE.	151	301		
MAIN ST. at SALEM ST.	81		/	Too close to Capitol & Hawley Ave
MAIN ST. at HAWLEY AVE.	129	271		
MAIN ST. at BRONX AVE	17			
MAIN ST. at FAIRVIEW AVE.	39			
MAIN ST. at SUMMITT ST. / SAVOY ST.	65	162		
MAIN ST. at WENTWORTH ST.	32			
MAIN ST. at THORME ST.	28	34		
MAIN ST. at HILLHOUSE AVE. /BURNSFORD AVE.	78	129		
MAIN ST. at RENZY AVE / STOEHR PL.	62			Too close to Hillhouse&Beechmont
MAIN ST. at BEECHMONT AVE./ JEWETT AVE	167	254		
MAIN ST. at OVERLAND AVE./ GLENDALE AVE	29			
MAIN ST. at WOODSIDE AVE.	65	95		
MAIN ST. at FRENCHTOWN RD./ VANGUARD ST	62	74		Too close to Woodside& Kaechele
MAIN ST. at OXFORD ST. / VINCELETTE ST.	59			Too close to Woodside& Kaechele
MAIN ST. at KAECHELE PL.	136	245		
MAIN ST. at BROOKSIDE SHOPPING CENTER	10			
MAIN ST. at HILLVIEW ST. / COMMERCE PARK	53			Too close to Kaechele
MAIN ST. at OLD TOWN RD.	18	85		
MESTELL SLIODDINGTOMM TOUMDUIL	BRT Bus Stop High level of ridership Medium level of ridership Bus stop removed even if high or medium level of ridership			



TASK 4.6 SCENARIO IMPACTS



Transportation modeling undertaken for Tasks 1 (Stratford) and Task 3 (East Bridgeport Redevelopment) indicated a number of impacts within the roadway system where level of service declined due to proposed developments creating the need for improvements. These improvements also include establishing dedicated transit zones and cycling improvements. Infrastructure changes that improve the reliability of transit as well as the journey to and from the transit stops/stations will promote ridership.

Transit is one part of the overall transportation network that requires an integrated approach to ensure that traffic movements are consistent and reliable (especially in corridors transit services are frequent or rapid) and the safe access by other modes such as cycling and walking is optimized.

Three types of impacts identified:

- Intersections requiring geometric improvements
- Intersections requiring signal improvements
- Passenger transfer points requiring system and operational improvements

Improvements identified in the 2011 Coastal Corridor Study are indicated in Figure 27. Further proposed improvements are also show on the map – the majority of them being intersection related. The various passenger transfer points or exchange improvements will accommodate route turnarounds and improve the overall system structure for the future.

FIGURE 29: Barnum avenue @ Seaview avenue





Infrastructure improvements

The proposed routes serving the rapid transit corridors is shown in Figure 34, and can be described as follows:

- East West Corridor: Coastal Link/Route 1 From Fairfield via Boston, Post, State to Bridgeport and via Barnum to Stratford
- North-South corridor: Route 8 Bridgeport to Westfield Trumbull Mall via Main Street

There has been some identification of infrastructure needs identified in the Coastal Corridor study which outlined intersection and infrastructure needs on the western portion of the Coastal Link. Further review of intersections and terminal needs from this project have identified an additional 12 key locations in the East-West corridor and two in the North-South corridor for infrastructure improvements as shown in Figure 28. These include specific intersection improvements as well as locations requiring passenger transfer and layover improvements. For example, currently the Dock shopping Center area in the east is used as a turnaround. This occurs on private property with no dedicated space or lanes for these operations. The future land use plans in the vicinity of the Stratford town center suggest that this is a more desirable location to consider and establish a layover and passenger transfer facility to allow passenger interchange between routes or modes.

FIGURE 30: Infrastructure needs

These improvements are discussed in more detail in the following section.

The standard process of identifying bus stop locations to refine the stop distance to closer to 1/4 mile between stops has not yet been undertaken. Creating the rapid transit "station" locations is a critical component of a rapid transit plan, however the identification process is usually apparent in the ridership profile. Most major corridors that are considered for rapid transit have key stops spaced sufficiently apart to show the future location of stations. The ridership profile for the Coastal Link suggests that this may be challenging and require further review due to the high and consistent levels of use on most stops in the study area.

The combining of the Route 1 and the Coastal Link to operate the link between Bridgeport and Stratford would first benefit from some stop consolidation along with increased frequencies prior to the next stage of development which would be the transformation from a high frequency service to a rapid transit service. Parallel local service may be required. The Main Street corridor presents similar challenges with high use on the existing stops throughout the route. Stop consolidation may be limited in scope with increased frequencies being the focus of service improvements for the medium term prior to the move to rapid transit.

Figure 34 highlights key intersections or segments of roadway that have been identified for an improvement in the infrastructure in order to allow either for an integrated corridor approach or specific intersection improvements. There have also been several locations identified that required a transit transfer or layover facility in order to allow passenger interchange between routes or modes. These are detailed in the following section.

#1 - East Main @ Cedar street

The addition of a bus-only queue jump lane along the southbound approaches of Cedar Street and E Main Avenue could reduce southbound bus delays at these intersections. An advanced STOP bar should be provided along the southbound approach to the Cedar Street intersection in order to provide a better advantage for buses to bypass traffic.

Additionally, the relocation of the existing southbound bus stop from north of Howe Street to south of Seymour Street (and subsequent restriction on parking along the west side of East Main Avenue between Seymour Street and Howe Street) could also reduce bus intersection delays.

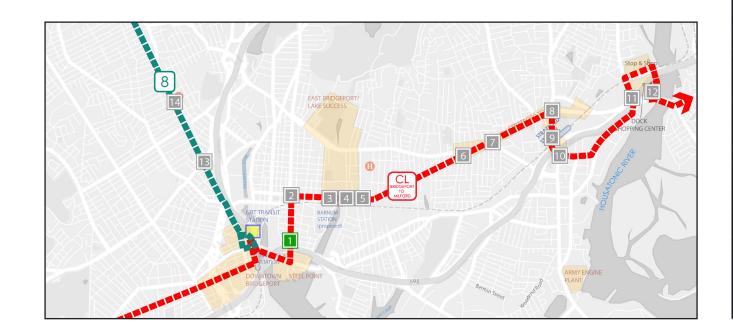
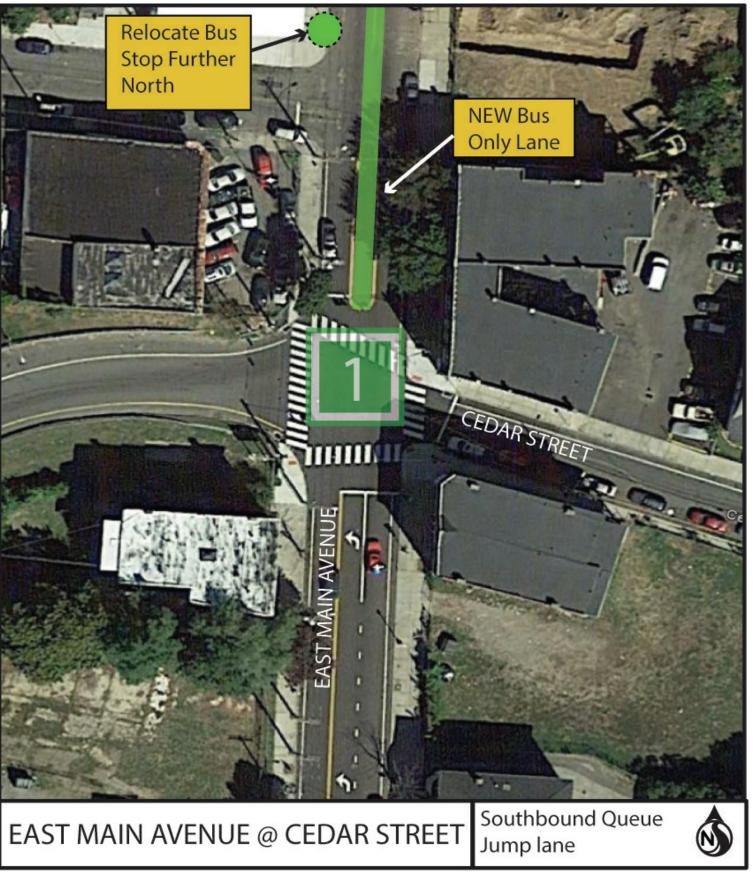


FIGURE 31: East Main @ Cedar



#2 - Barnum Avenue @ East Main Avenue

The modification of signal timing and the addition of left turn bays at the intersection of Barnum Avenue and East Main Avenue could increase intersection capacity and reduce bus intersection delays.

Additionally, the relocation of the existing bus stops from each of the intersection approaches to the far side of each intersection approach could also help reduce bus intersection delays.

Both improvements would require:

- The relocation of STOP bars further away from the intersection in order to provide additional space for buses to make wide turns
- The elimination of on-street parking within 250 feet of each intersection approach.

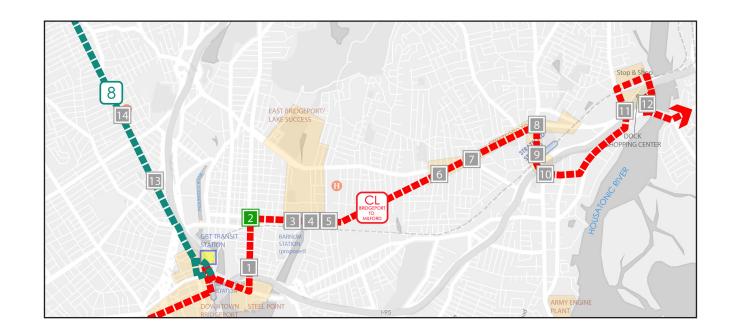
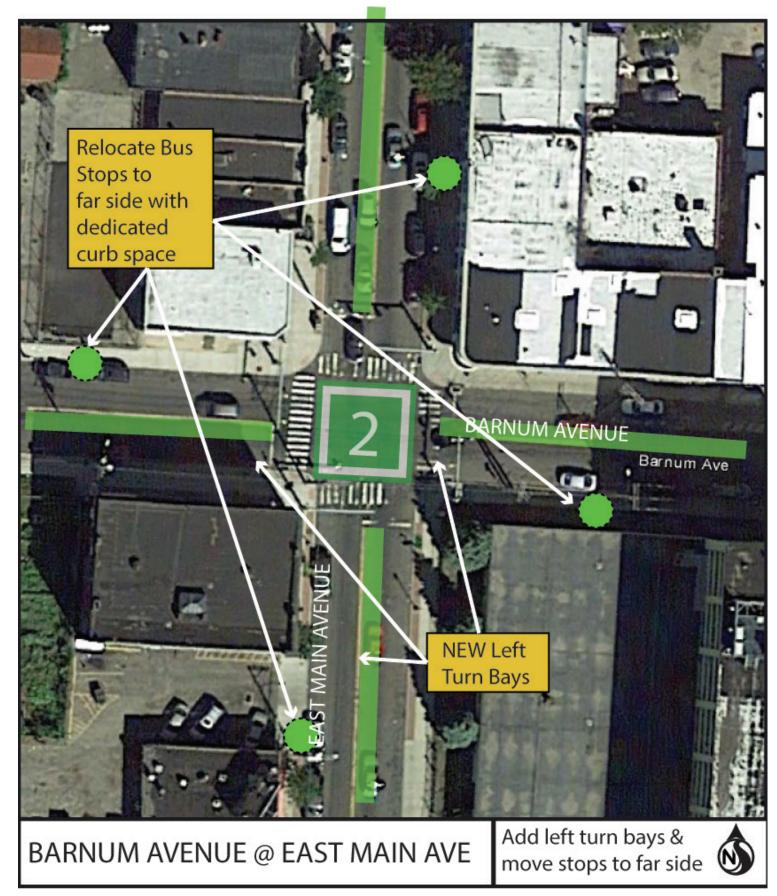
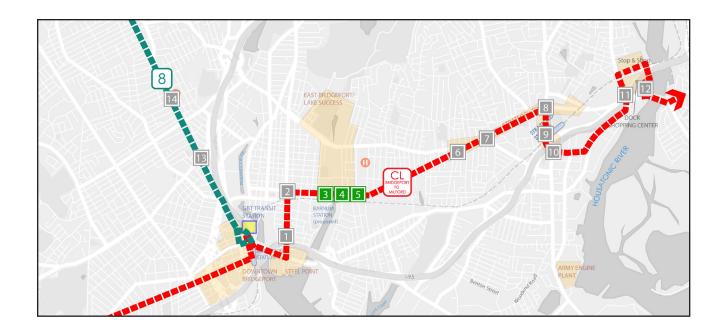


FIGURE 32: Barnum Avenue @ East Main Avenue



COASTAL LINK #3 - Barnum Avenue Station

The addition of a new railway station on Barnum Avenue creates the opportunity for buses to terminate at the station or provide for a transfer opportunity between bus and rail. As shown in Figure 37, there will need to be bus stations & stops created on either side of Barnum Avenue close to Seaview Avenue. This allows for a controlled crossing to and from the railway station. It is currently proposed that several routes terminate at the station, therefore further investigation of whether the BRT stations and local stops should be off street or within the existing right of way is required once the station area planning is at a detailed design level



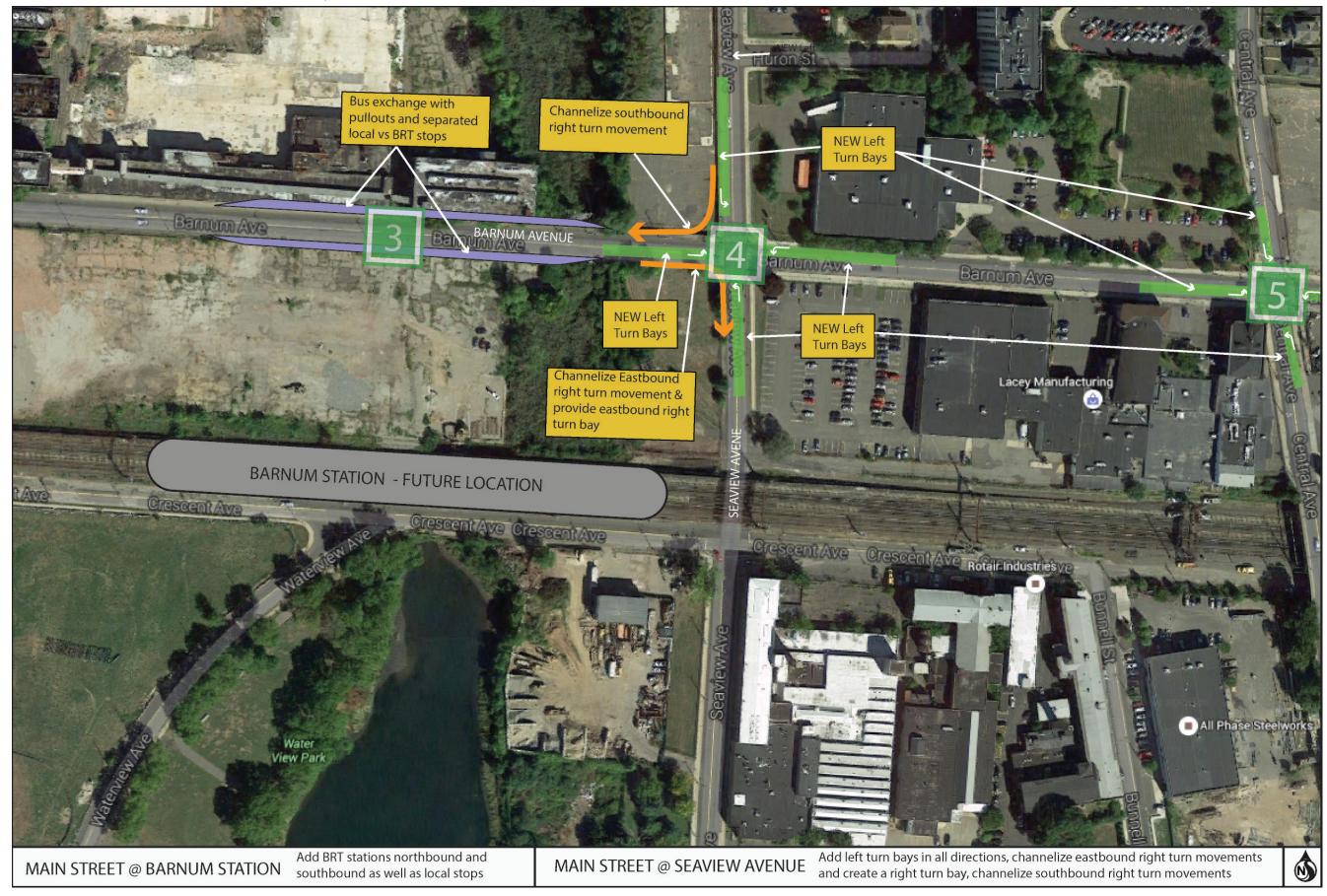
COASTAL LINK #4 - Barnum Avenue @ Seaview Avenue

The modification of signal timing, the channelization of southbound and eastbound right turn movements, the addition of an eastbound right turn bay, and the addition of left turn bays along all intersection approaches can reduce bus intersection delays.

Additionally, the relocation of the existing bus stop along westbound Barnum Avenue to the far side of the intersection could help reduce bus intersection delays.

Right-of-way acquisition may be necessary in order incorporate the geometric design improvements.

FIGURE 33: Barnum Avenue Station plus Barnum Avenue @ Seaview Avenue



#5 - Barnum Avenue @ Central Avenue

The modification of signal timing and the addition of left turn bays along all approaches of the intersection of Barnum Avenue and Central Avenue could increase intersection capacity and reduce bus intersection delays.

Right-of-way acquisition may be necessary in order incorporate the geometric design improvement.

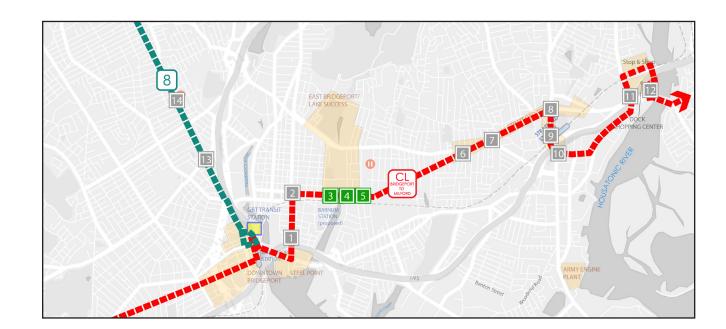
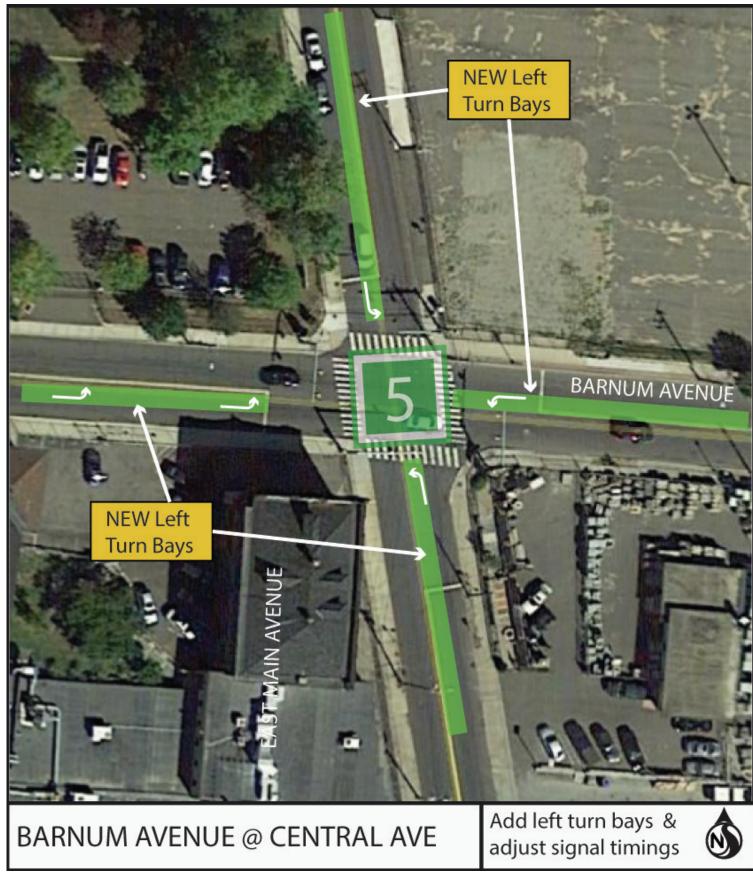


FIGURE 34: Barnum Avenue @ Central Avenue



#6 - Barnum Avenue @ Boston Avenue

The modification of signal timing and the prohibition of peak period eastbound and westbound left turns at the intersection of Barnum Avenue at Boston Avenue and College Street could increase intersection capacity and reduce bus intersection delays.

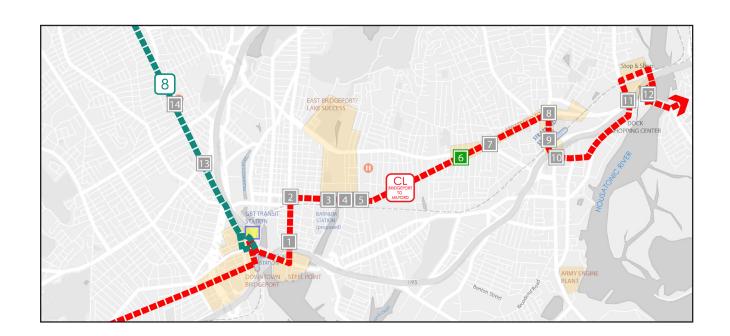
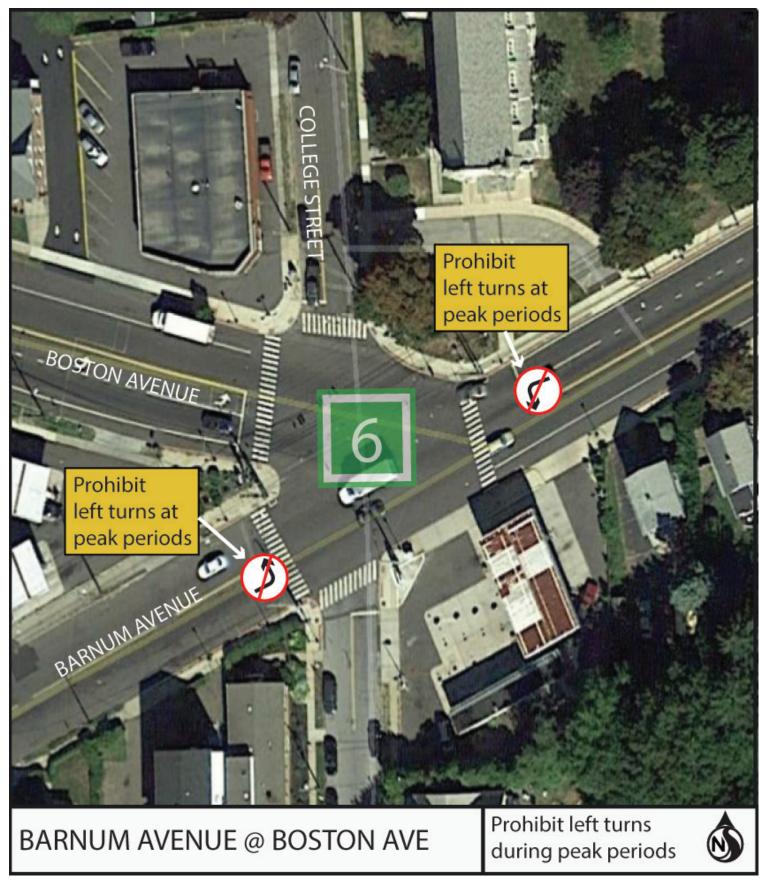


FIGURE 35: Barnum Avenue @ Boston Avenue



#7 - Barnum Avenue @ West Broad Street

The modification of signal timing and the addition of a westbound left turn bay at the intersection of Barnum Avenue and West Broad Street could increase intersection capacity and reduce bus intersection delays.

It is recommended to begin the westbound left turn bay east of Noble Street. In order to do this, on-street parking should be prohibited along the north side of Barnum Avenue east of Noble Street during peak periods.

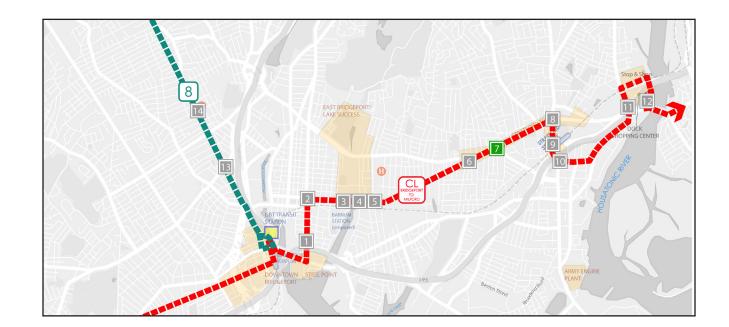
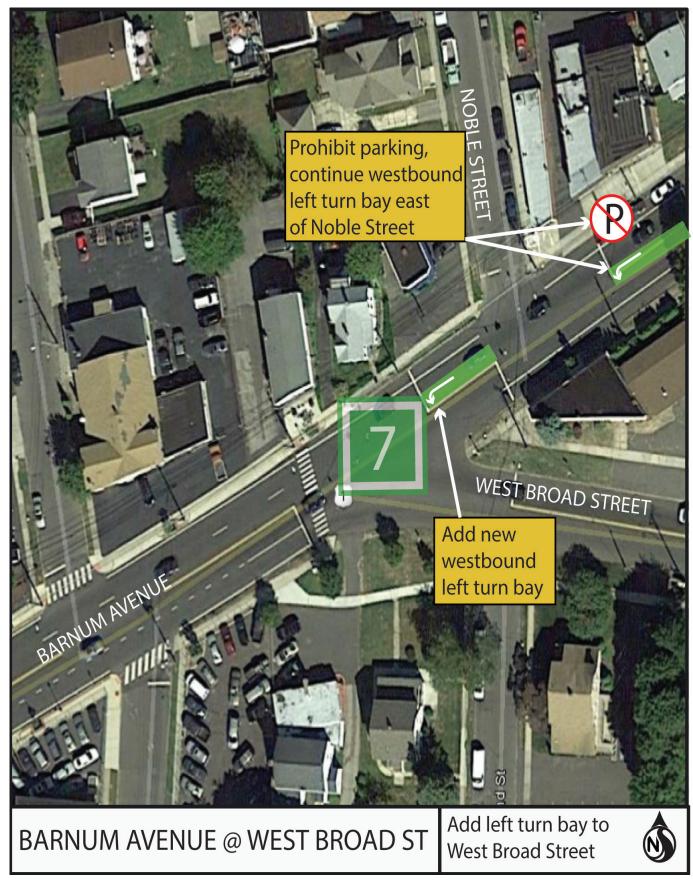


FIGURE 36: Barnum Avenue @ West Broad Street



#8 - Barnum Avenue @ Main Street

The modification of signal timing and the addition of an eastbound right turn bay at the intersection of Barnum Avenue and Main Street could increase intersection capacity and reduce bus intersection delays. There is potential for additional changes including bike lanes on Main Street and Barnum Avenue, as well as median strips further south on Main Street that have been identified in Task 1 - Stratford Transit Oriented Development(TOD). The existing left turn bay northbound on Main Street can be used by transit without modification.

Right-of-way acquisition may be necessary in order incorporate the geometric design improvement to accommodate a new right turn lane on Barnum Avenue

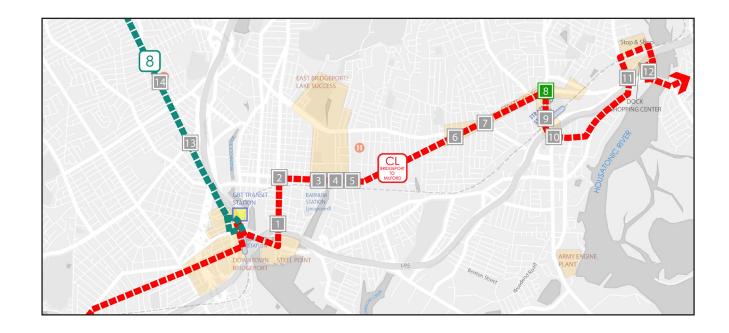


FIGURE 37: Barnum Avenue @ Main Street





#9 - Main Street @ Stratford Railway Stn

As identified in Task 1 (Stratford TOD), there is a need to improve transit terminal or stopping locations at the Stratford Railway station. Northbound has sufficient space to create off-street bus zones through acquisition of the boulevard strip adjacent to the parking lot. Southbound stops cannot be consolidated due to the existence of the two driveways, therefore, separating the BRT stop from local bus stops will be required. The southbound stops will have to be on-street unless additional right-of-way can be purchased to widen out Main Street in this location. Task 1 noted the inclusion of bicycle lanes in the area which also may force the need for additional right-of-way.

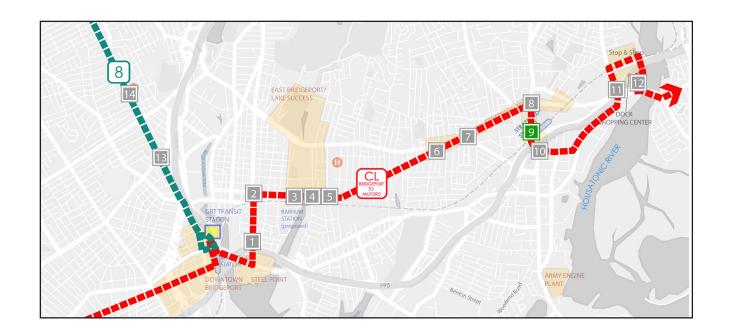
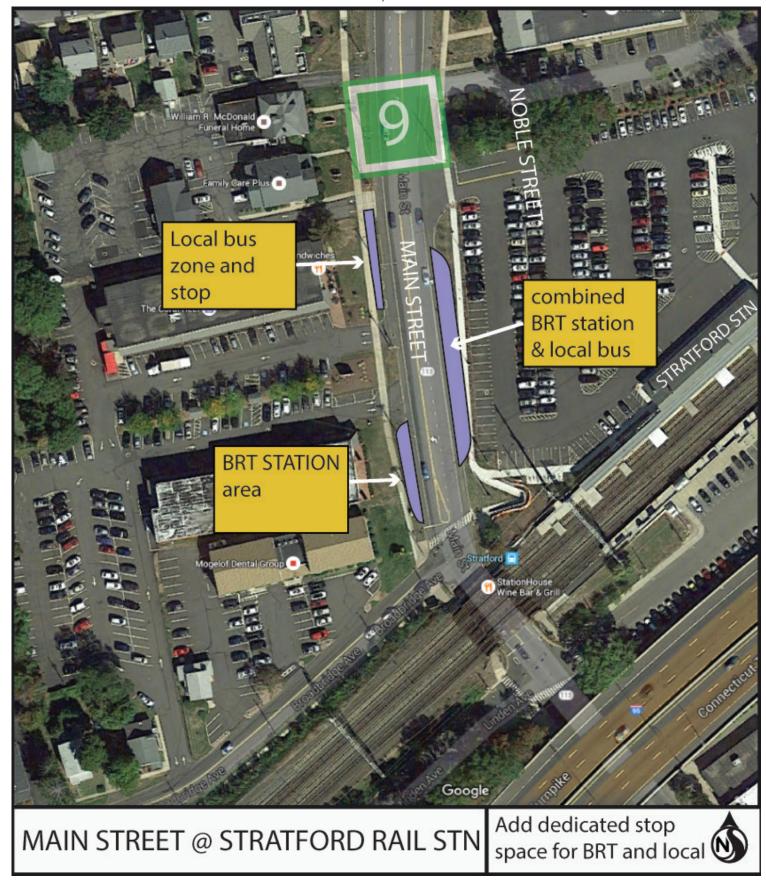


FIGURE 38: Main Street @ Stratford Railway Station



COASTAL LINK #10 - Main Street @ East Broadway

The modification of signal timing and the addition of a westbound right turn lane at the intersection of East Broadway at Main Street could increase intersection capacity and reduce bus intersection delays. This intersection is also identified in Task 1 (Stratford TOD).

Right-of-way acquisition may be necessary in order to incorporate the geometric design improvement.

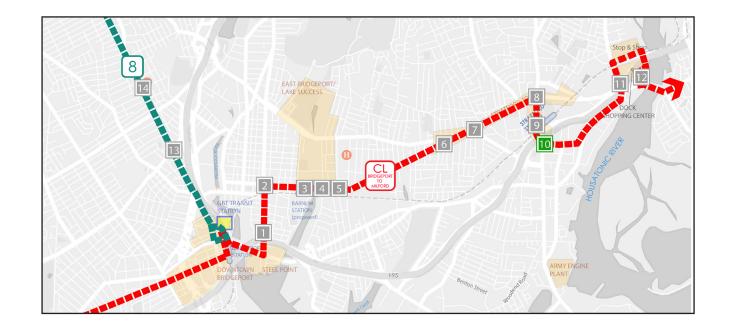


FIGURE 39: Main Street @ East Broadway



COASTAL LINK#11- Barnum Ave Cutoff @ The Dock

The addition of a third northbound lane at the intersection of Barnum Avenue Cutoff and Ferry Boulevard could provide a dedicated lane for buses and vehicles that are heading northward towards the Dock Shopping Center (the rightmost travel lane). Additionally, the third lane could increase intersection capacity and reduce bus intersection delays.

Right-of-way acquisition may be necessary in order incorporate the geometric design improvement

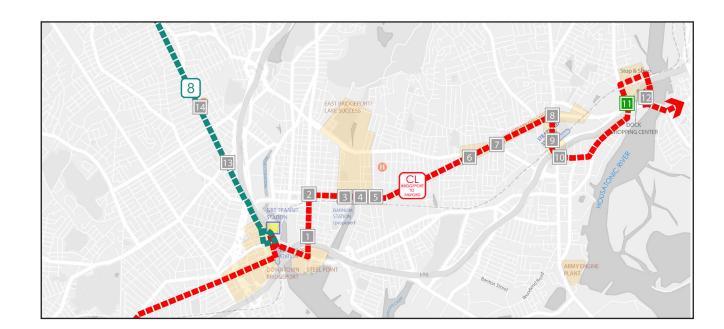
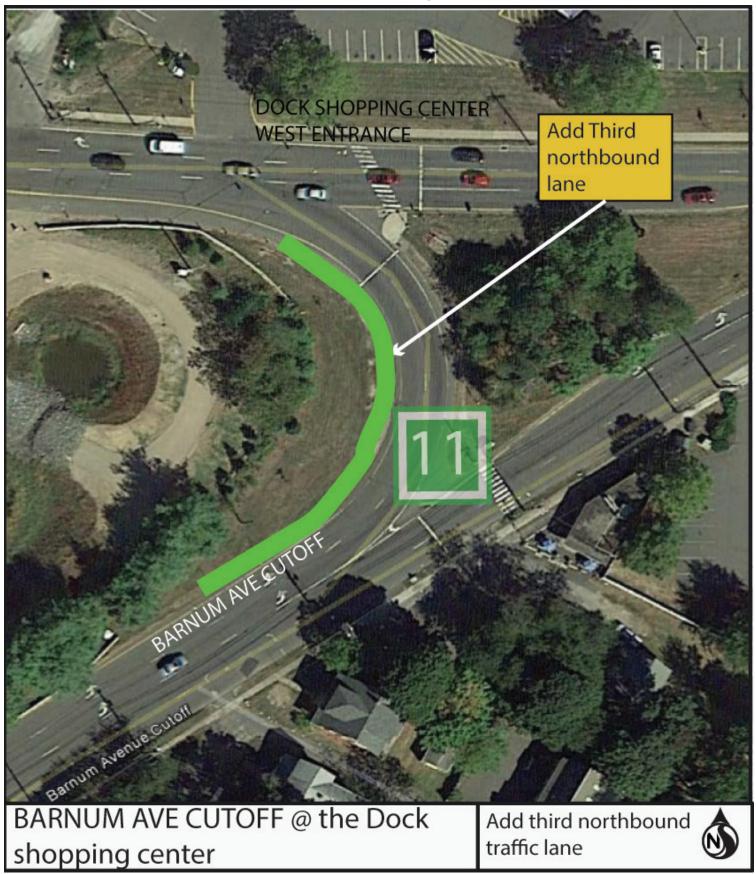


FIGURE 40: West Entrance to the Dock Shopping Center



COASTAL LINK #12 - Barnum Ave Cutoff @The Dock SC

The modification of signal timing could reduce bus intersection delays, especially for buses leaving the Dock Shopping Center and heading to Milford and other eastern destinations.

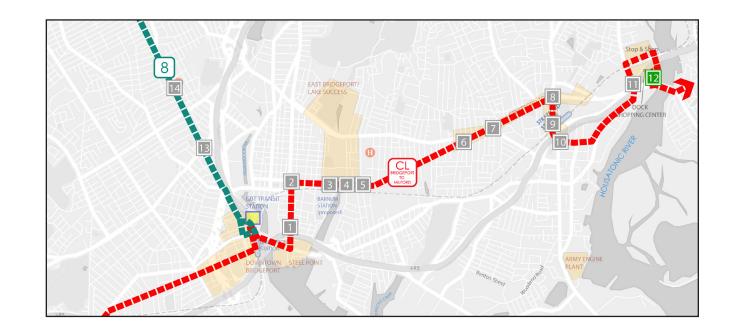
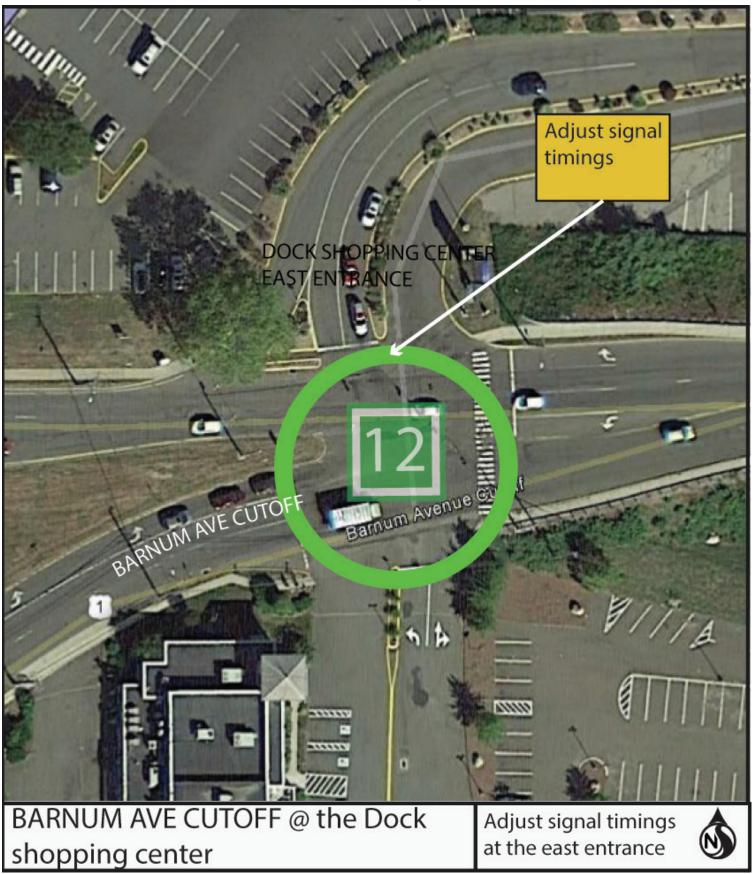


FIGURE 41: East Entrance to the Dock Shopping Center



Route 8

#13 - Main Street @ North Avenue

The modification of signal timing and the addition of a northbound right turn bay on Main Street at North Avenue could increase intersection capacity and reduce bus intersection delays.

Additionally, the relocation of the southbound bus stop to the far side of the intersection could reduce bus intersection delays. On-street parking (to be added in the figure) would have to be prohibited along the west side of Main Street south of North Avenue in order to relocate the bus stop.

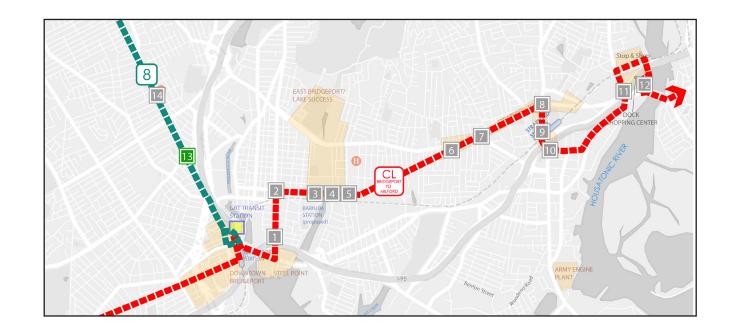
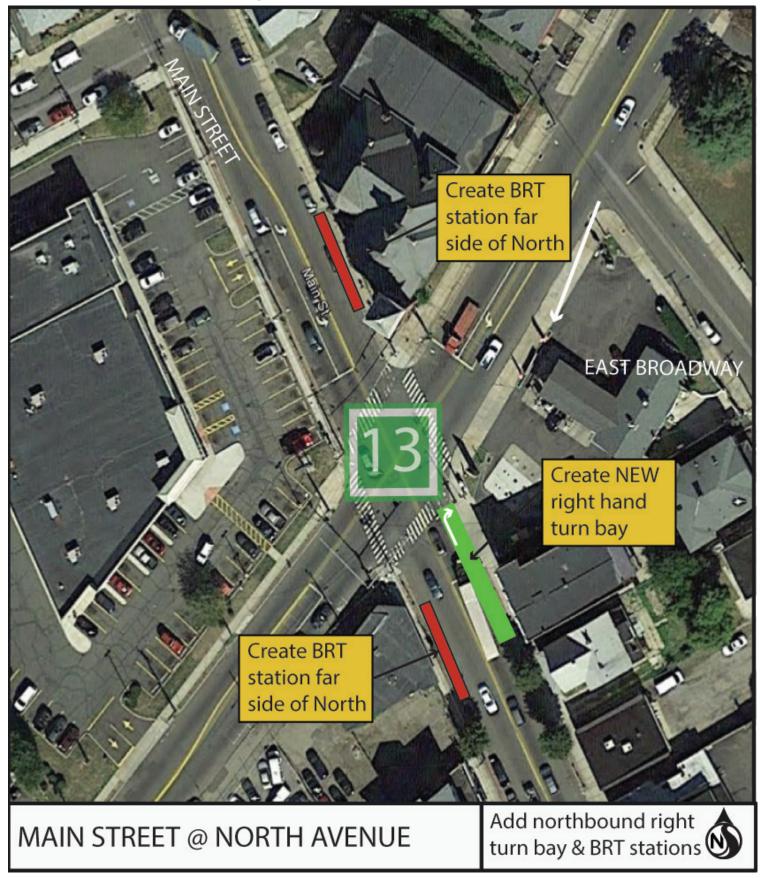


FIGURE 42: Main Street (Bridgeport) @ North Avenue





Route 8

#14 - Main Street @ East Broadway

The addition of a northbound right turn bay at the intersection of Main Street and Hawley could increase intersection capacity and reduce bus intersection delays.

Additionally, the relocation of the southbound bus stop to the far side of the intersection could reduce bus intersection delays. On-street parking would have to be prohibited along the west side of Main Street south of Hawley Avenue in order to relocate the bus stop.

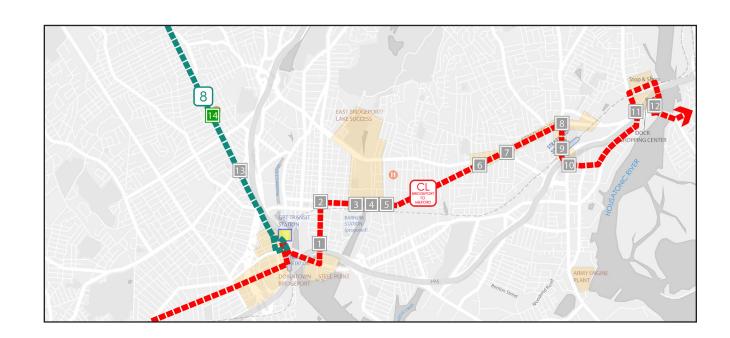
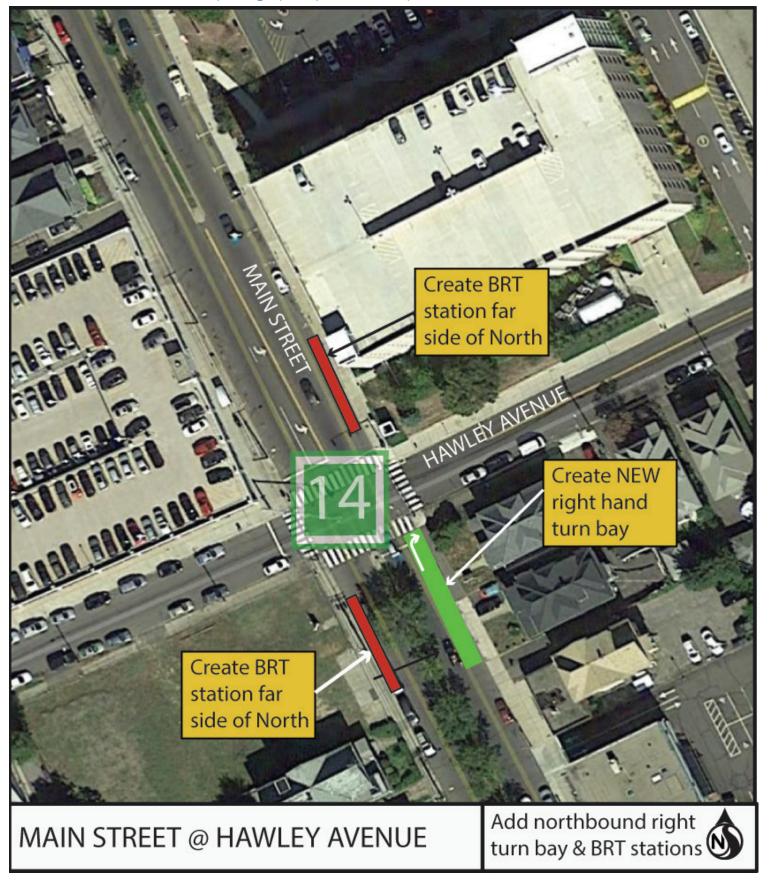


FIGURE 43: Main Street (Bridgeport) @ Hawley Avenue



The Coastal Corridor Bus Study reviewed geometric issues, signal timings and changes in parking restrictions along the entire bus route with the exception of the area between Fairfield Metro to East of Stratford. The only areas included in the study that overlap this study are around the Fairfield Railway Station where there are four total intersections that could benefit from signal priority. State and Fairfield have sufficient capacity as do Connecticut and Stratford Avenues that no changes were required. The study did not contemplate any change to the existing route, therefore movements in downtown Bridgeport and along Barnum were not part of that study.

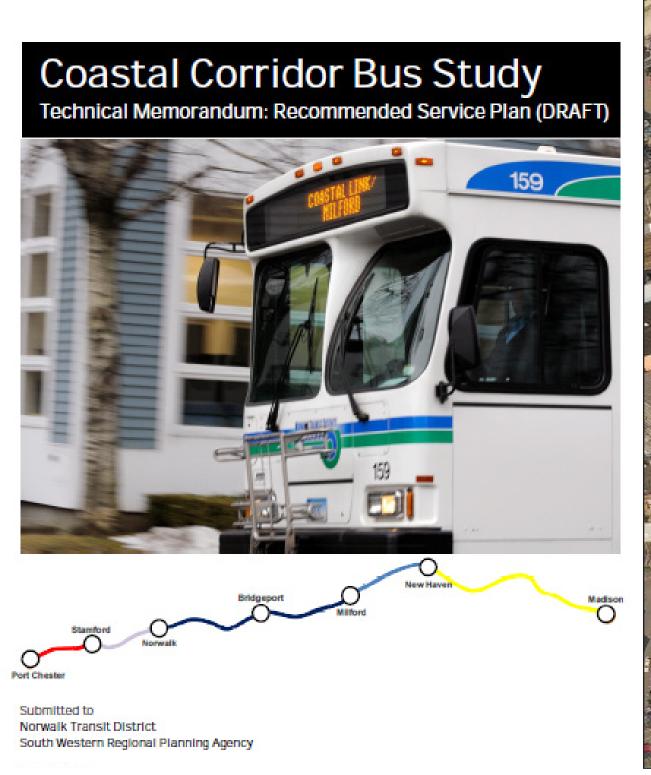
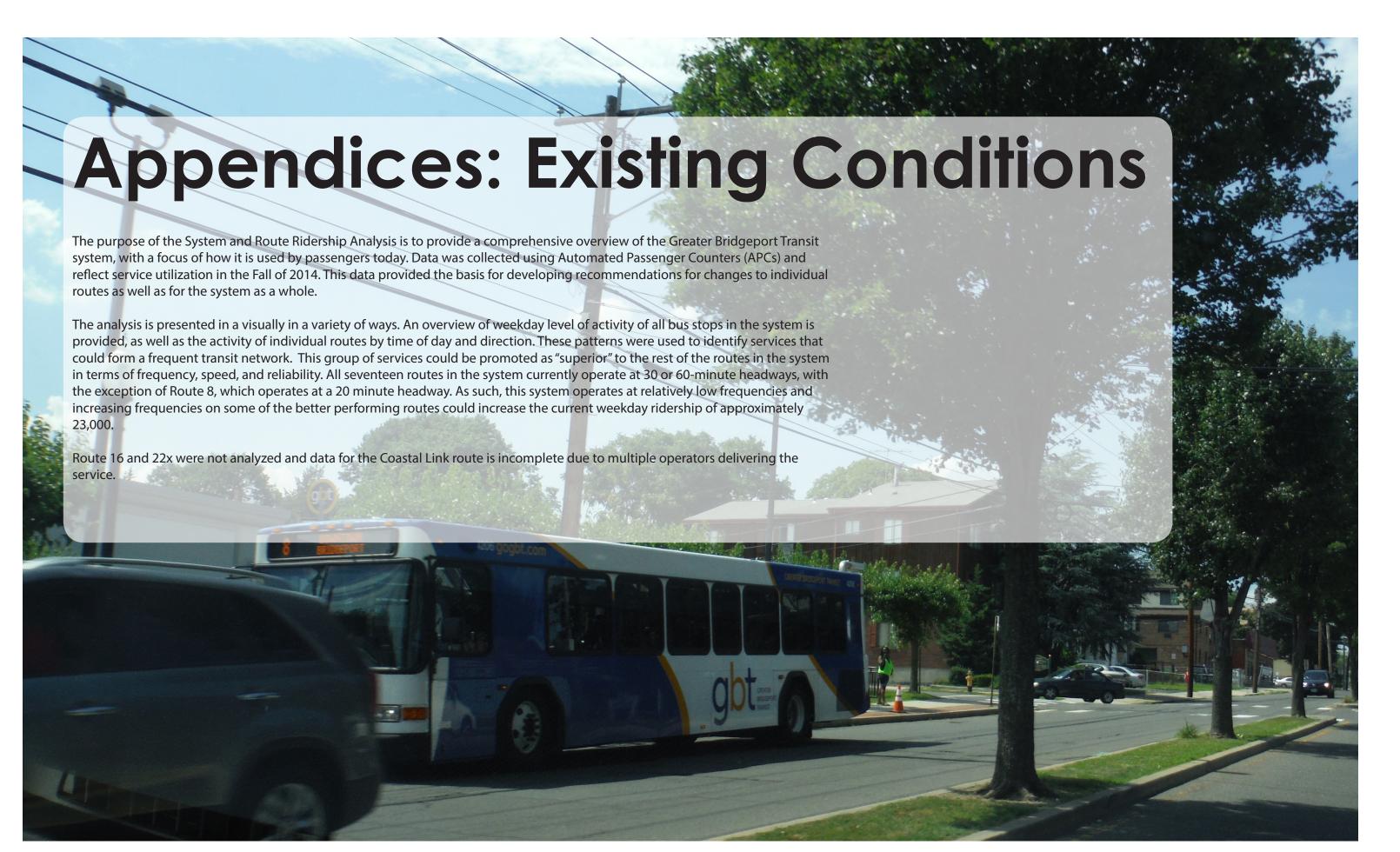


Figure 44 - Coastal Corridor Bus Study Improvements in Study Area







Appendix A: Wide Stop Level Activity

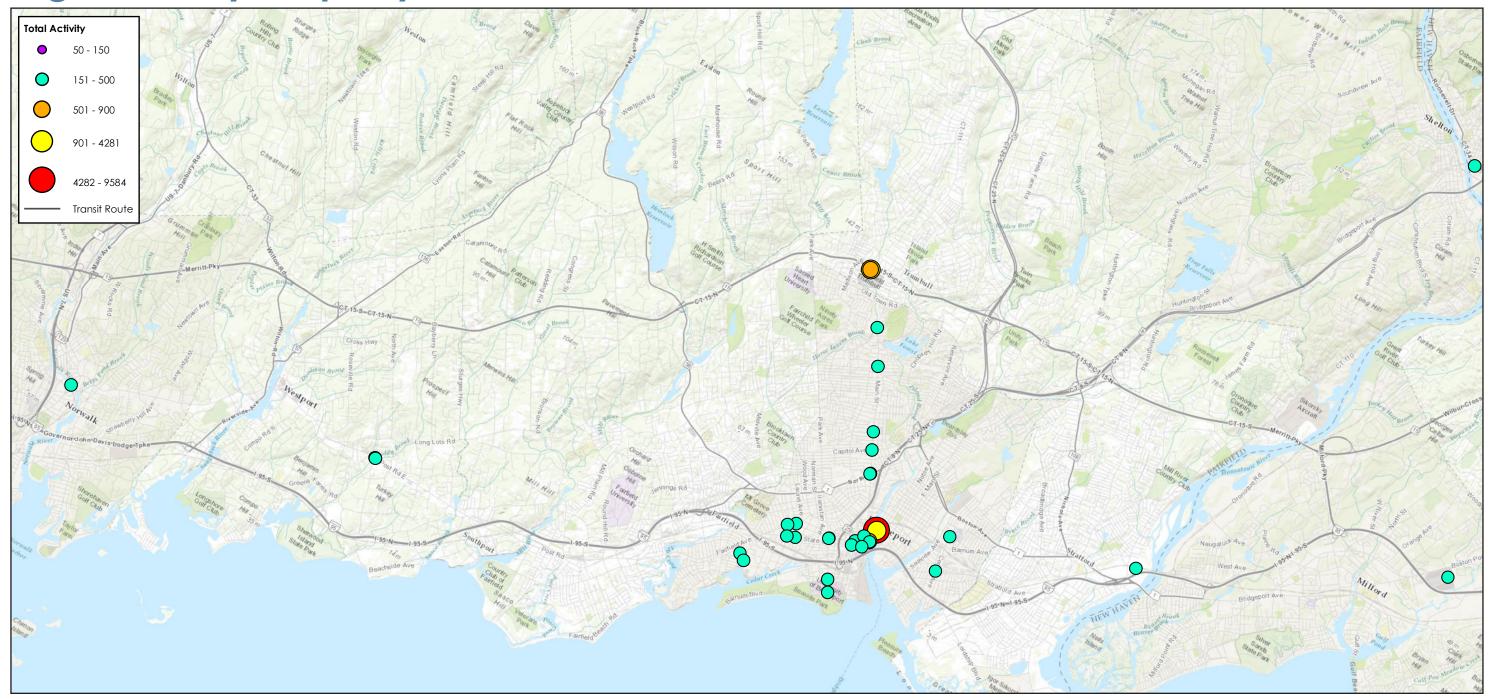
The Greater Bridgeport Transit system is a predominantly radial system in which most routes serve Downtown Bridgeport. As such, most trips can be categorized as either inbound or outbound, with inbound trips heading towards Downtown Bridgeport and outbound trips traveling from Downtown Bridgeport. Radial systems are typical in urban areas with a strong commercial center, but post-war urban sprawl that includes the development of suburban malls and office parks, have made city centers a less dominant destination for travel. In radial systems, transit may however continue to attract a fairly high share of trips to the urban center, but will likely not attract a significant amount of travel between nodal developments on the periphery of the urban center.

The following analysis shows the concentration of boardings and alightings by:

- high use and low use stops (shown without routes to highlight travel patterns)
- time of day and by direction of travel in relation to Downtown Bridgeport.

The result is a characterization of how passenger flows change throughout the day and evidence of whether routes are more likely to serve typical commute travel (i.e., inbound in the AM peak and outbound in the PM peak) or a more balanced travel demand (i.e. buses well used on both inbound and outbound trips throughout the day

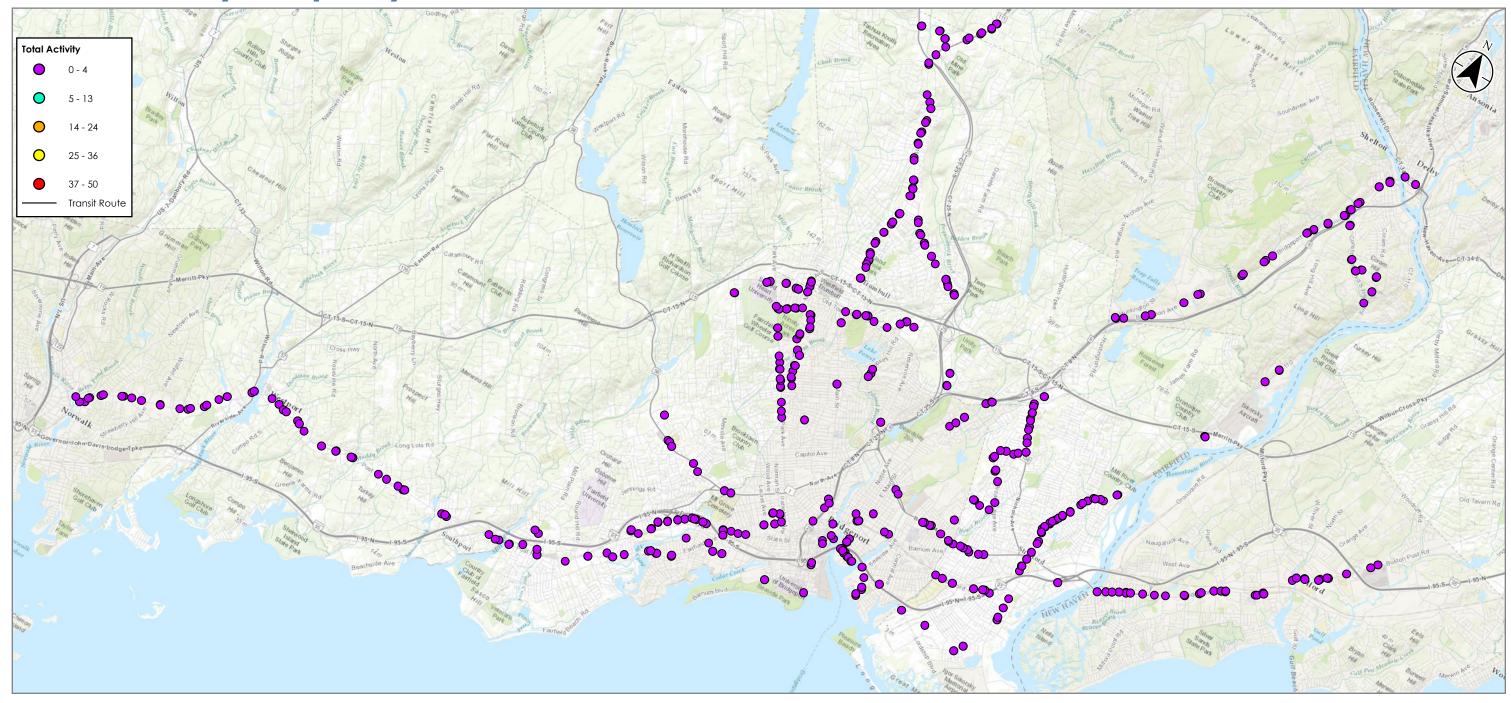
High Activity Stops System Wide



The majority of boardings occur at the GBT Transit Center in downtown Bridgeport, with high rates of passenger activity evident and other major downtown stops. Beyond the town center, Westfield Trumbull Mall outperforms all other stops threefold with more than 1,500 average daily boardings and alightings. This northern transit exchange facilitates transfers between six routes that connecting Monroe, Trumbull and Bridgeport. In comparison, the North East exchange at the Hawley Lane Mall which provides connections to four routes, produces just over 300 average daily boardings and alightings.

The high activity stops also clearly identifies two significant corridors – a north-south corridor along Main Street from Westfield Trumbull Mall to the Bridgeport University, and a east-west corridor that follows the Coastal Link route.

Low Activity Stops System Wide



Maps displaying low activity stops can be deceiving, as they could be misinterpreted as implying poor transit performance overall. There are many factors that can contribute to low activity stops, the major one being transit service levels. The map above displays stops with zero to four boardings and alightings on an average weekday. Many of these stops are located along routes with very low levels of service. In addition, low density land uses is another major contributor to low ridership - especially in the communities surrounding Bridgeport.

Some corridors with low activity stops do however also have random nodes of high activity - the east-west Coastal Link corridor is a prime example. This data indicates that the Coastal Link could potentially be transitioned to

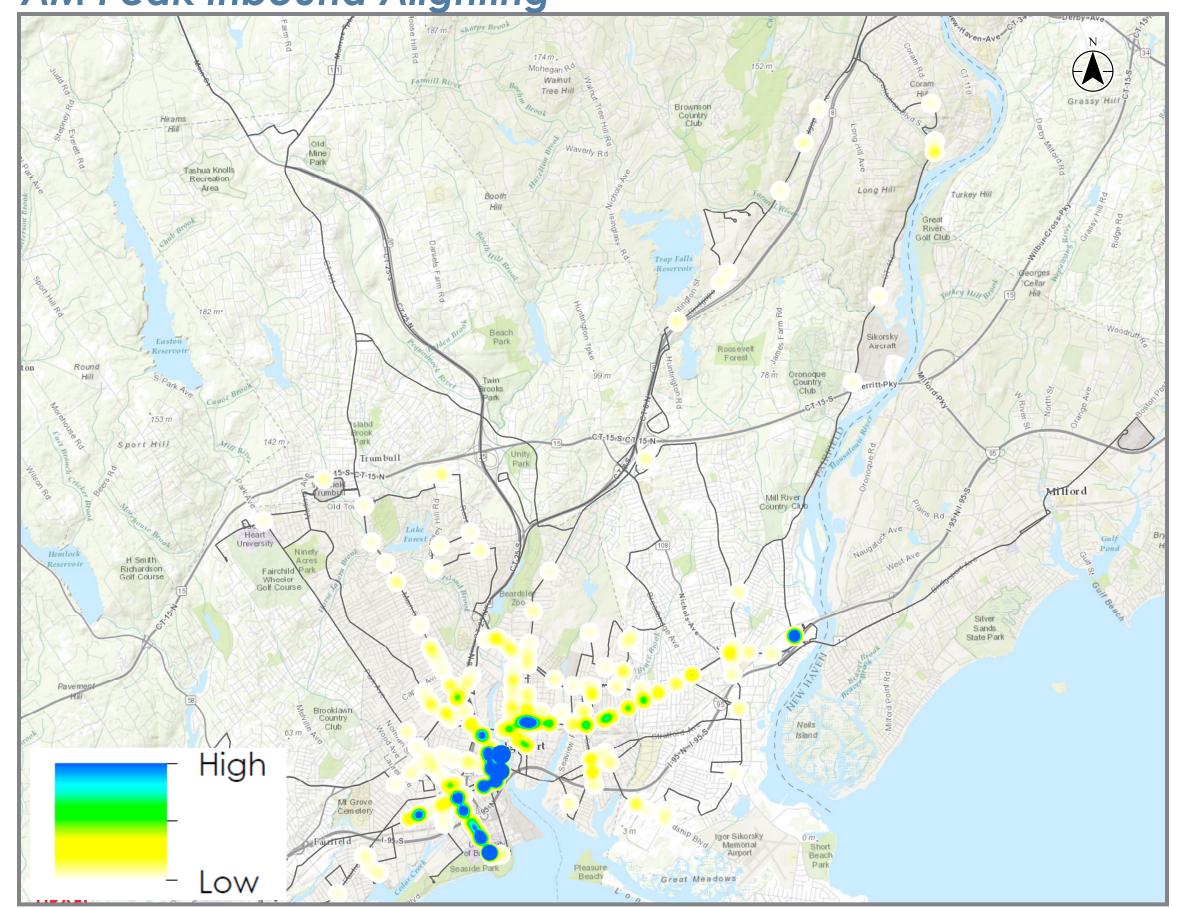
a limited stop express service without affecting too many riders, while also reducing trip time. Other routes present similar opportunities, especially Routes 19x and 20 in Trumbull.

Overall, a bus stop review and consolidation could help streamline services and better match bus stop spacing to service and land use type.

In the AM peak inbound direction, riders appear to board the system from all over the service area, but alight at only a few destinations, including Downtown Bridgeport, the University of Bridgeport, Westfield Trumbull Mall, the Dock Shopping Center and Norwalk.

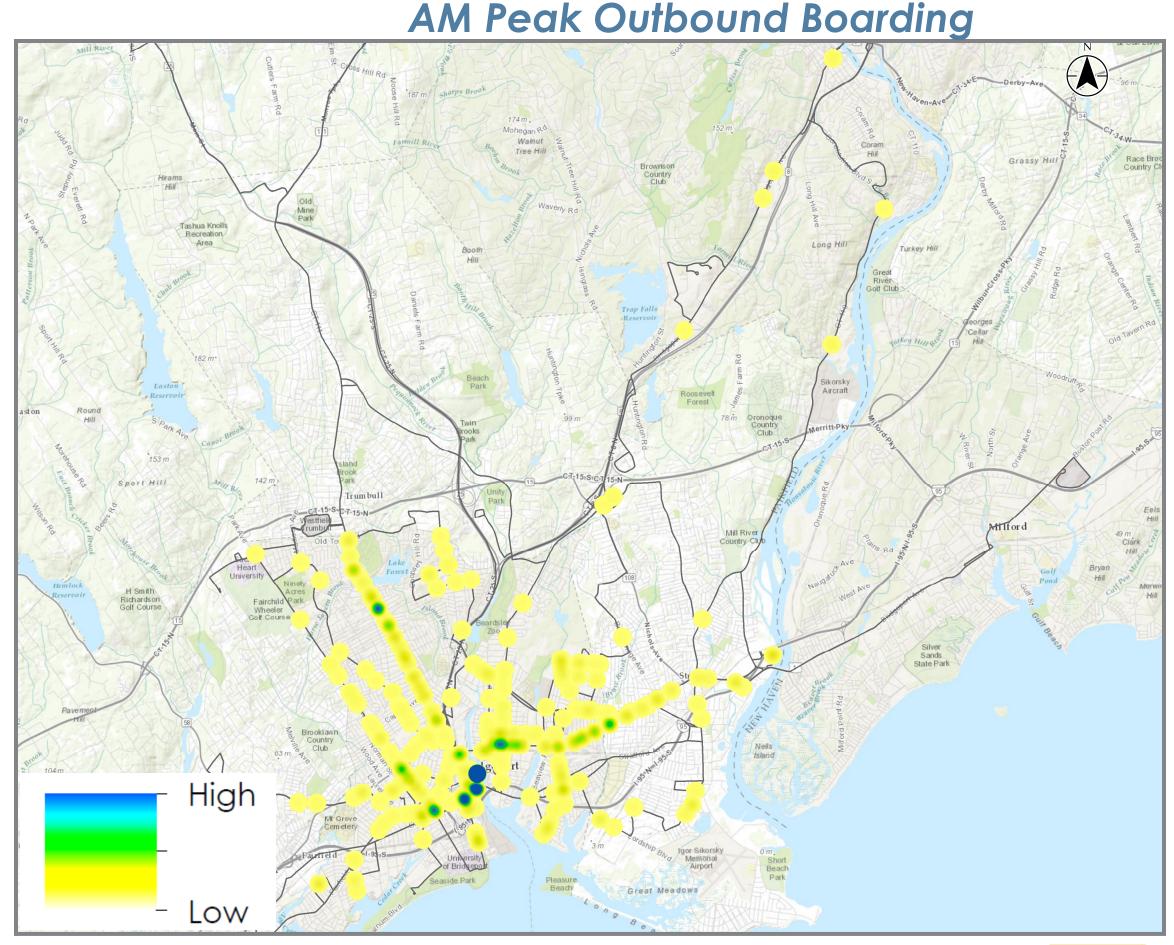
AM Peak Inbound Boarding Derby Hill High Great Meadows Low

AM Peak Inbound Alighting

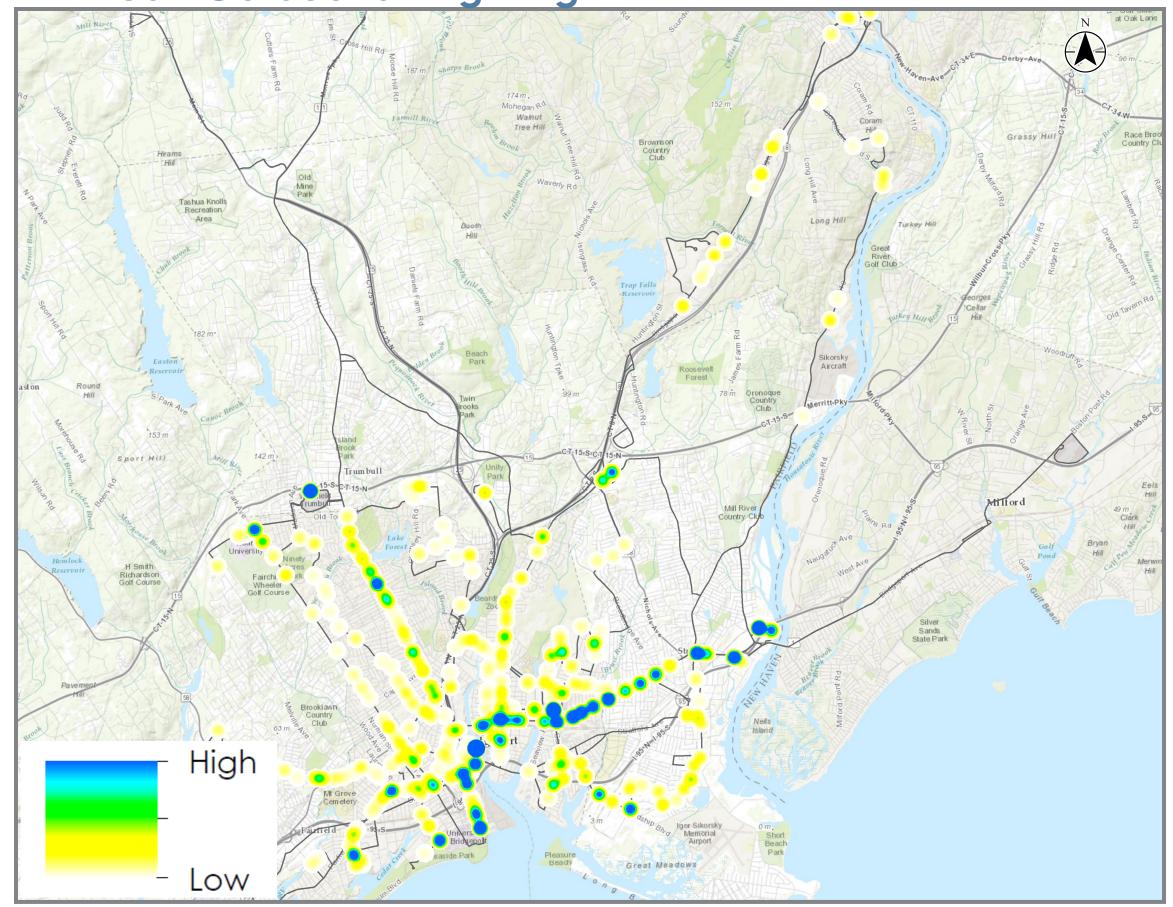


Outbound travel from downtown in the AM peak is significantly less than its inbound counterpart, revealing a strong one-way peak period travel demand. It is typical to experience relatively full buses as they head into downtown, and relatively empty buses heading out of downtown Bridgeport. High boarding activity at major destinations such as the downtown transit center, Westfield Trumbull Mall and Fairfield Ave is an indicator of transfers

It appears that the destinations are relatively dispersed across the Barnum Avenue, Fairfield Avenue and up Main Street in Bridgeport. There are a few corridors that display alighting along the entire length such as the Coastal Link route within Bridgeport and Route 8 (Main St). Because these routes show higher levels of activity in the less predominant direction, they may be potential candidates for future all day, higher levels of service



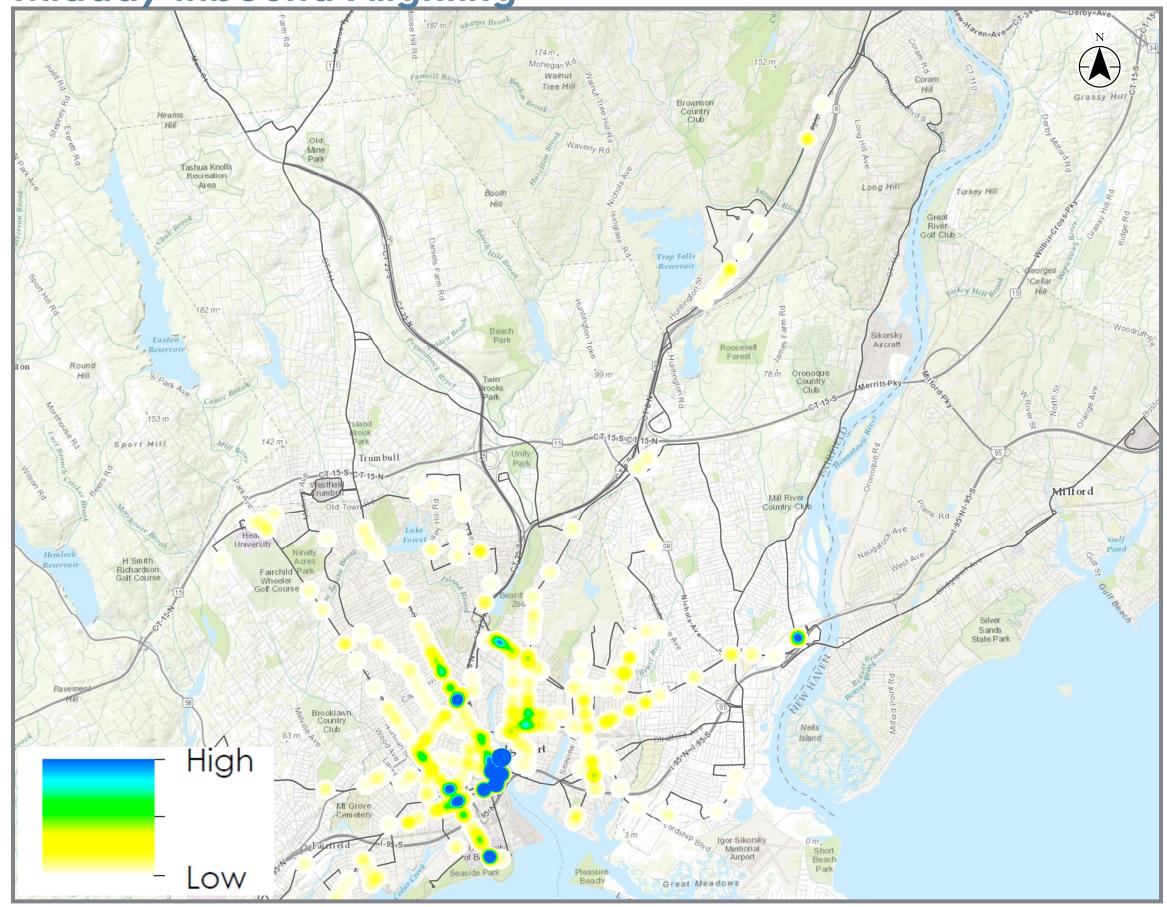
AM Peak Outbound Alighting



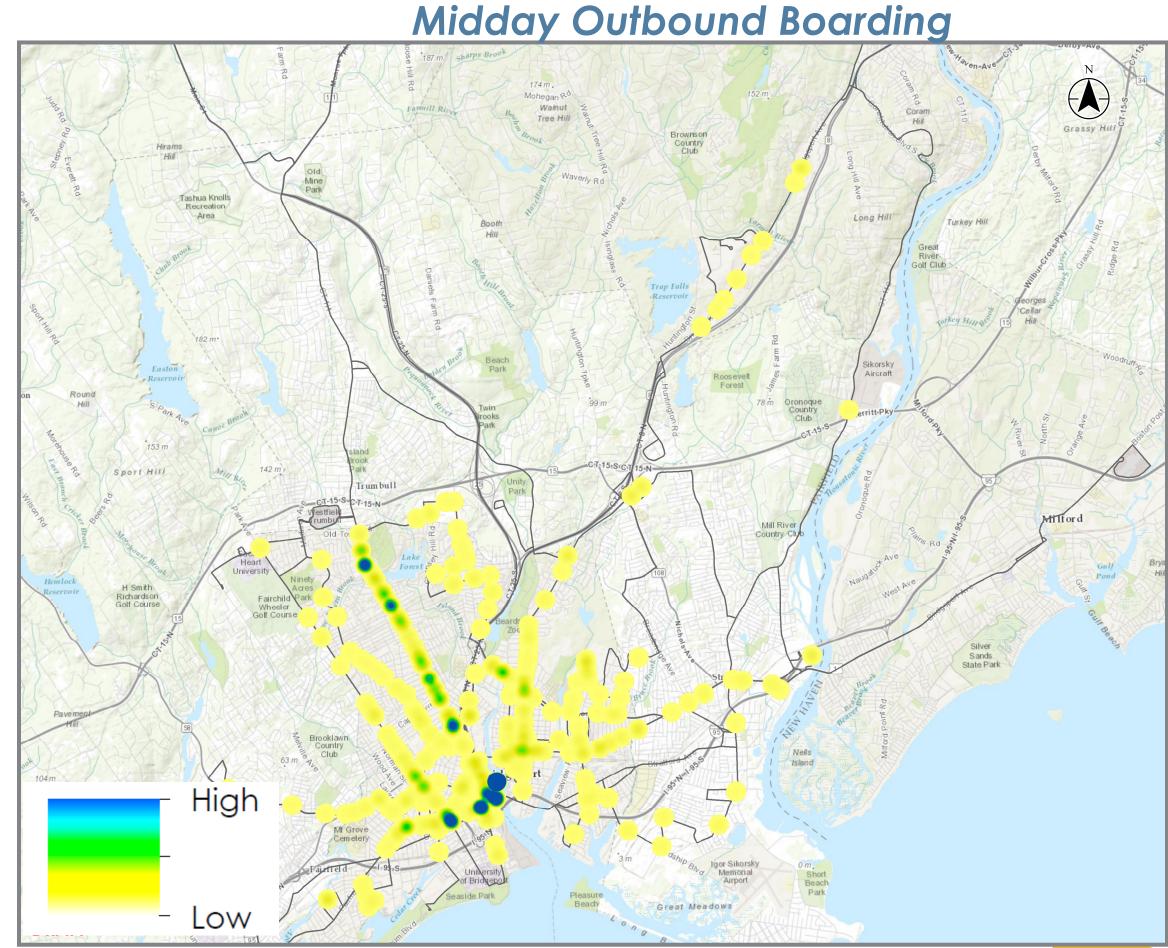
As with the inbound AM peak trips, there is a concentration of alightings in Downtown Bridgeport and the University of Bridgeport in the midday. The distribution of boardings for inbound travel in the midday is also similar to the AM Peak, except that there appears to be heavier usage along E. Main Street and at Sacred Heart University.

Midday Inbound Boarding Tashua Knolls Recreation Sikorsky Aircraft **H**igh Low Great Meadows

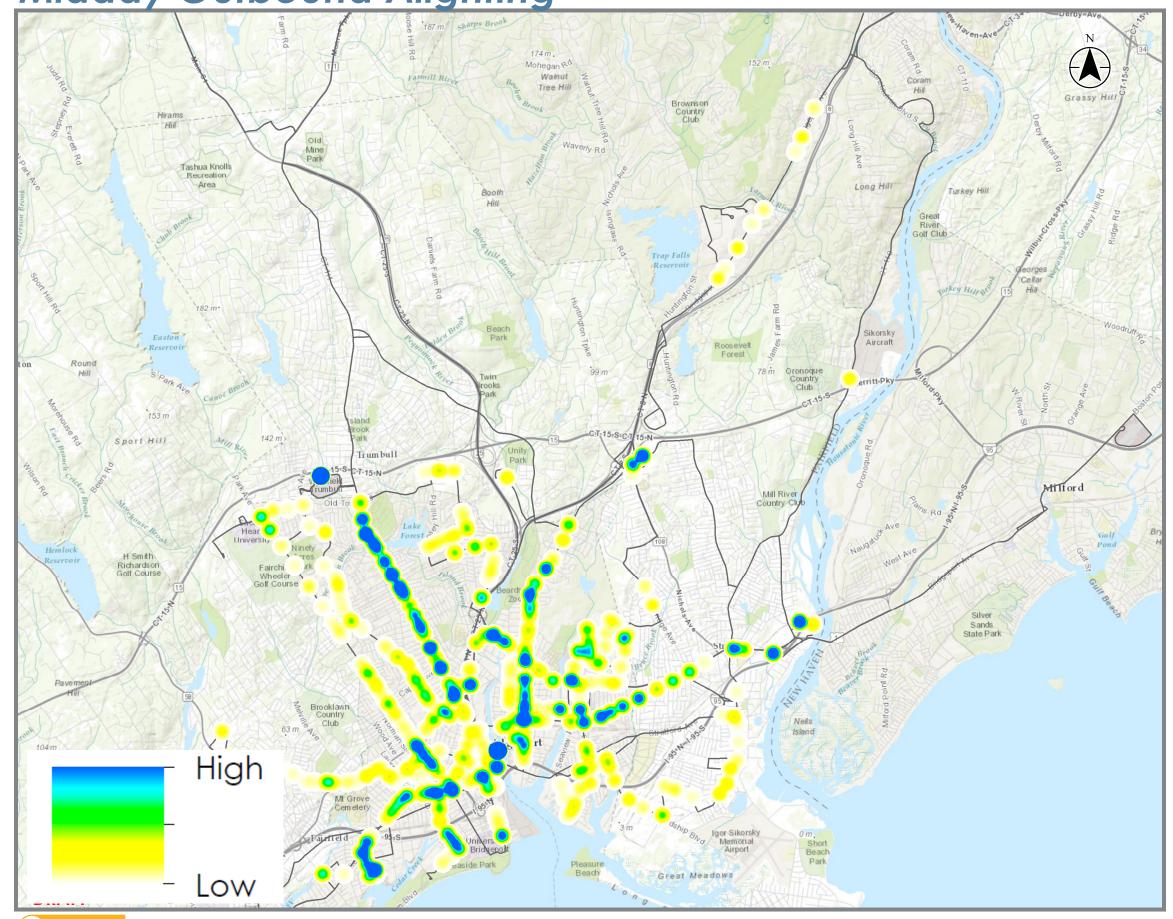
Midday Inbound Alighting



As for outbound midday travel, there is a concentration of boardings in Downtown Bridgeport, and destinations are concentrated at Westfield Trumbull Mall, along E. Main Street, along Barnum Avenue, along Fairfield Avenue, and in the Black Rock neighborhood.



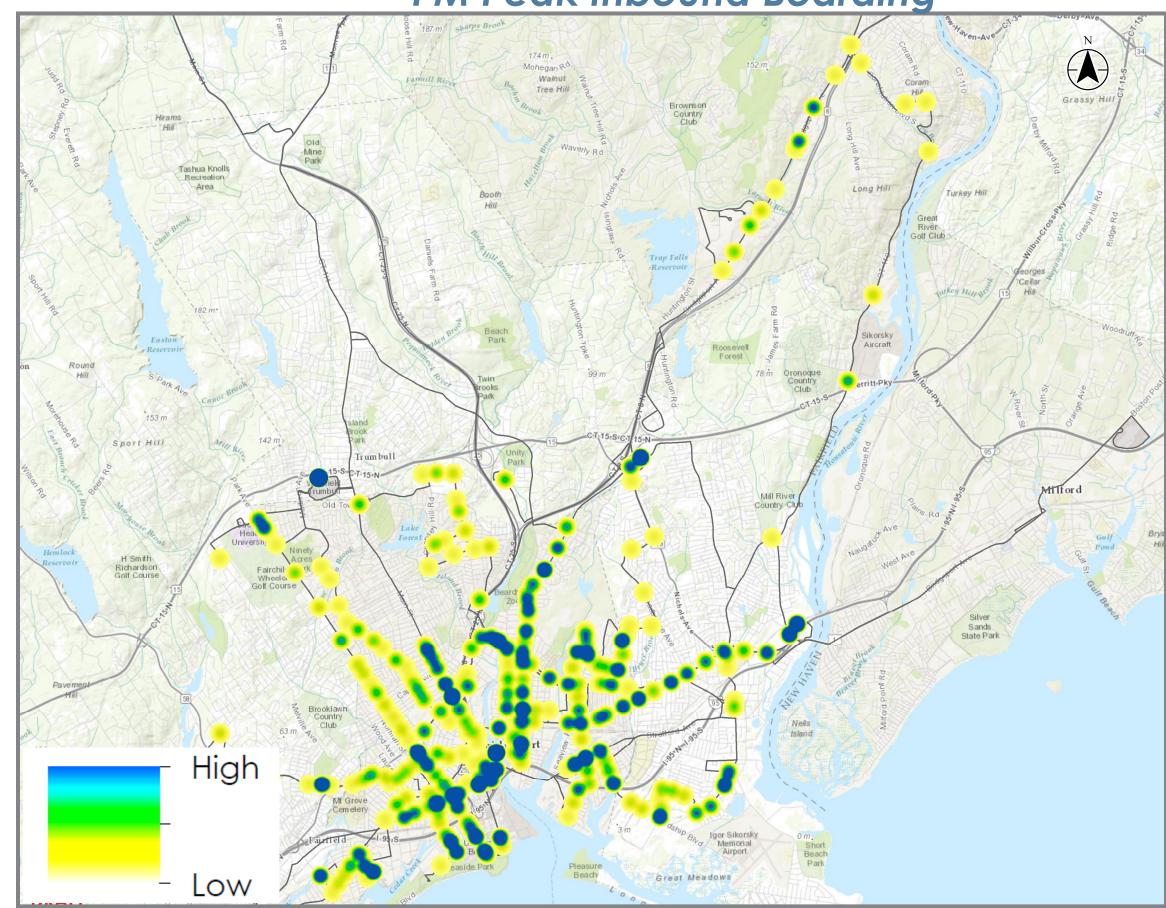
Midday Outbound Alighting



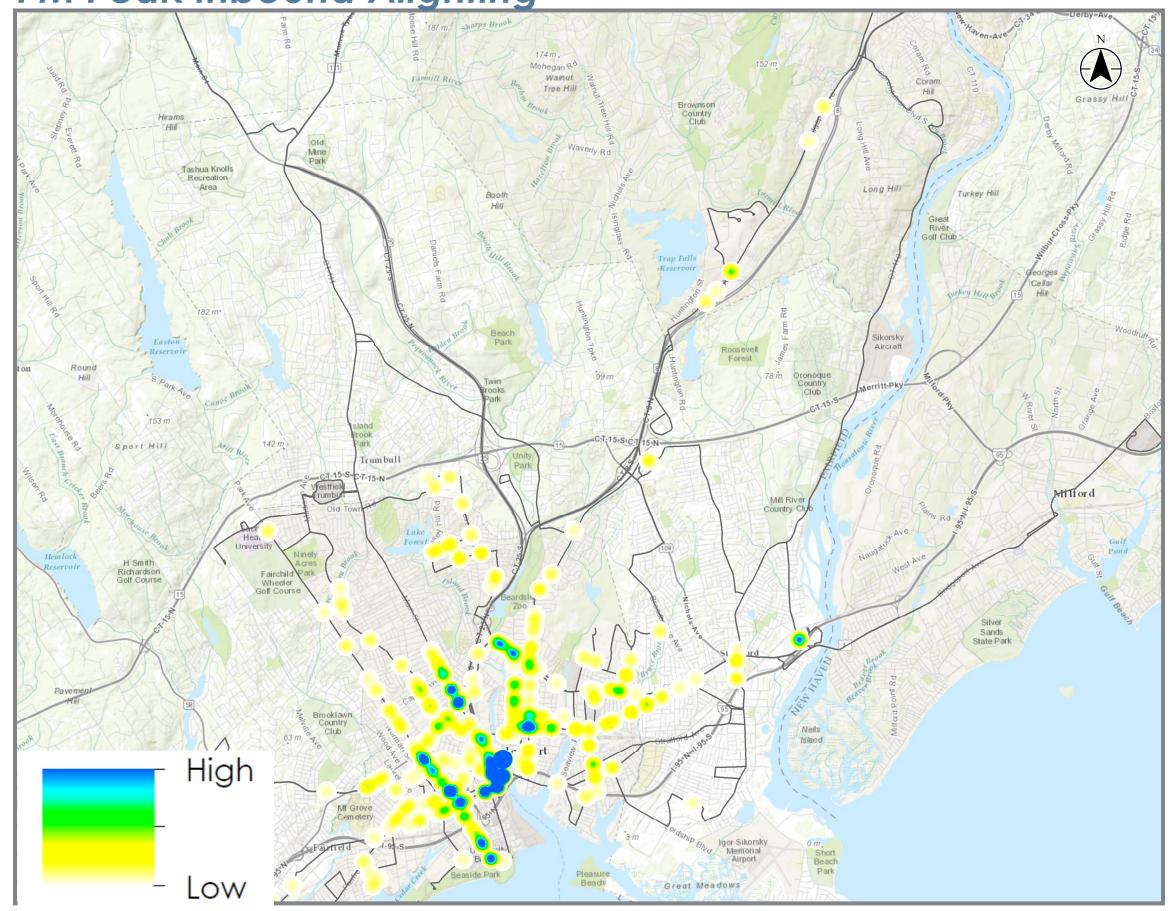
PM Peak Inbound Boarding

In the PM peak inbound direction, alightings are more evenly distributed than they are in the AM peak. Rather than just being in Downtown Bridgeport and the University of Bridgeport, there are also concentrations along Park Avenue south of Capitol Avenue, on Main Street around Capitol Avenue, at the intersection of E. Main Street and Barnum Avenue, and along Boston Avenue between E. Main Street and Highway 25.

Boardings for inbound PM peak trips are distributed throughout the system, including Downtown Bridgeport, Westfield Trumbull Mall, Sacred Heart University, the Dock Shopping Center, Barnum Avenue, E. Main Street, and Main Street south of Capitol Avenue.



PM Peak Inbound Alighting

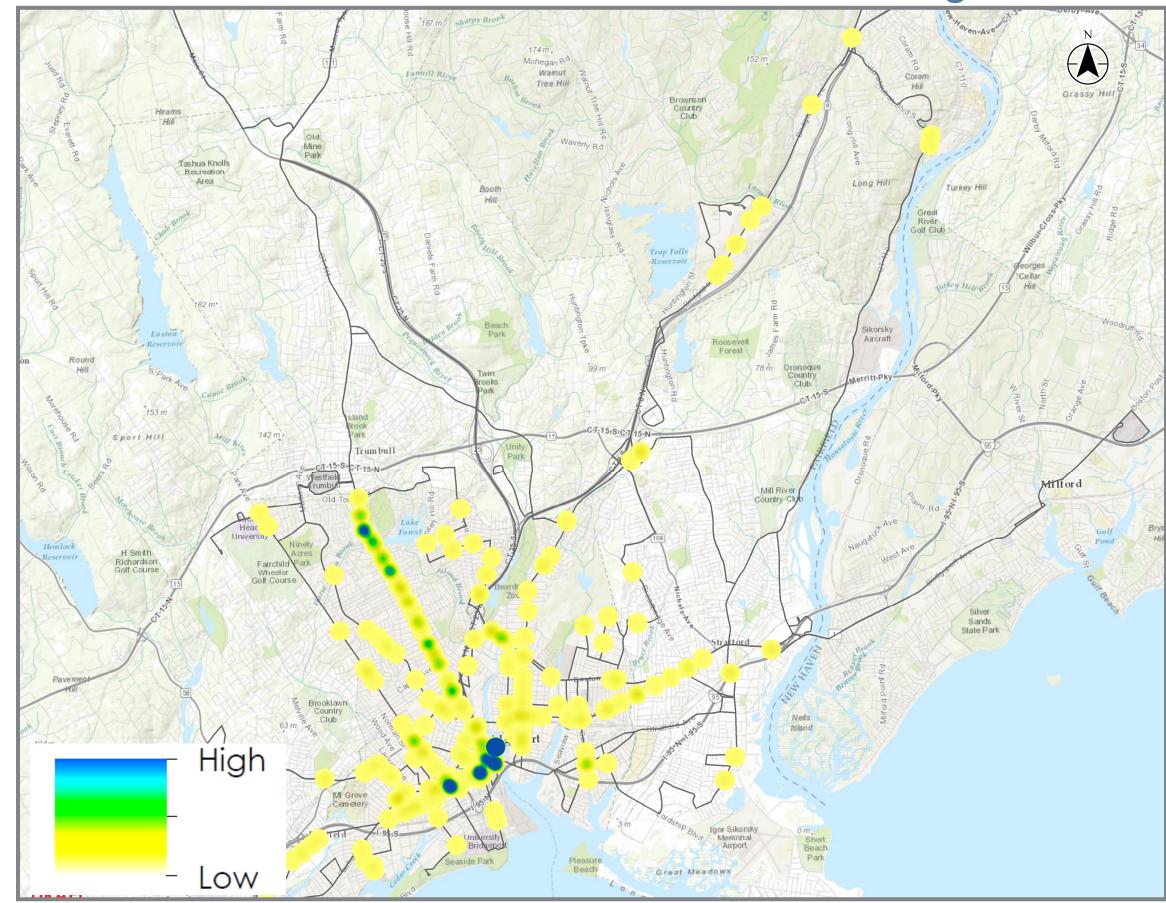


As expected, the boardings for outbound trips in the PM peak are heavily concentrated in downtown Bridgeport. Alightings for these trips are typically along E. Main Street, Main Street, Barnum Avenue, Fairfield Avenue, or Boston Avenue between E. Main Street and Highway 25, where there are several shopping centers. It may

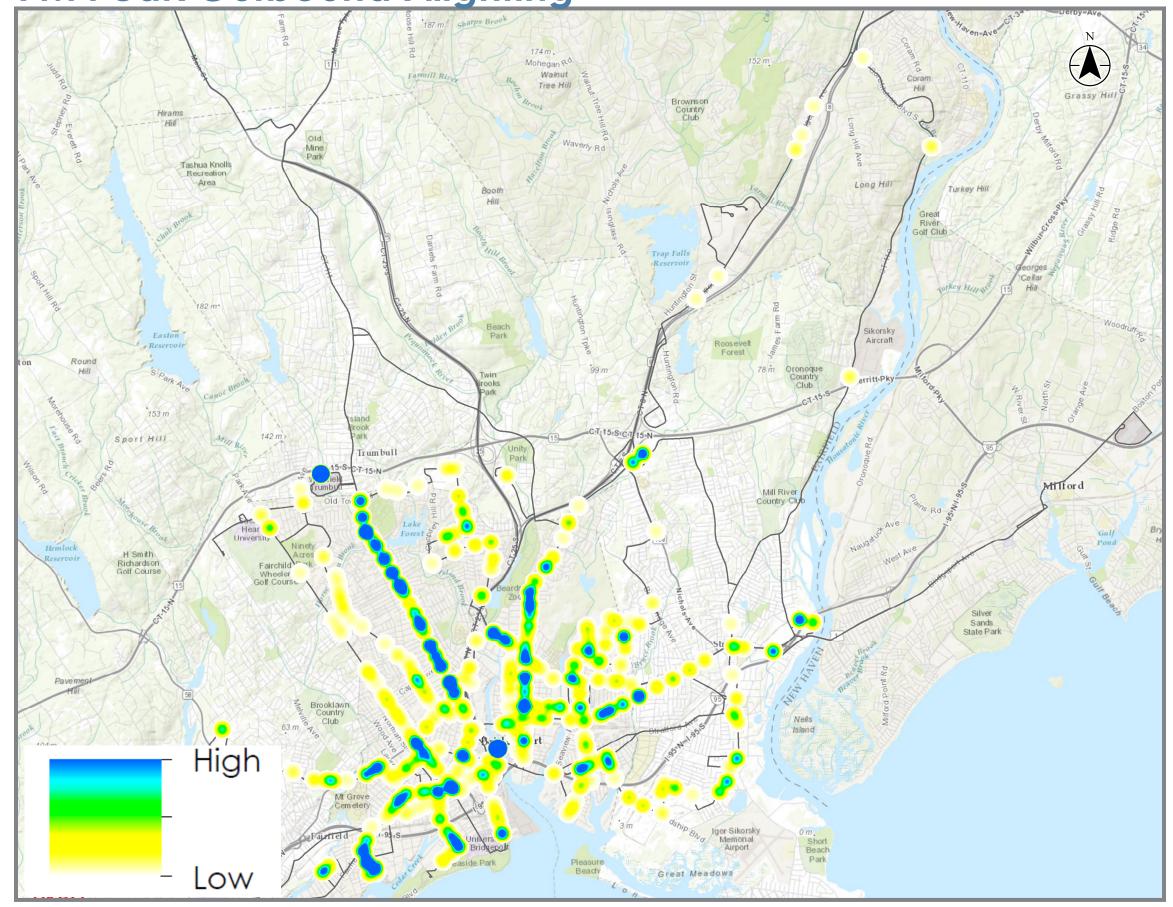
be that some riders divert for shopping as part of

their PM commute.

PM Peak Outbound Boarding



PM Peak Outbound Alighting



71

Appendix B: Route Level Performance

The following section examines each route and its stop locations by time period and direction. This is the first time use of Automatic Passenger Count (APC) data by the Greater Bridgeport Transit Authority to track the movement of both buses and passenger boarding and alighting activity in order to analyze travel patterns on routes. These patterns help create an understanding of how passengers make use of the system, where there are gaps in the use of stops, or where there are opportunities to introduce different levels of service

Route One

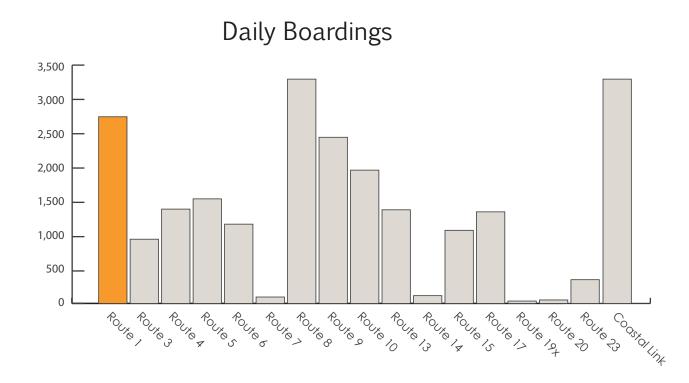
Route 1 Snapshot		
Weekday Daily Boardings	2,730	
Percent of System Activity (Sampled Routes)	12%	
Daily One-Way Revenue Trips	72	
Peak / Off-Peak Headway (Minutes)	30 / 30	
Service Type	Future FTN	
Number of Peak Buses	3	
Efficiency (% Schedule Recovery)	7%	
Average Boardings per Hour - AM Peak	160	
Average Boardings per Hour - Midday	199	
Average Boardings per Hour - PM Peak	161	

FTN (Frequent Transit Network) in above table

Route Highlights:

- Route One offers customers a legible pattern along Barnum Ave and connects with a number of other GBT services.
- There is high utilization across entire route corridor, with the majority of stops along the corridor having a similar amount of stop activity by time of day.
- Major activity centers and transfer points have the largest stop activity for this route. These include the University of Bridgeport, The Dock Shopping Center, Stratford Crossing, Stratford Town Center, and the GBT Bus Station.
- Outside of these key destinations, the busiest segment of the route is on Barnum Ave between Central Ave and Boston Ave. This is primarily a walkable, residential area and is also home to Bridgeport Hospital.
- Travel patterns in each direction appear similar for all times of day, although there are significant variations in the volumes of passengers.
- Ridership is greater in the AM peak than in the PM peak or midday, with the busiest stops seeing up to five times as many boardings/alightings in the AM than in the PM.

University of Bridgeport - Downtown - Dock Shopping Center



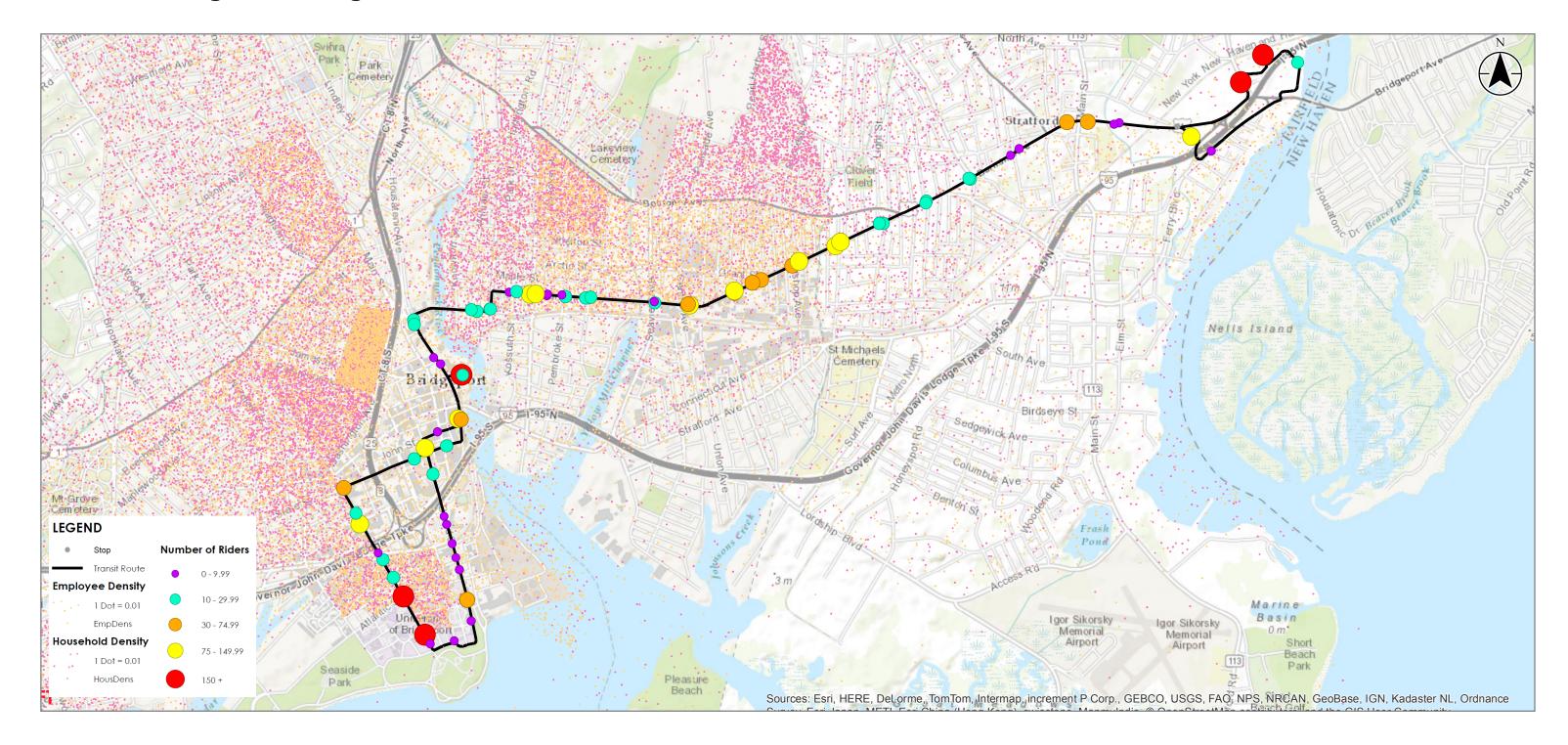
Observations: Route 1 is one of the best performing routes in the GBT network, with about 160 boardings per hour in the morning and afternoon peaks. It serves the University of Bridgeport, Downtown Bridgeport, Barnum Avenue, and the Dock Shopping Center.

Changes under consideration: Given its high performance, it is proposed that Route 1, with some adjustments, be incorporated into a future BRT network that consists of two other routes – Route 8 that connects Downtown Bridgeport to Westfield Trumbull Mall and a portion of the Coastal Link route.

The adjustments proposed for Route 1 are to reallocate service to the University of Bridgeport and the Dock Shopping Center to create efficiencies on the main route between Downtown Bridgeport and Stratford along Barnum Avenue, which is where the majority of the activity on this route occurs. The connection to the University of Bridgeport would be a component of the Frequent Transit Network, and the connection to the Dock Shopping Center would be provided by a portion of the Coastal Link route. At its eastern end, Route 1 would be terminated at a proposed new bus exchange at Stratford Train Station to reinforce connections with other GBT bus routes, regional transit services, and the Stratford Town Center.

These changes would eliminate the redundant services to the Dock Shopping Center by Route 1 and the Coastal Link without inconveniencing the majority of passengers. Furthermore, these truncations would allow buses on Route 1 to complete a round trip in sixty minutes, which would potentially mean that more service could be offered with the same number of buses and on-time performance would be improved.

Route 1





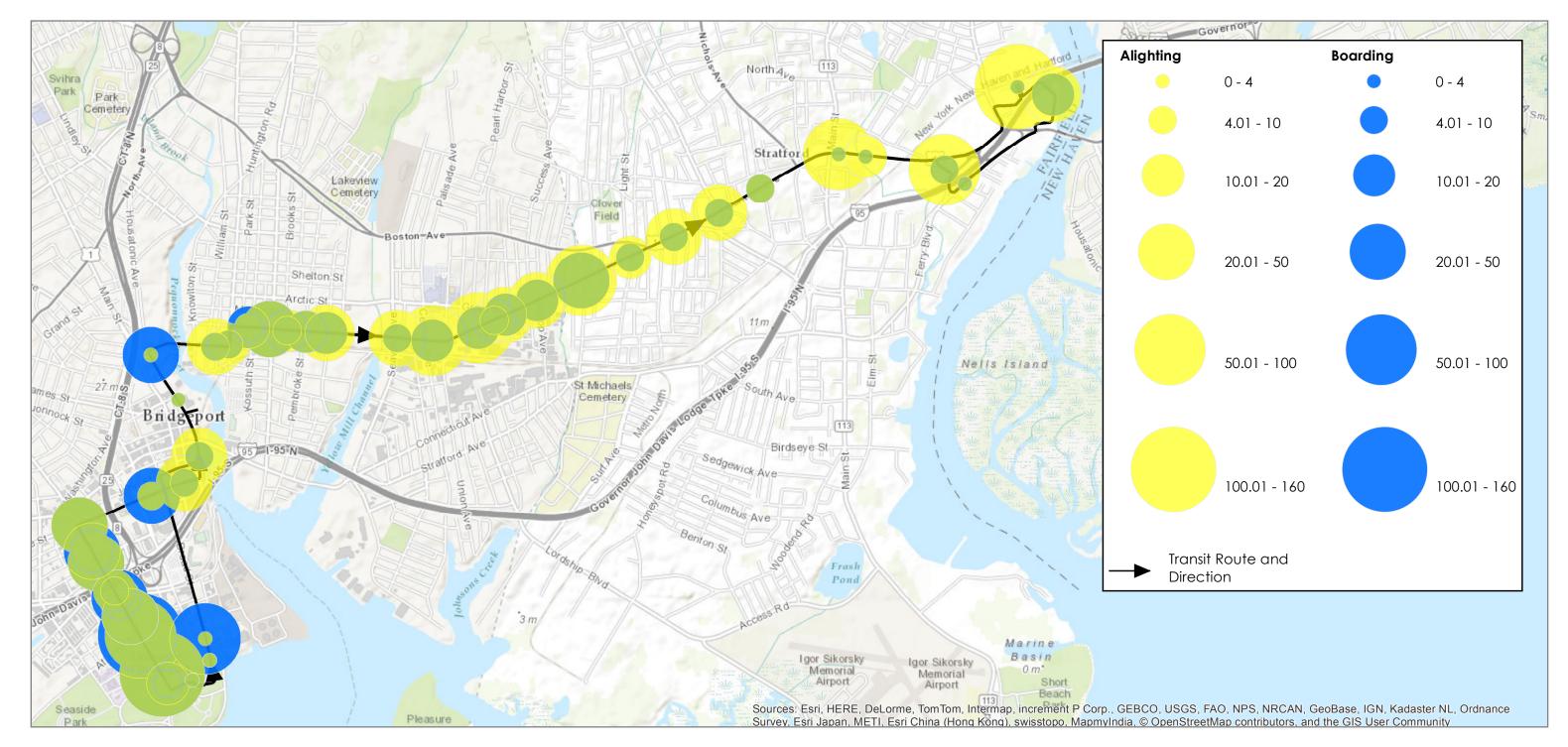
Route 1

5am - 9am Inbound



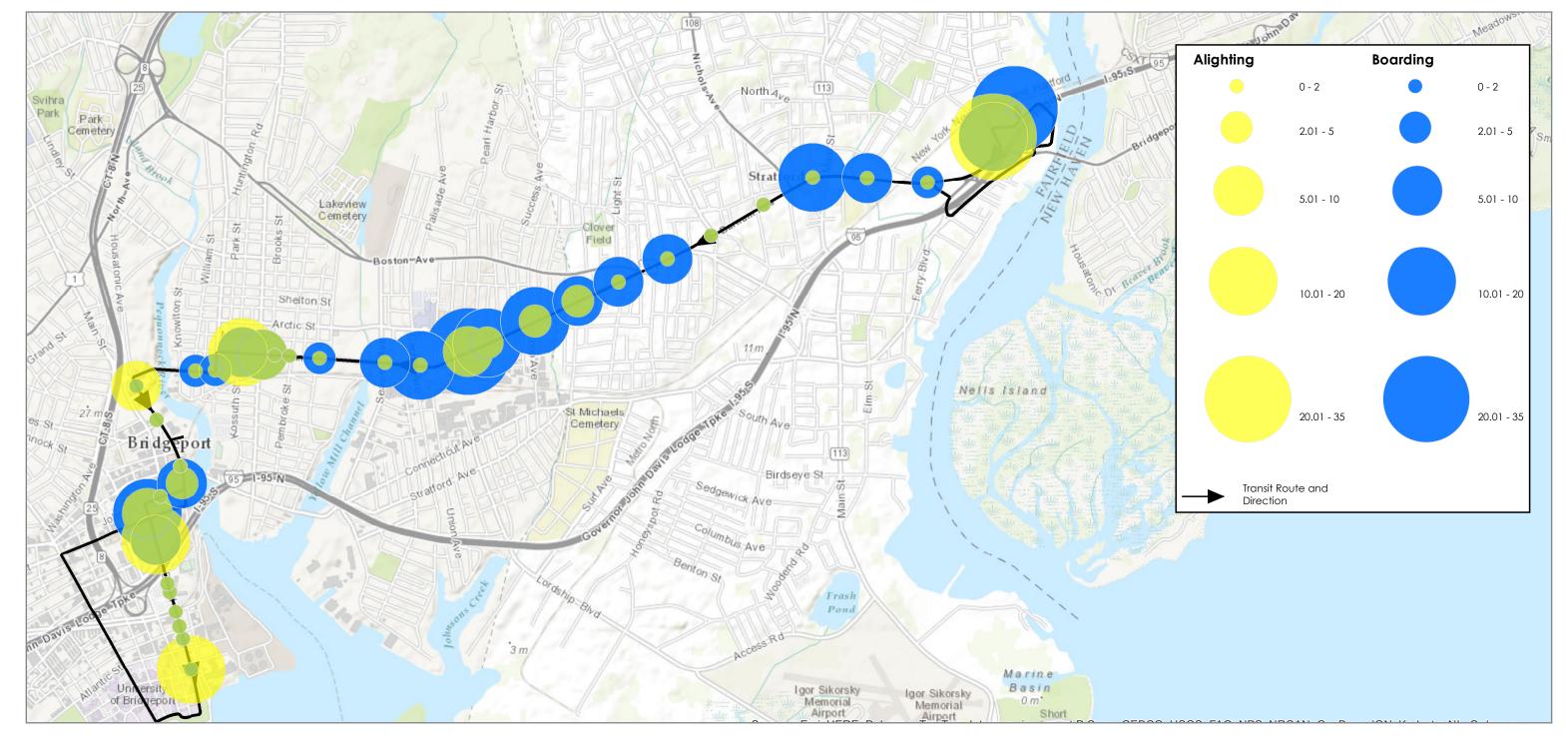
5am - 9am Outbound

Route 1



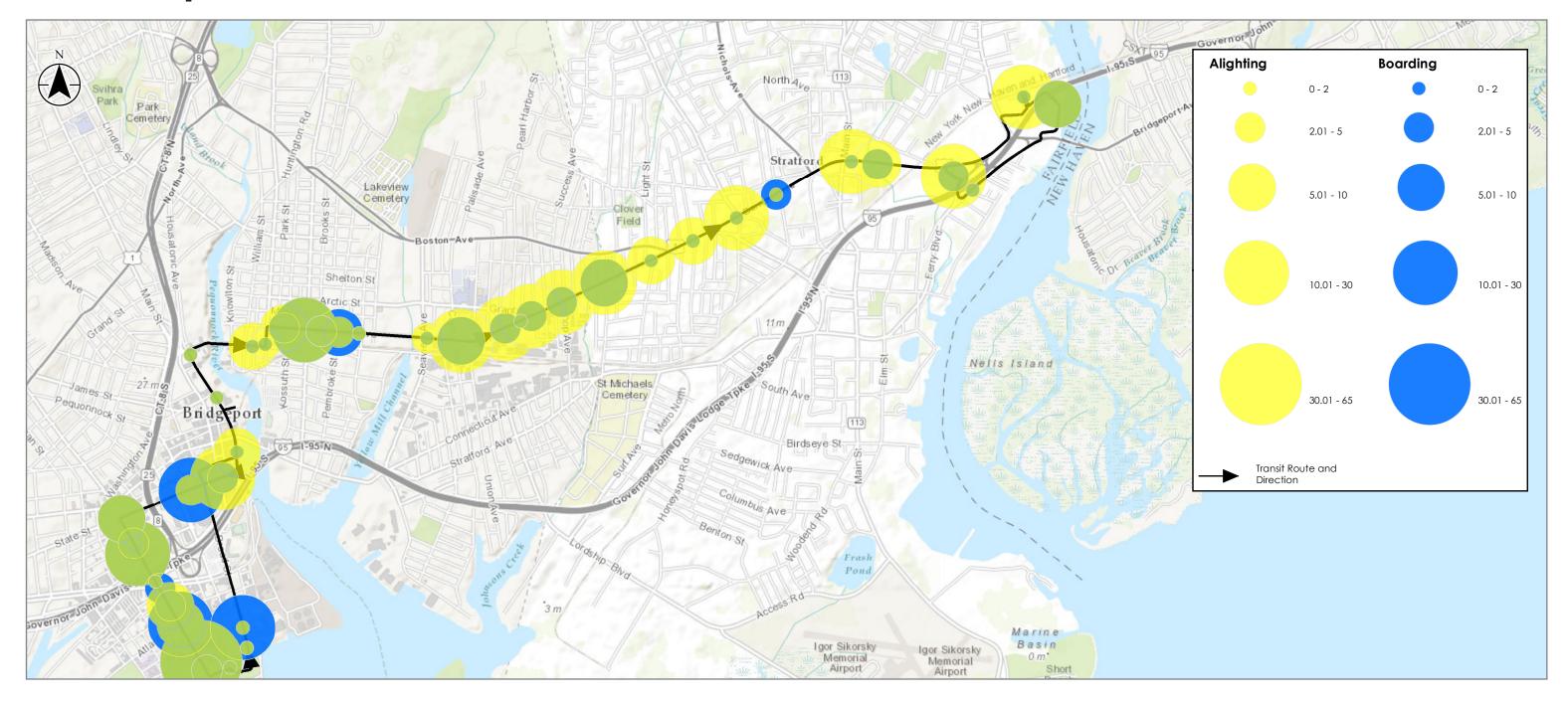
Route 1

10am - 2pm Inbound



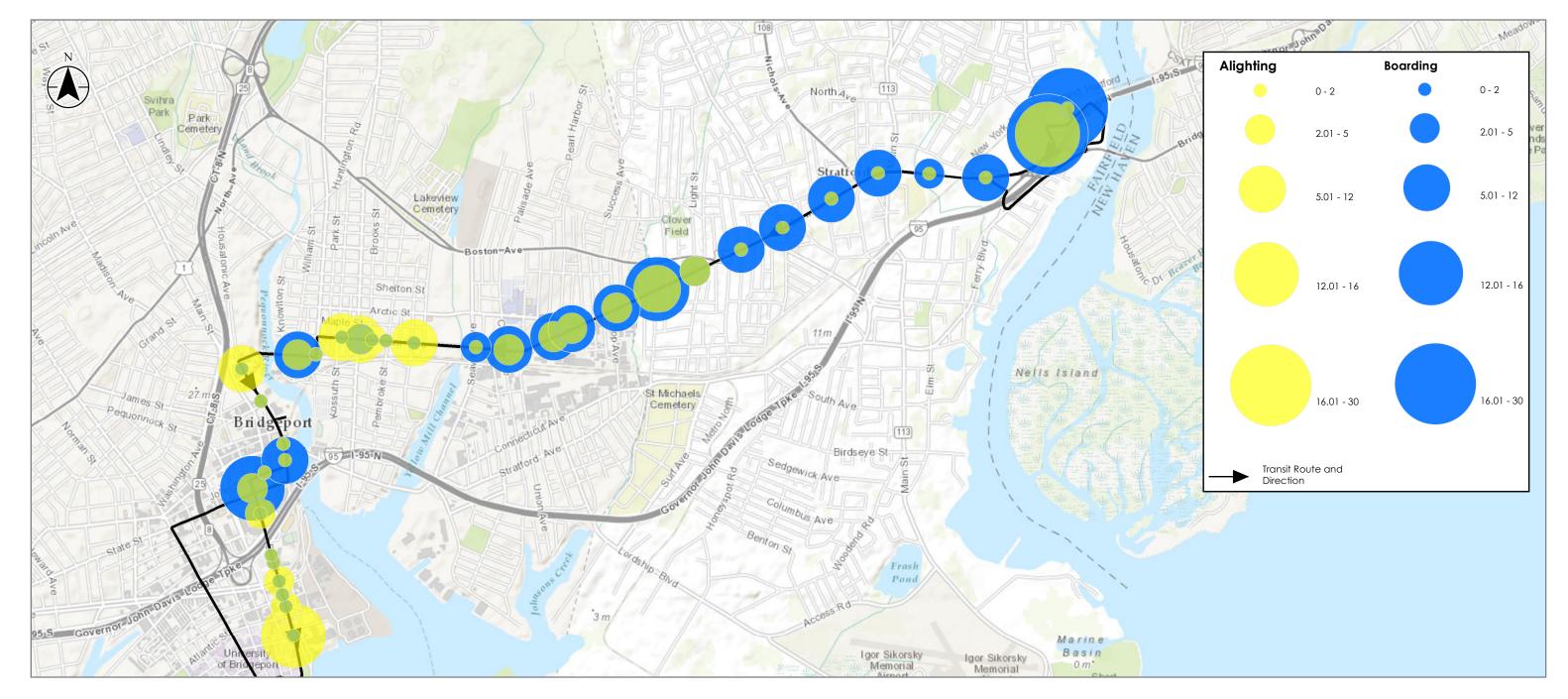
10am - 2pm Outbound

Route 1



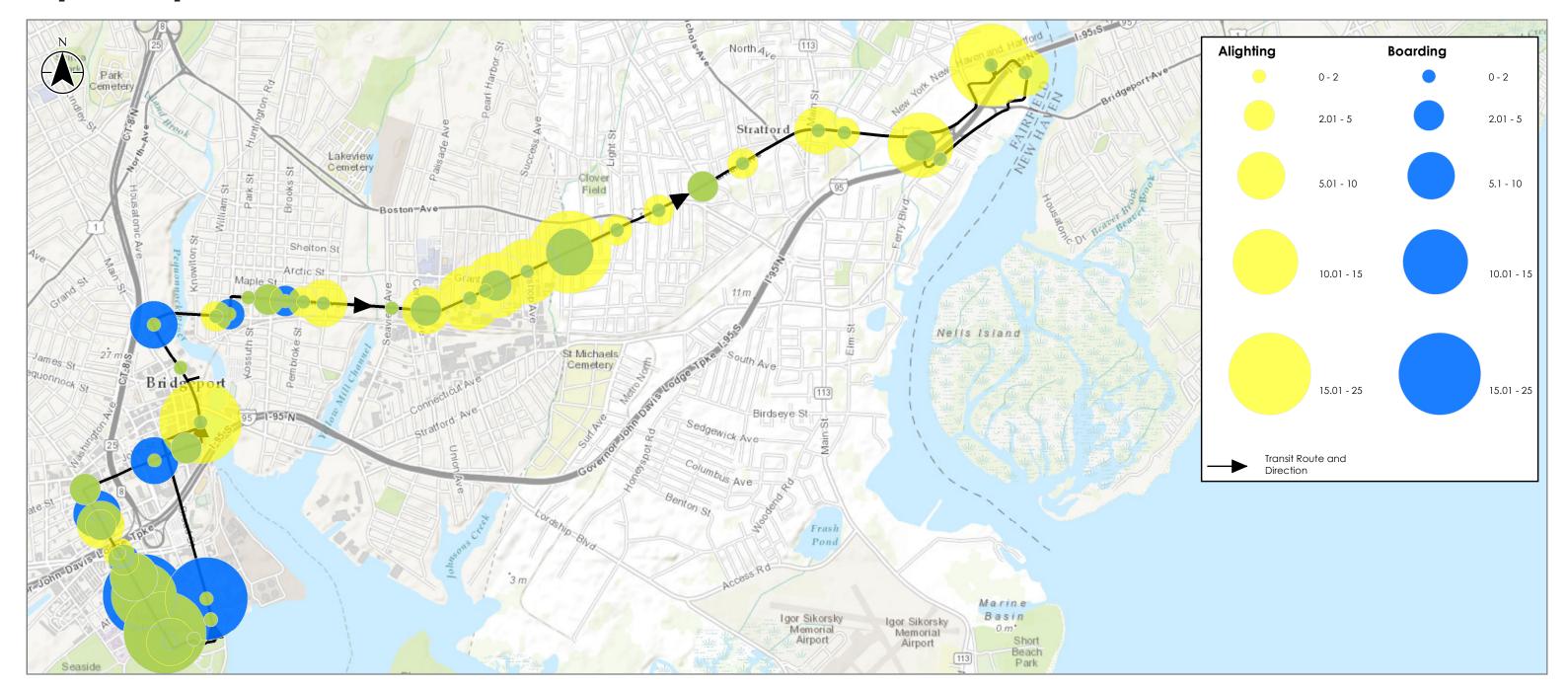
Route 1

3pm - 6pm Inbound



3pm - 6pm Outbound

Route 1



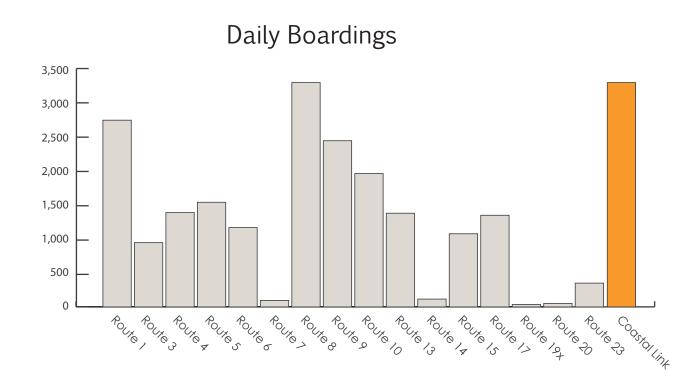




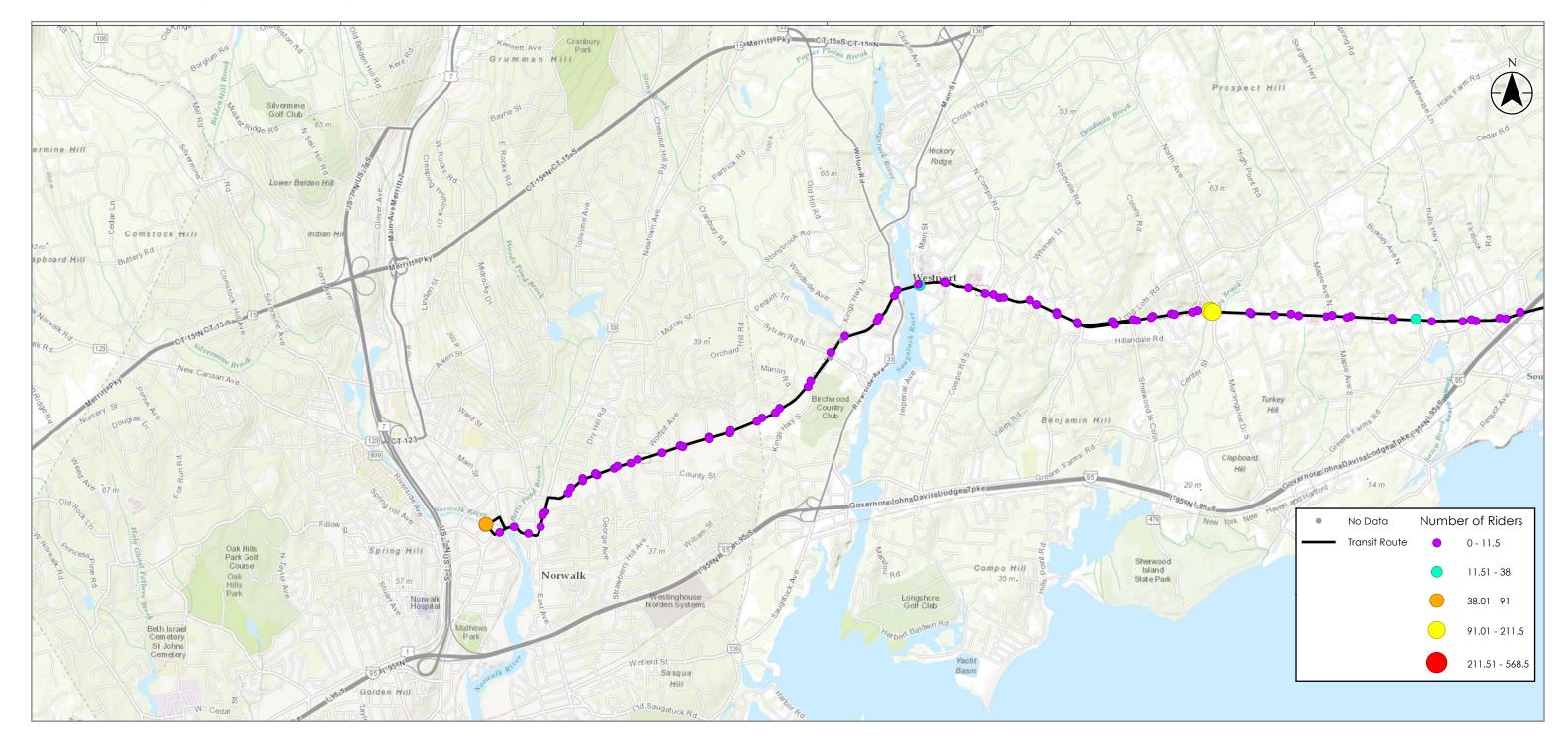
Coastal Link Snapshot		
Weekday Daily Boardings	3,320	
Percent of System Activity (Sampled Routes)	14%	
Daily One-Way Revenue Trips	91	
Peak / Off-Peak Headway (Minutes)	20 / 30	
Service Type	Future FTN	
Number of Peak Buses	4	
Efficiency (% Schedule Recovery)	3.2%	
Average Boardings per Hour - AM Peak	223	
Average Boardings per Hour - Midday	231	
Average Boardings per Hour - PM Peak	239	

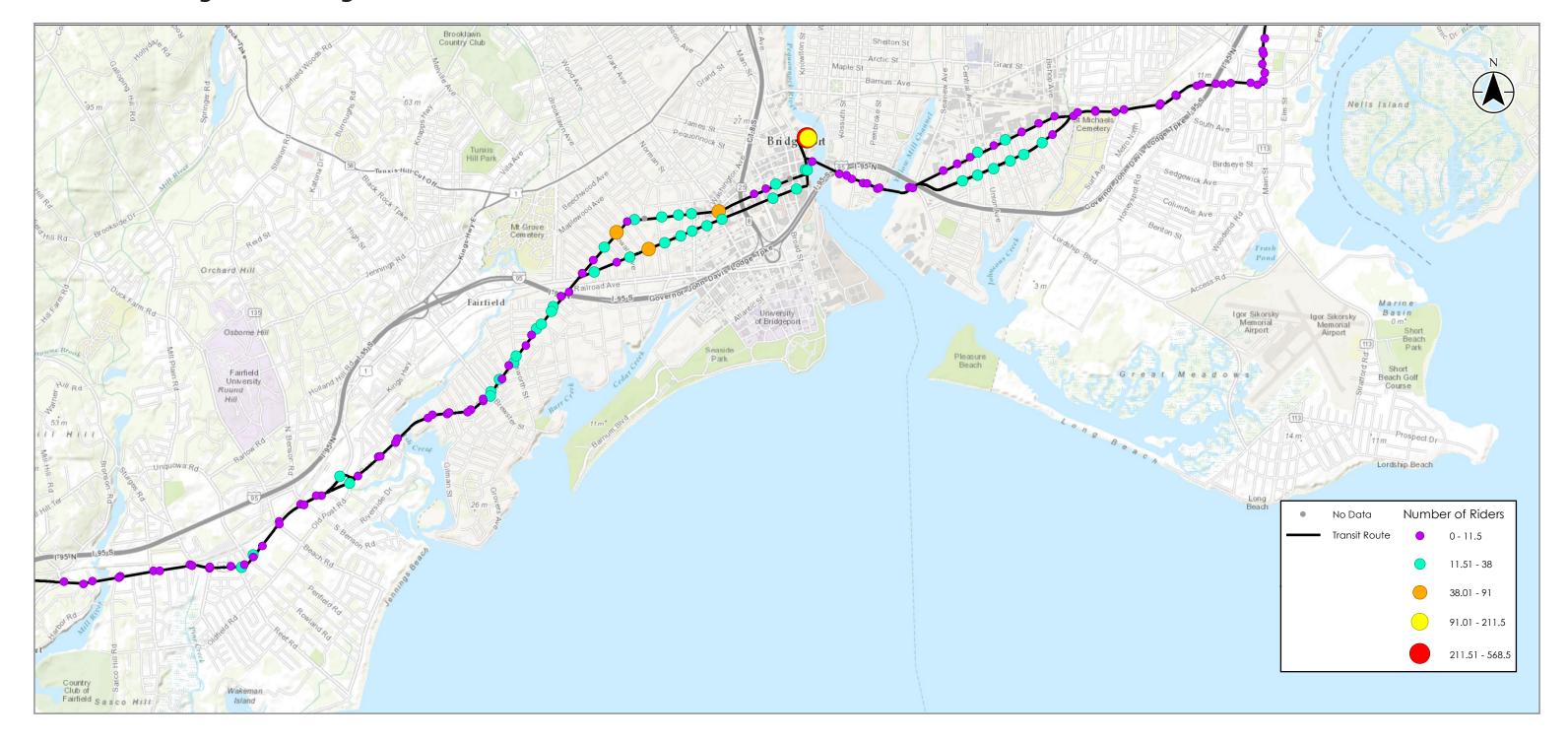


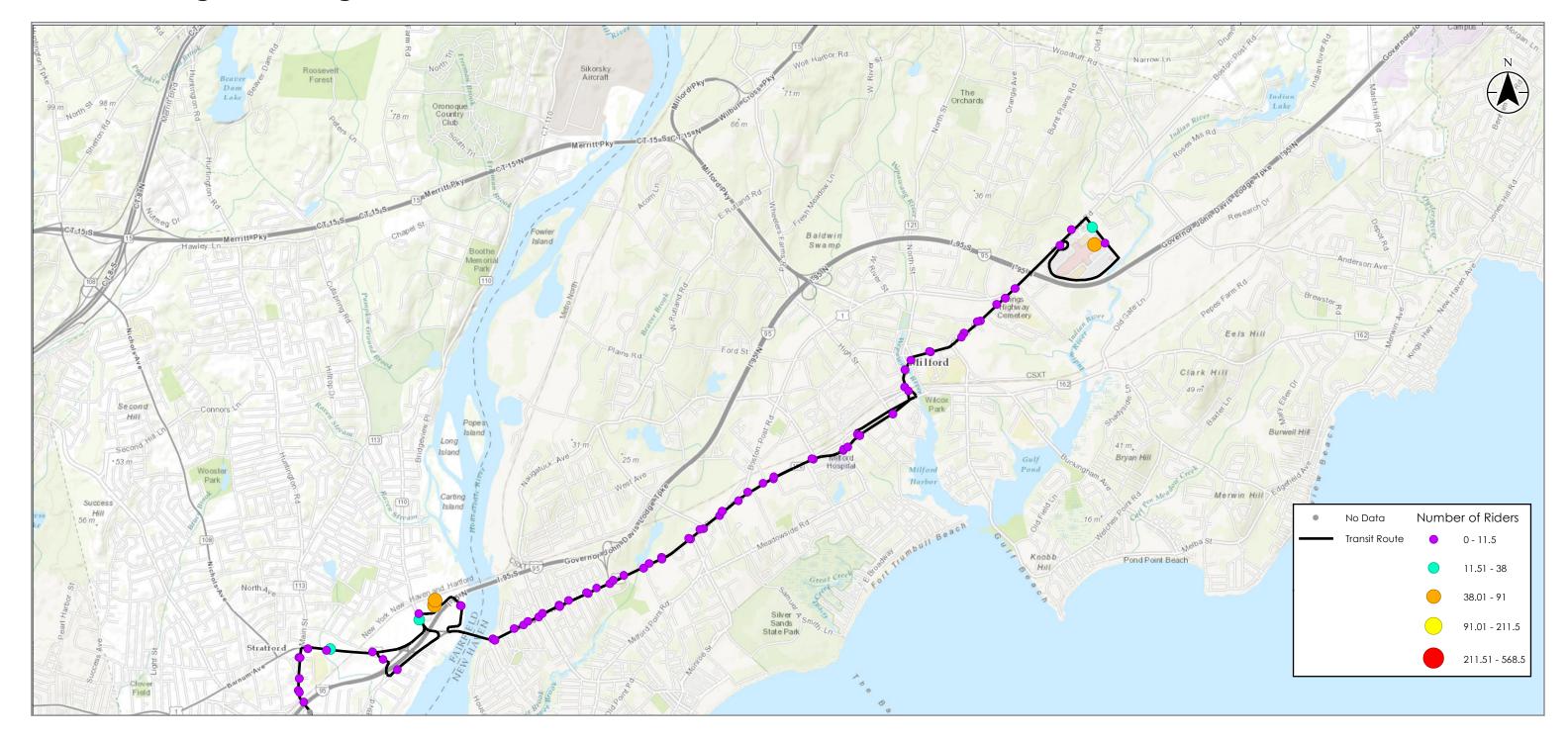
- The Coastal Link is one of the busiest route in the GBT network, connecting a number of communities, town centers, employment areas, and train stations along the coast.
- Coastal Link provides strong inter-regional connections. The termini provide transfer opportunities to the Norwalk and Milford Transit Districts, while stops along the route at rail stations provide access to Metro North and Amtrak services.
- Due to the number of key destinations and activity centers this route serves, it sees balanced ridership throughout the day, in terms of boardings per hour.
- Stops with the greatest activity are concentrated within the City of Bridgeport at key destinations and transfer points, such as train stations, shopping centers, and schools.
- The resulting effect is stop activity that is very nodal, particularly outside of Bridgeport, where there are many sequential stops with low utilization, followed by a single, well-utilized stop.
- The strong connections, combined with a simple to understand route pattern and the highest peak frequencies in the GBT network, make this an attractive and well-performing service.



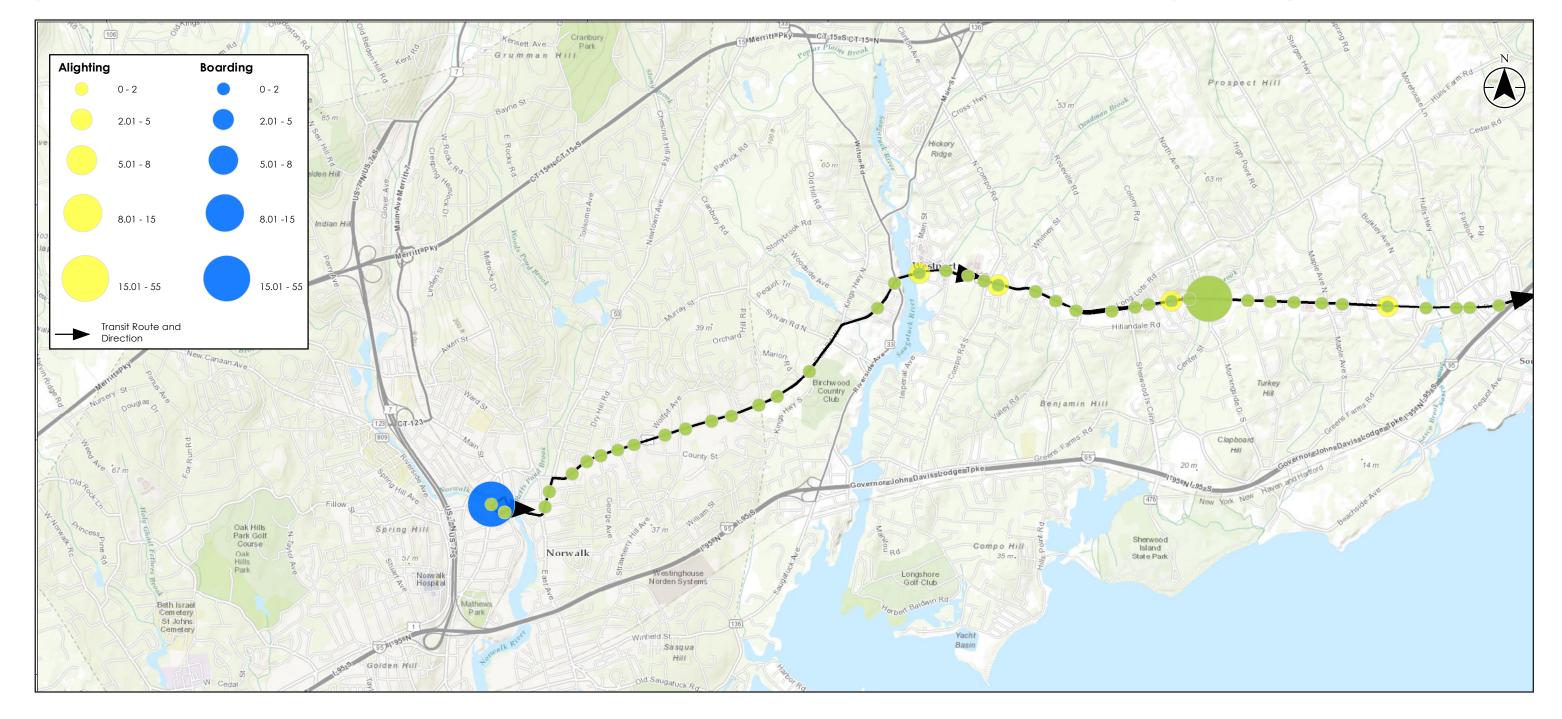
This route connects the Norwalk Wheels Hub to the Westfield Connecticut Post Mall, with connections to the rest of the GBT system at the Dock Shopping Center, Stratford Train Station, Downtown Bridgeport, and the Fairfield Train Station. The area between Downtown Bridgeport and Stratford Station can be operated as a limited service because Route 10 will provide Frequent Transit Network service in this section. The Coastal Link route will be the only GBT route to serve the Dock Shopping Center.







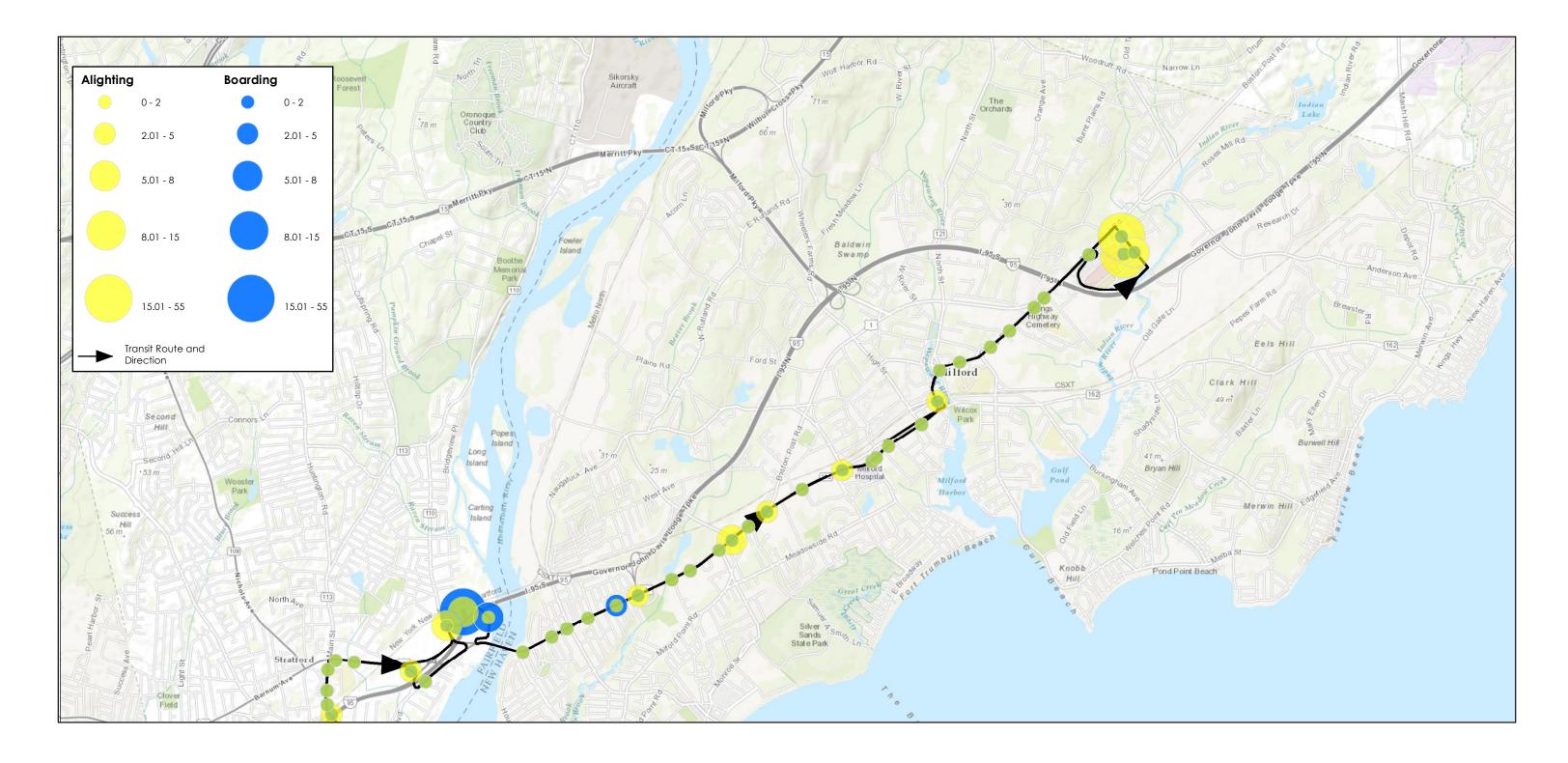
5am - 9am Eastbound



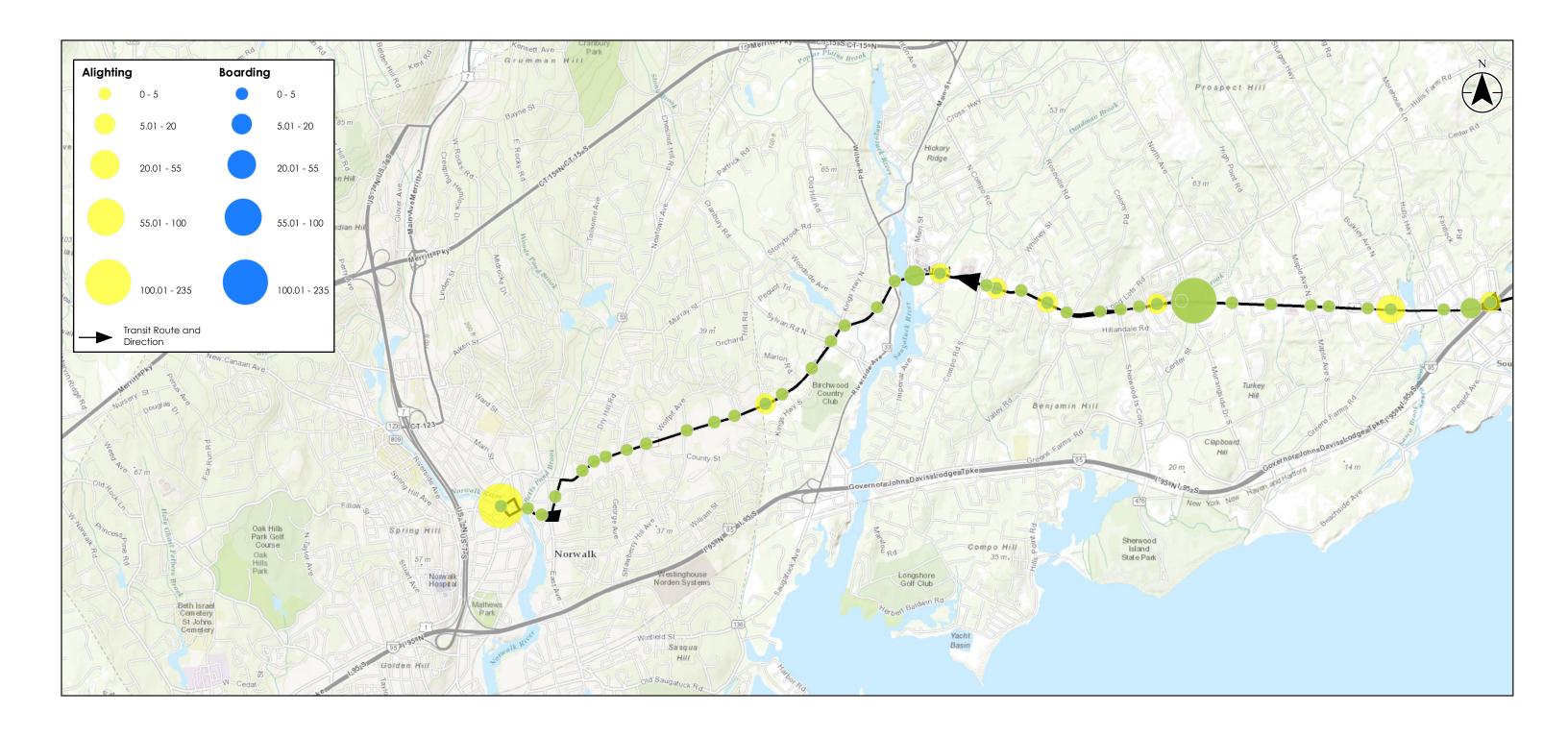
5am - 9am Eastbound



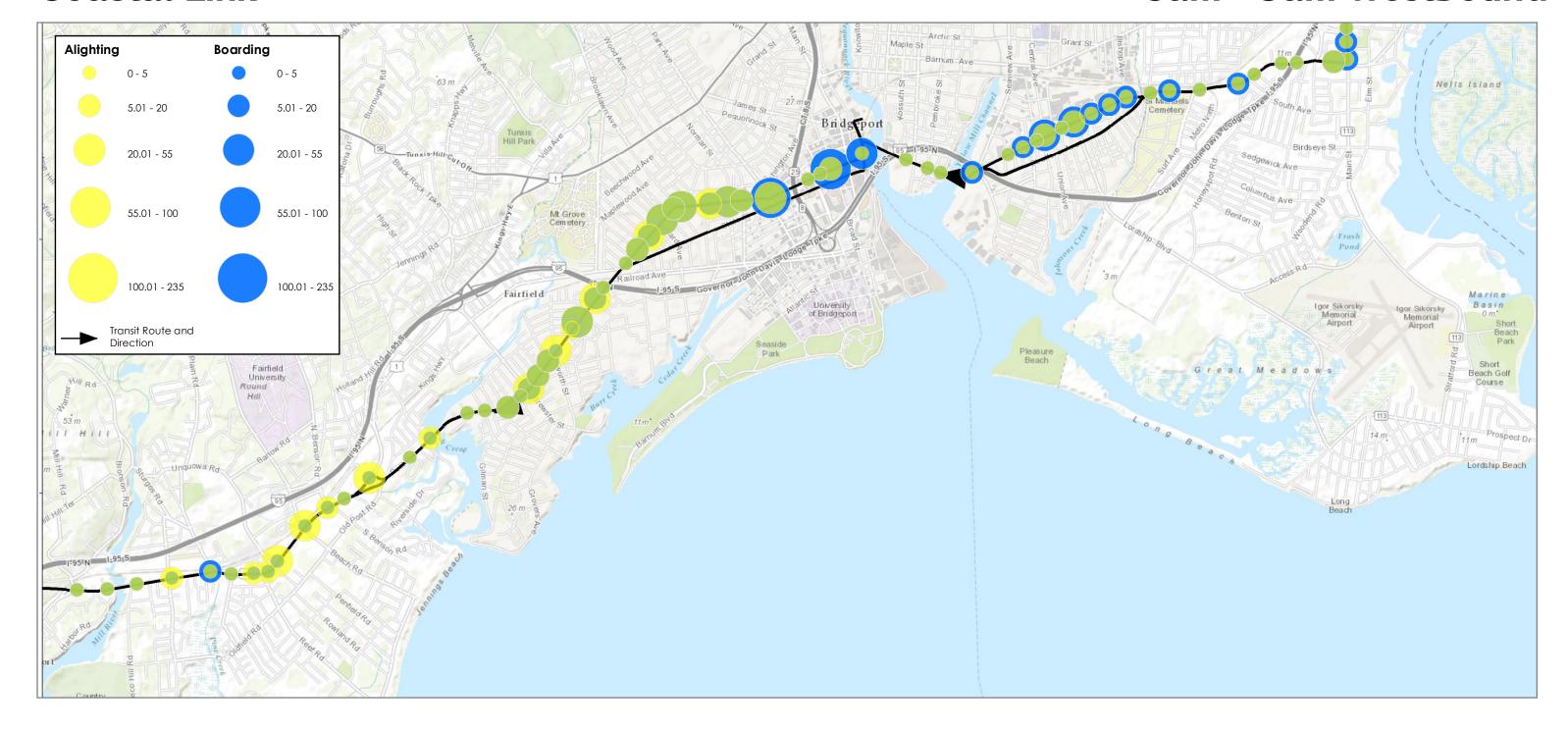
5am - 9am Eastbound



5am - 9am Westbound



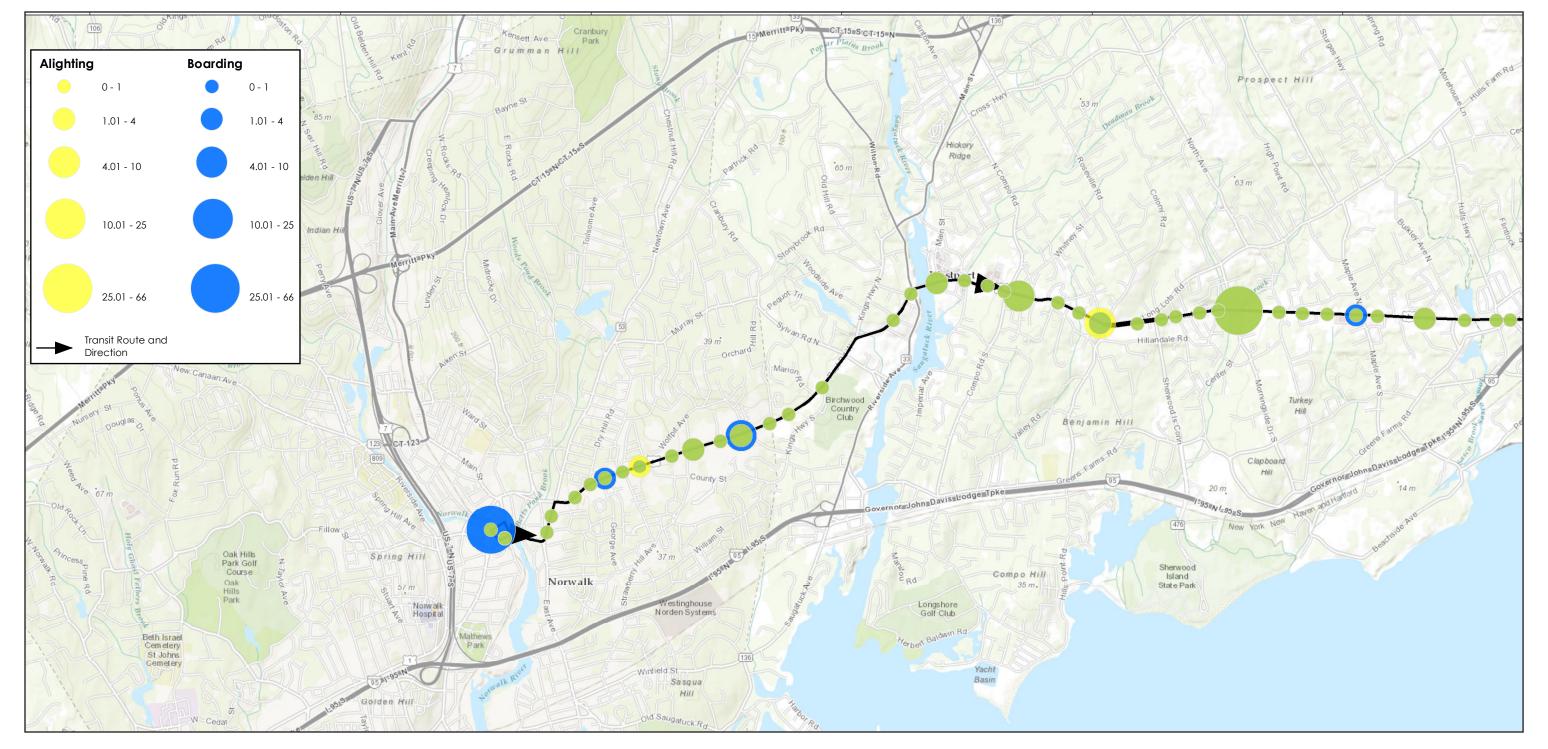
5am - 9am Westbound



5am - 9am Westbound



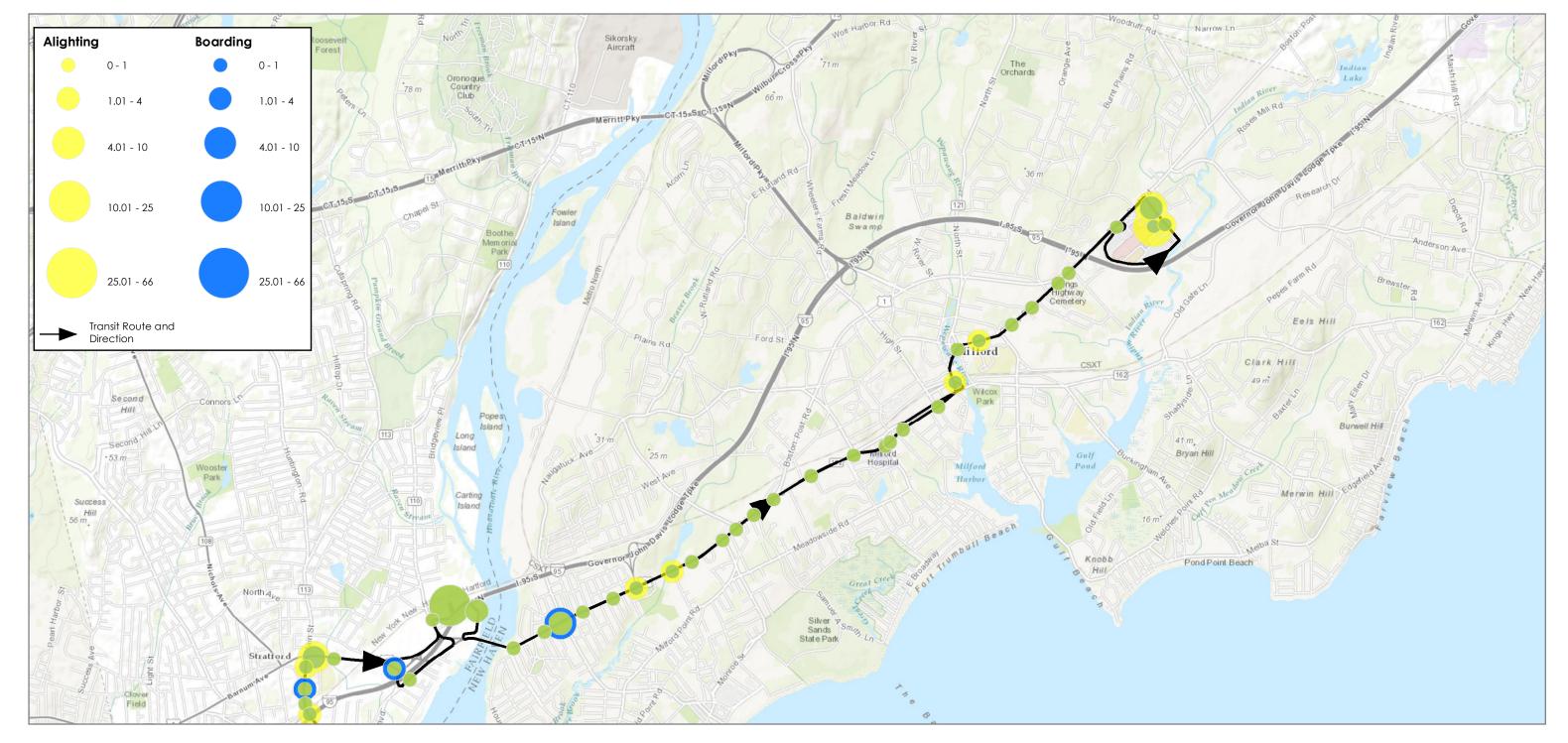
10am - 2pm Eastbound



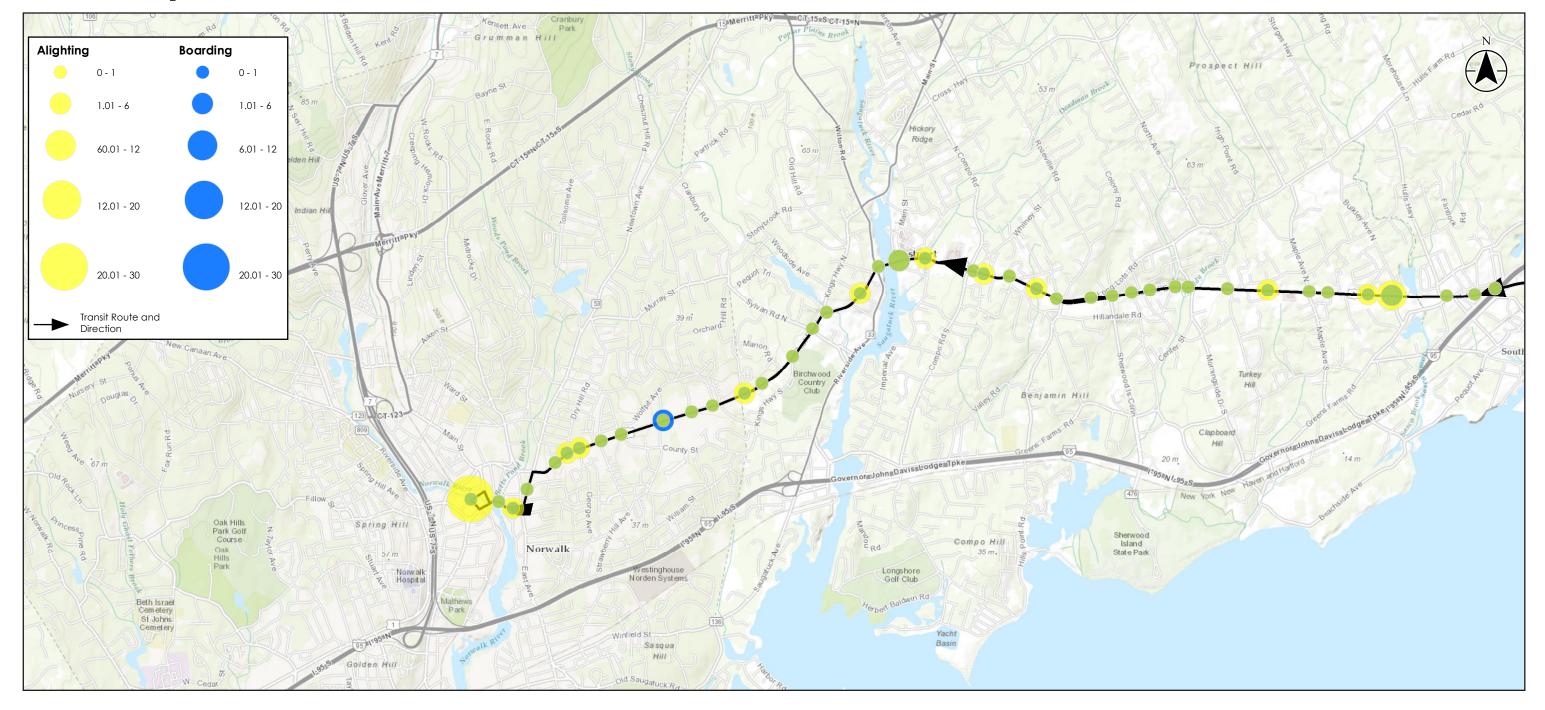
10am - 2pm Eastbound



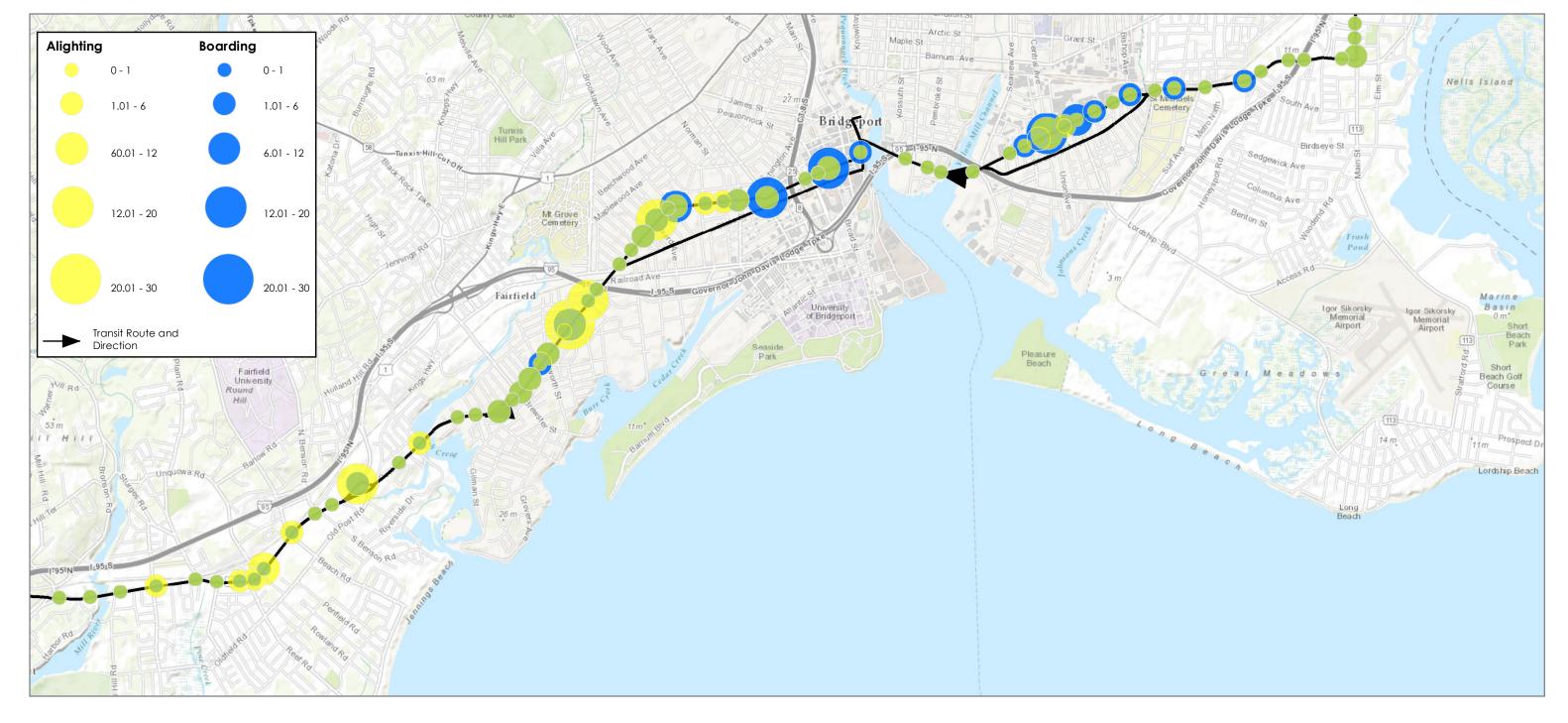
10am - 2pm Eastbound



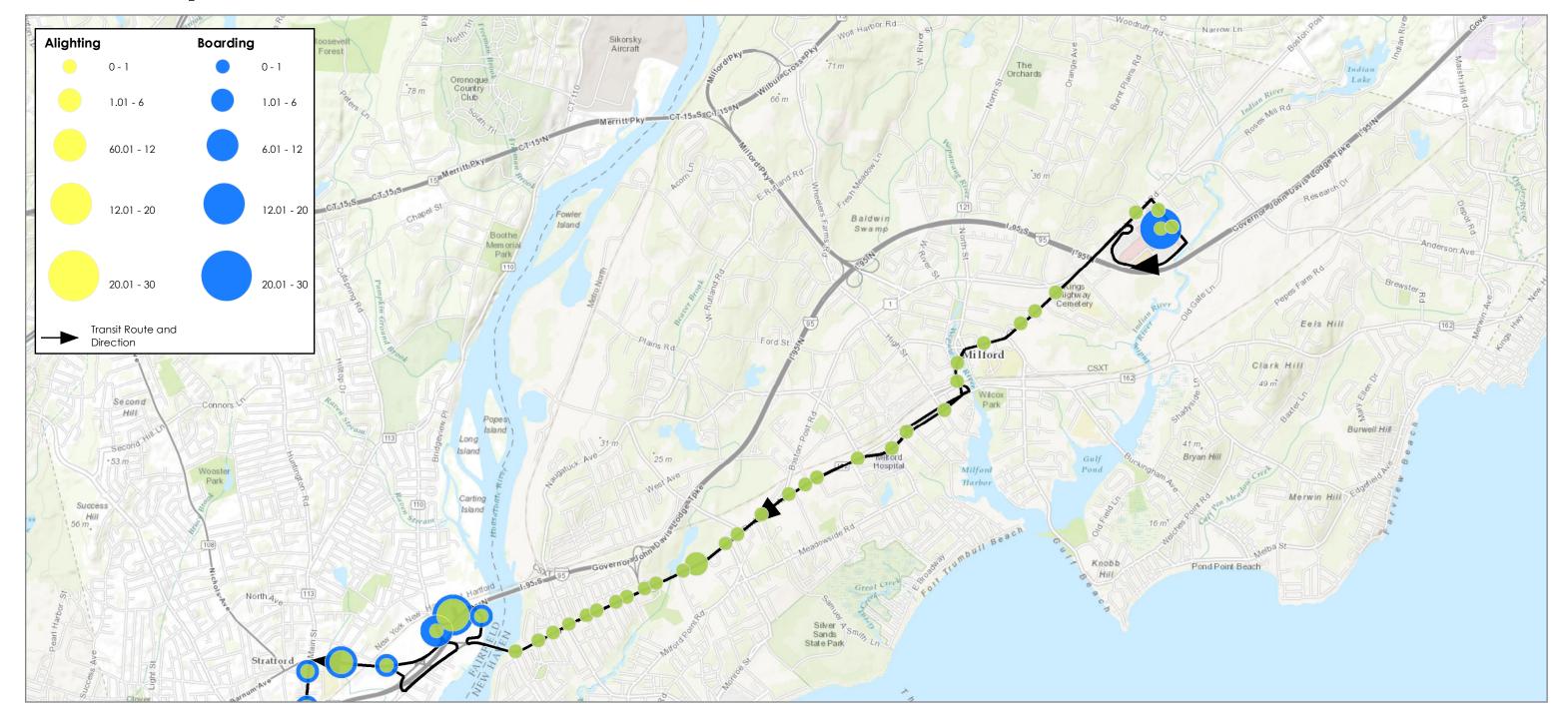
10am - 2pm Westbound



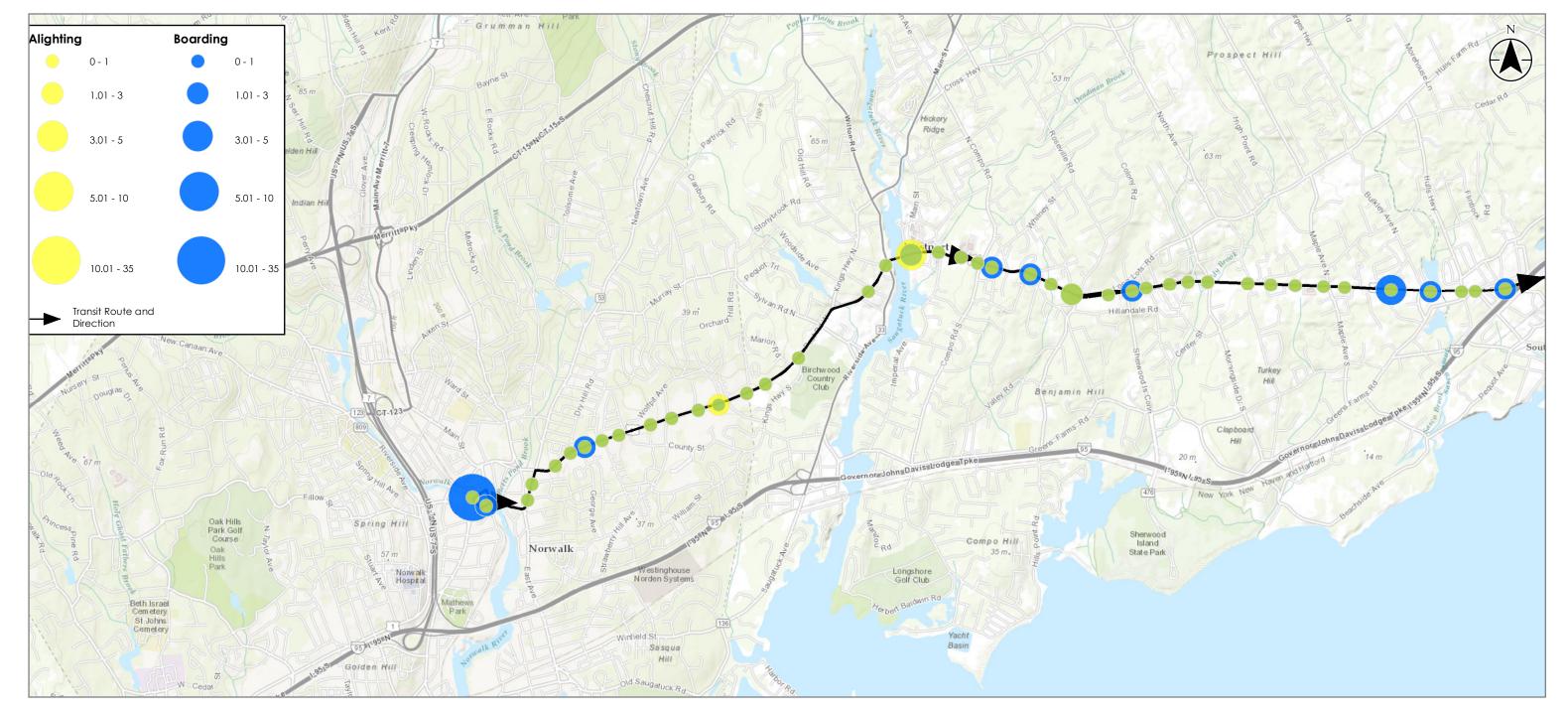
10am - 2pm Westbound



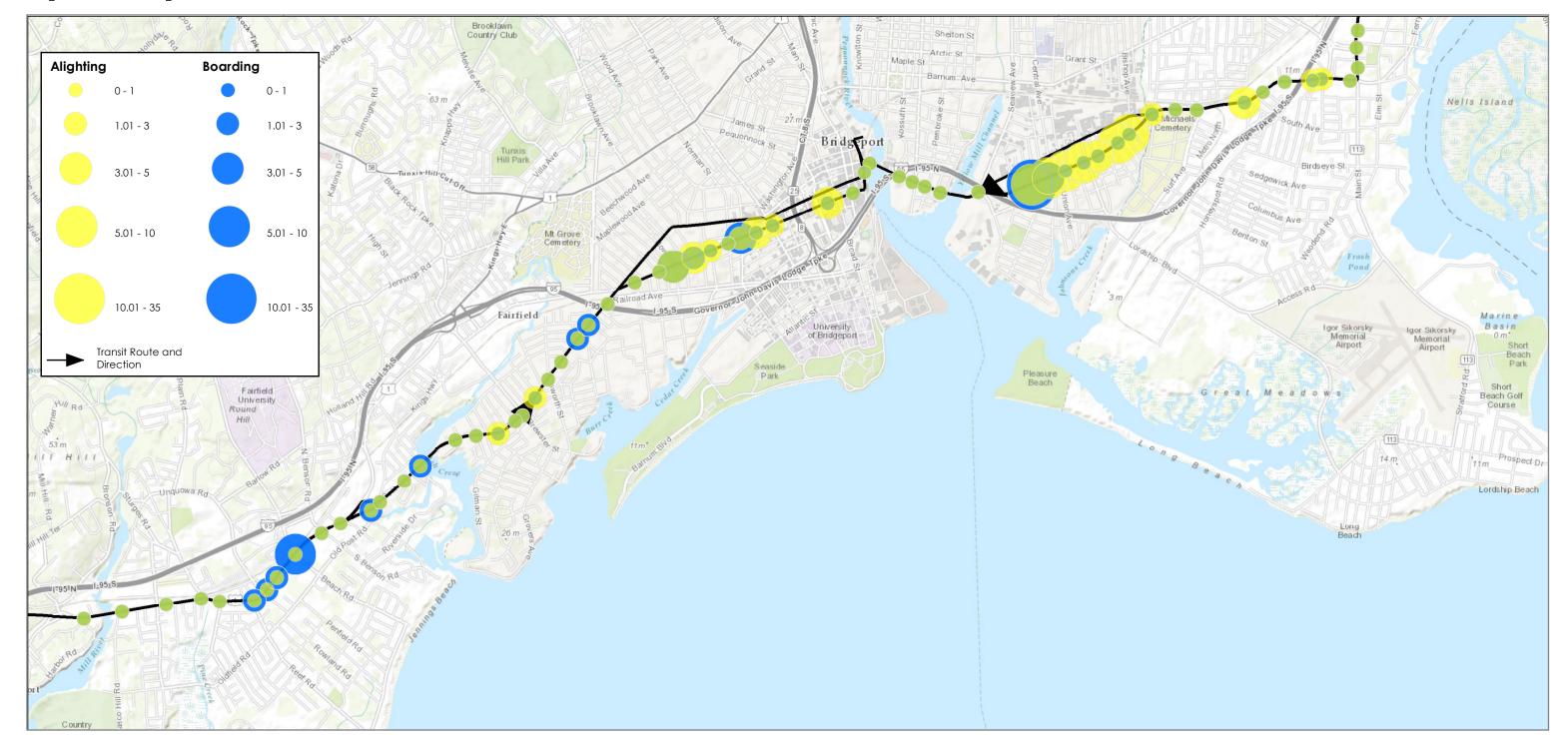
10am - 2pm Westbound



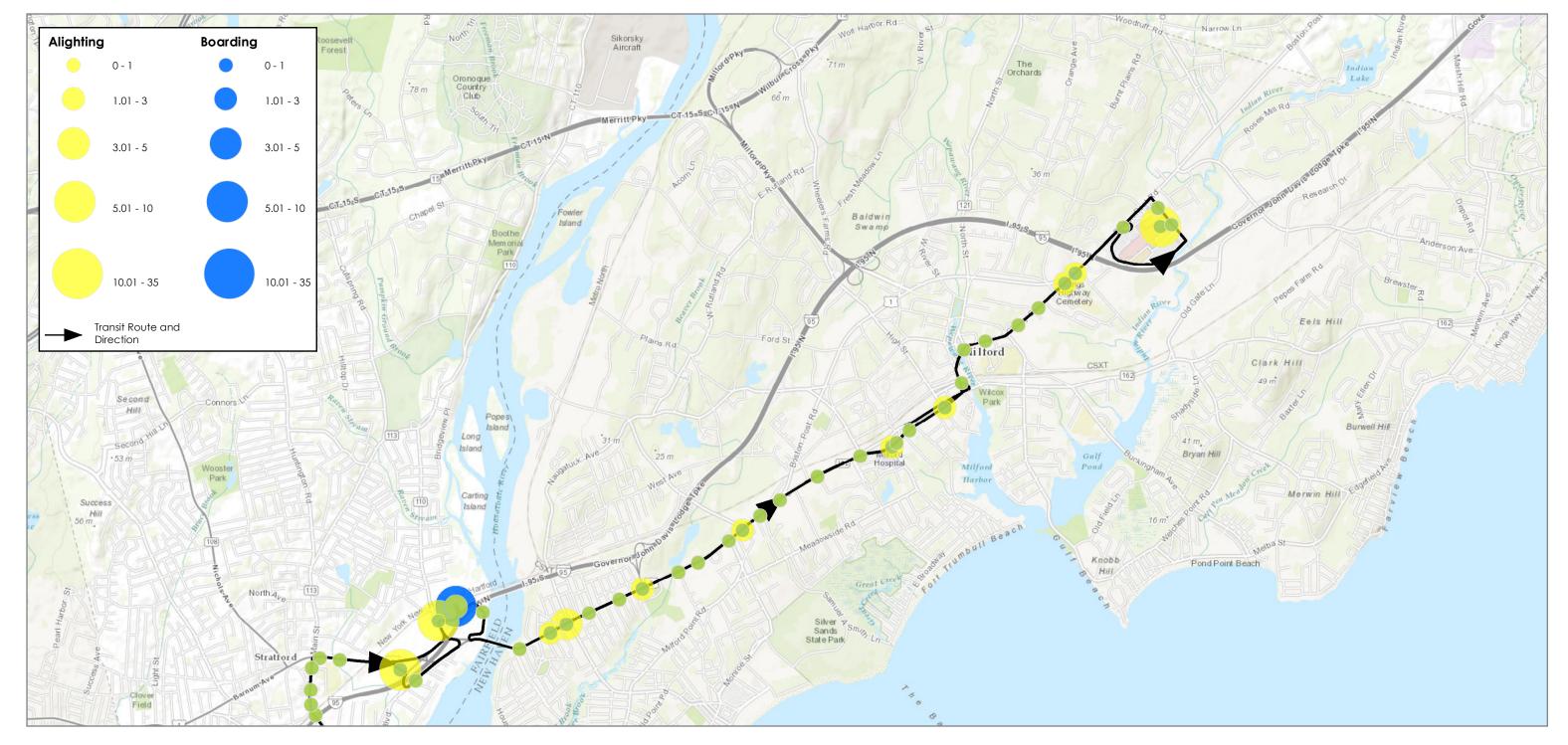
3pm - 6pm Eastbound



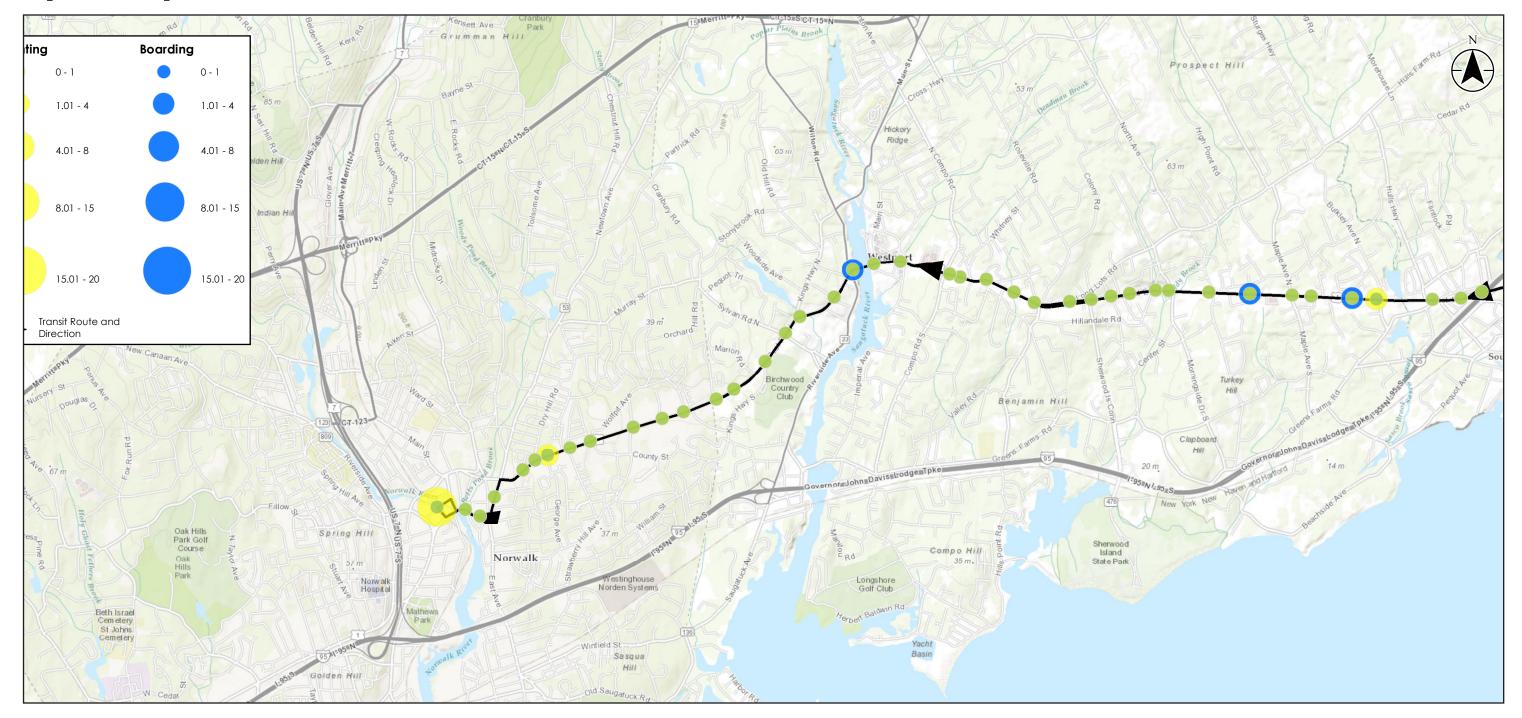
3pm - 6pm Eastbound



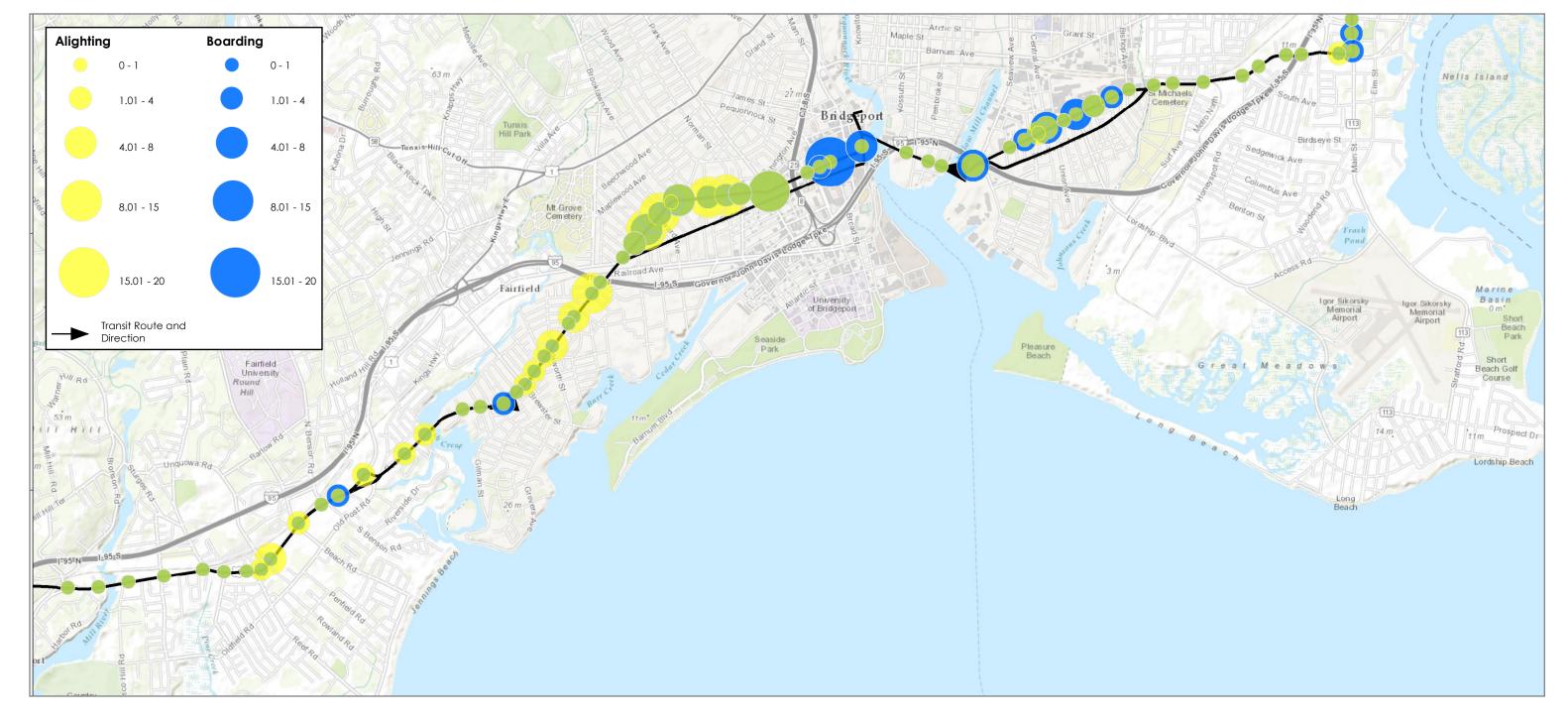
3pm - 6pm Eastbound



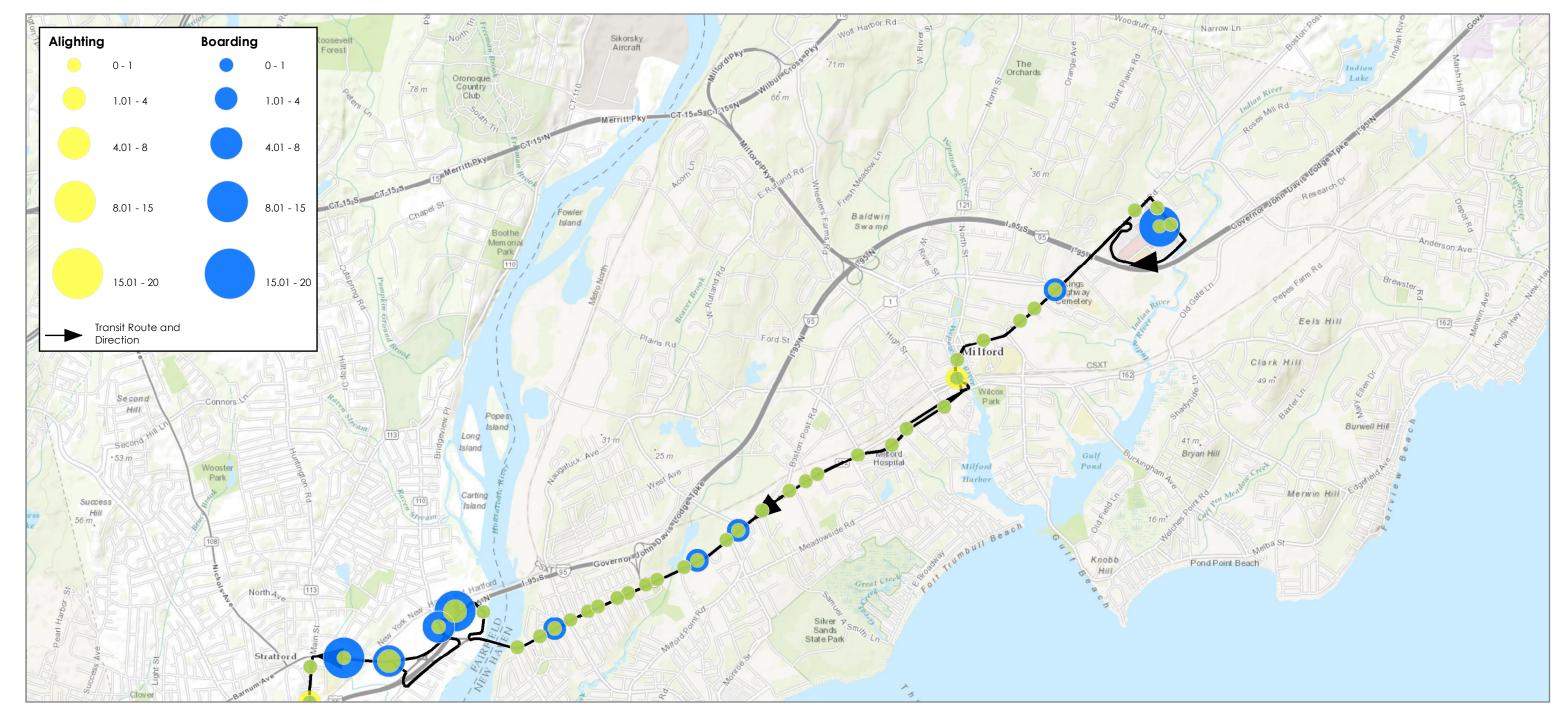
3pm - 6pm Westbound



3pm - 6pm Westbound



3pm - 6pm Westbound



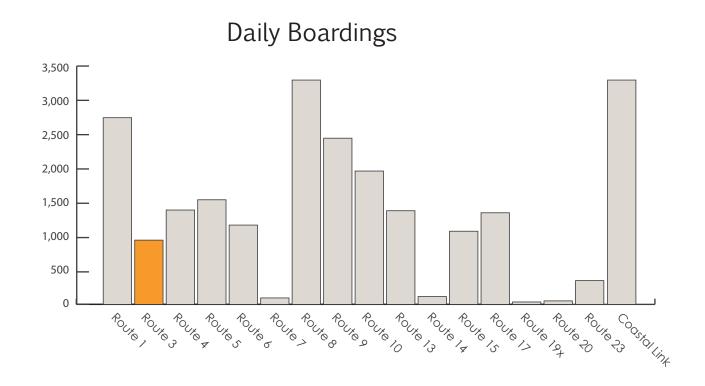
Route Three

Route 3	
Weekday Daily Boardings	940
Percent of System Activity (Sampled Routes)	4%
Daily One-Way Revenue Trips	61
Peak / Off-Peak Headway (Minutes)	30 / 30
Service Type	RTN
Number of Peak Buses	3
Efficiency (% Schedule Recovery)	15%
Average Boardings per Hour - AM Peak	45
Average Boardings per Hour - Midday	63
Average Boardings per Hour - PM Peak	63

RTN (Regional Transit Network) in above table

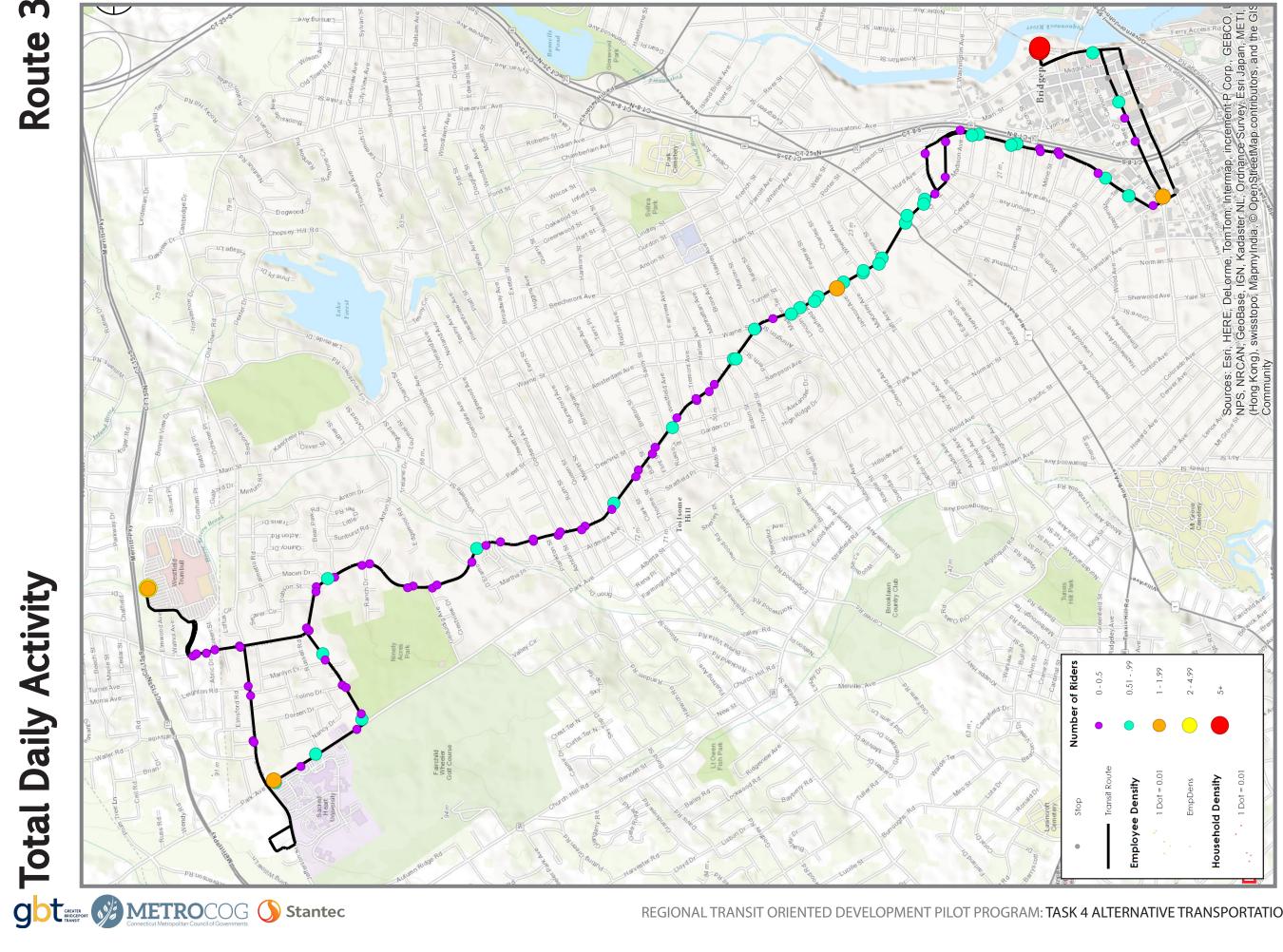
Route Highlights:

- Route Three is the lowest performing all-day service in the system.
- With the exception of the terminus at Westfield Trumbull Mall, the busiest stops for this route are all south of Capitol Ave.
- The stops between Capitol Ave and Westfield Trumbull Mall have extremely low utilization, with less than 0-4 boardings or alightings for each time period surveyed.
- The low stop activity along the middle section of this route reflects the low density of population and land uses in this area.
- The ridership patterns demonstrate that this route is very nodal, with many customers from the north (at Westfield Trumbull Mall) using this service to reach the Downtown Bridgeport (and vice-versa).
- The Westfield Trumbull Mall serves as a key connection point to four GBT routes.

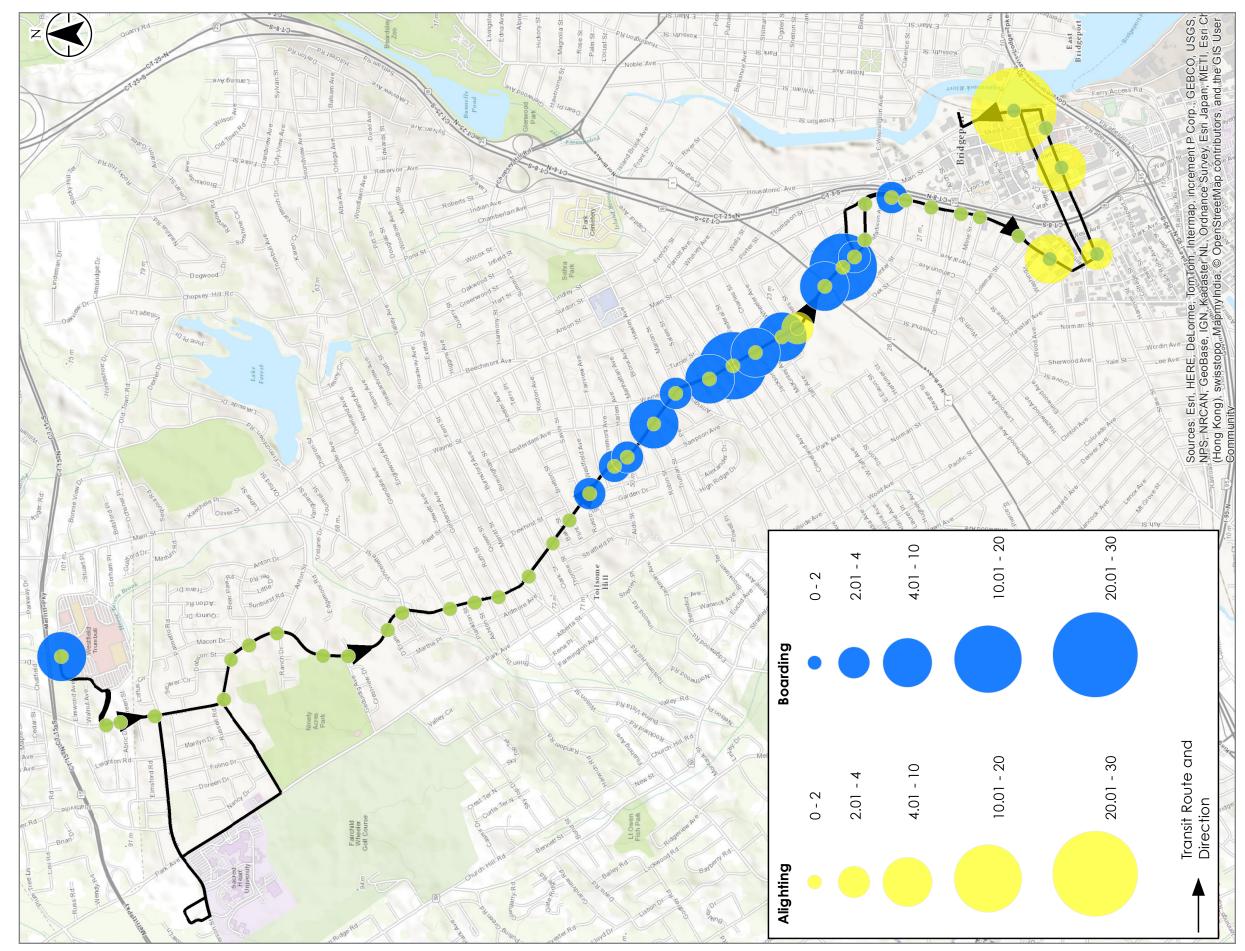


Observations: Route 3 connects the Westfield Trumbull Mall to Downtown Bridgeport, predominantly along Madison Avenue. It has the lowest ridership of any all-day route in the GBT system. This is in part due to the low density land uses along this route's northern section as well as an over-saturation of service along this North – South corridor by Routes 4 and 8 on Park and Main Street respectively. Both routes are more direct and in the case of Route 8, more frequent than Route 3. However, it attracts more activity at its southern end, which appears to be mainly passengers traveling to Downtown Bridgeport in the morning and returning in the afternoon.

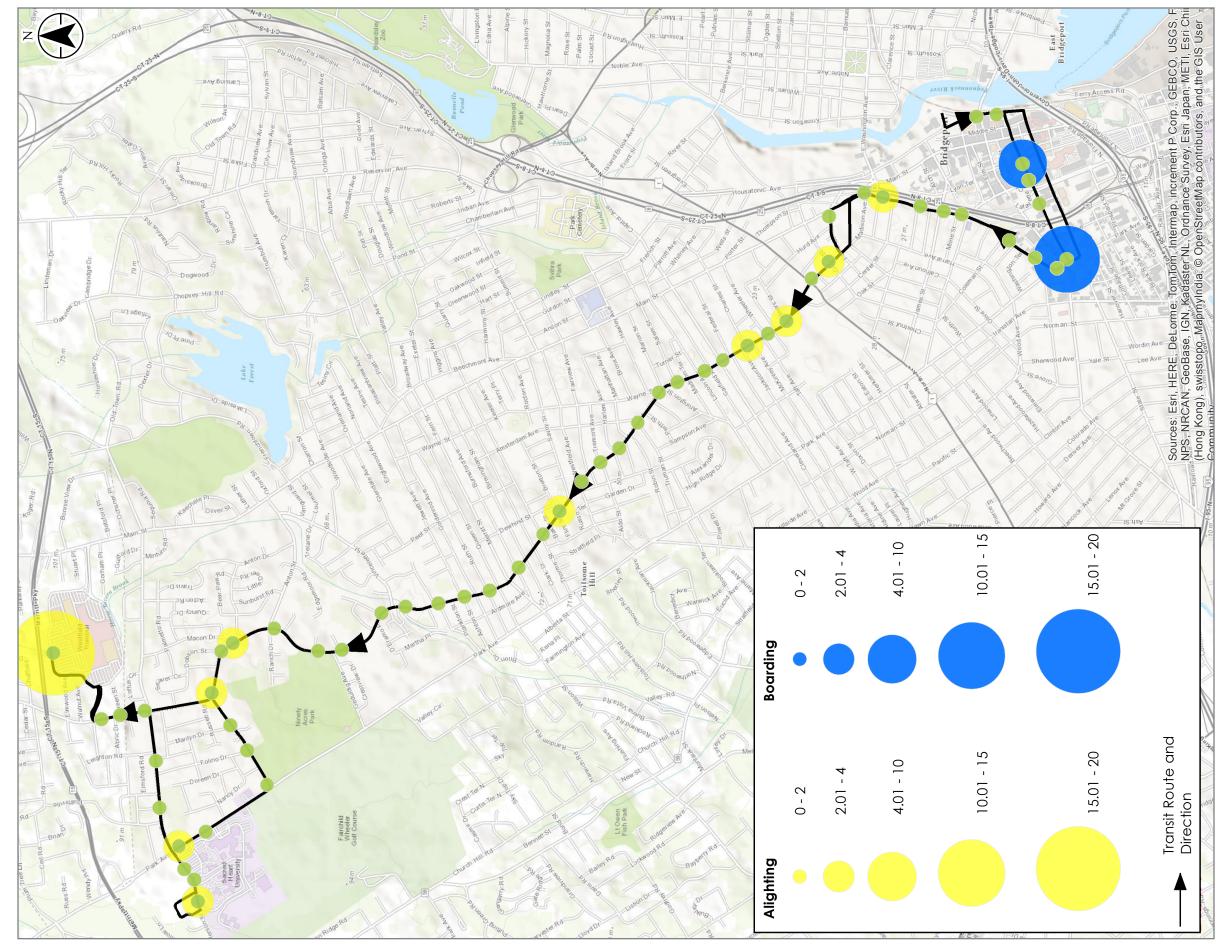
Changes under consideration: It is proposed that the northern section of this route be modified such that it operates with limited stop service in its northern half between Capitol Avenue and the Westfield Trumbull Mall.

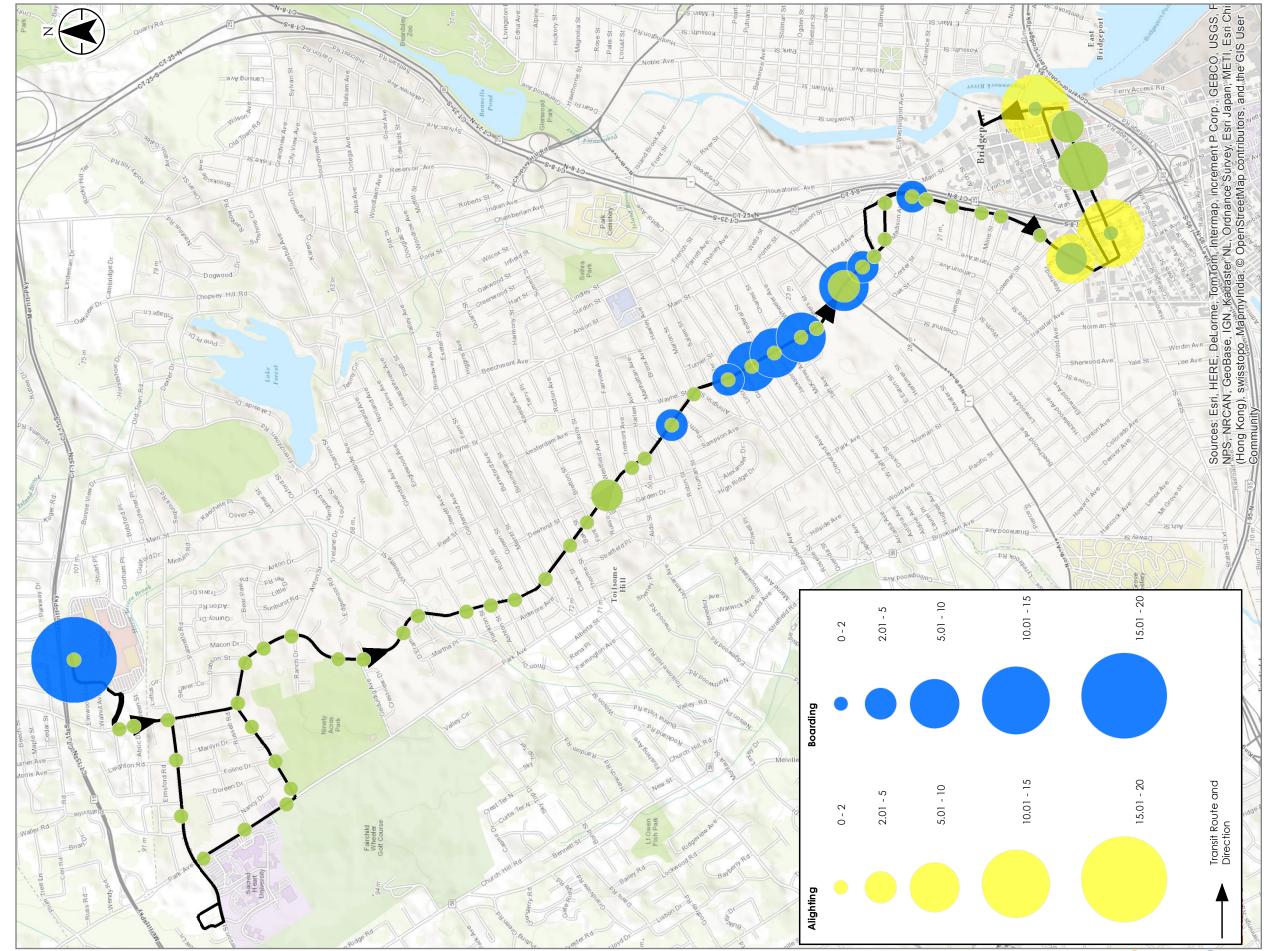


9am Inbound **5am**



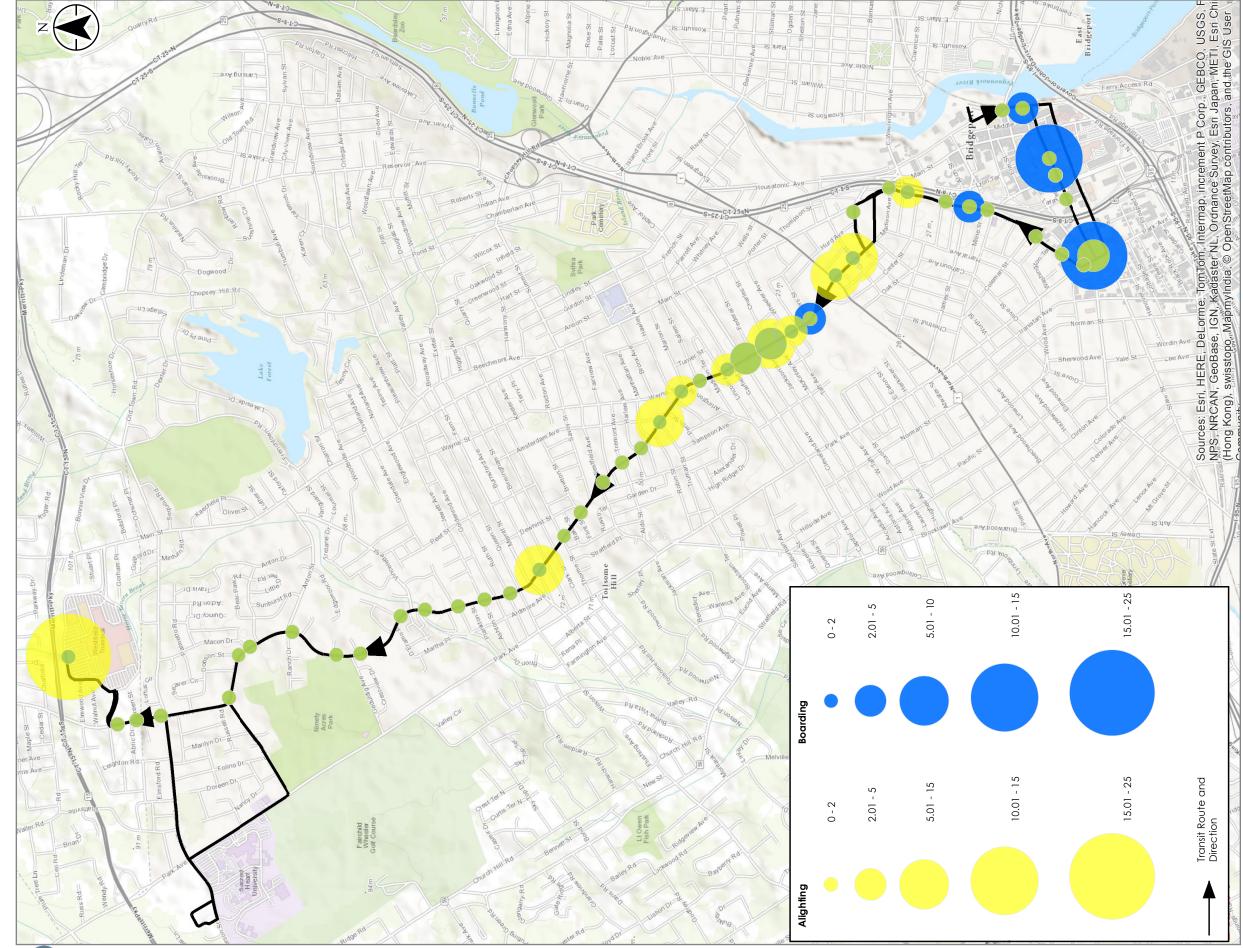
5am - 9am Outbound



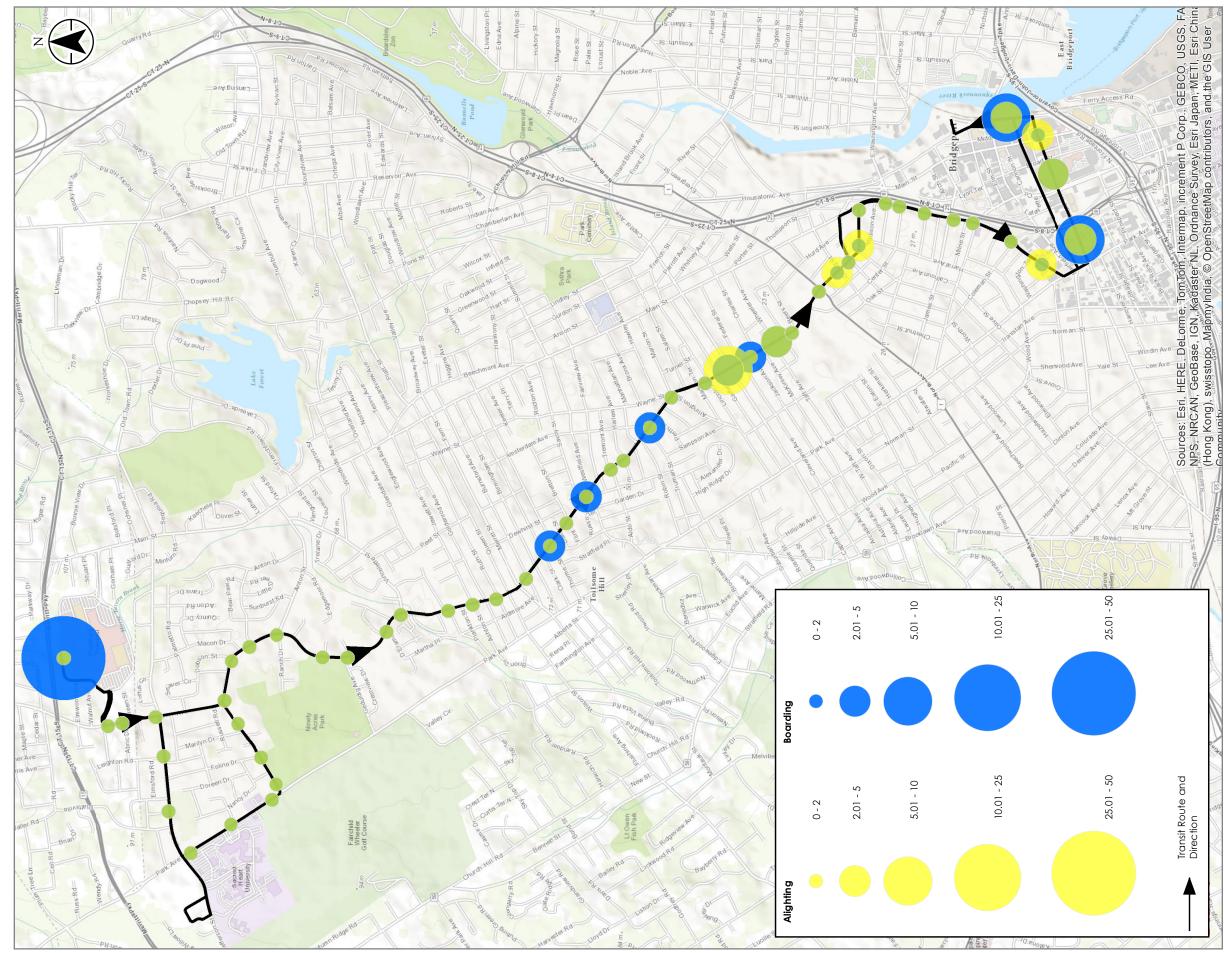




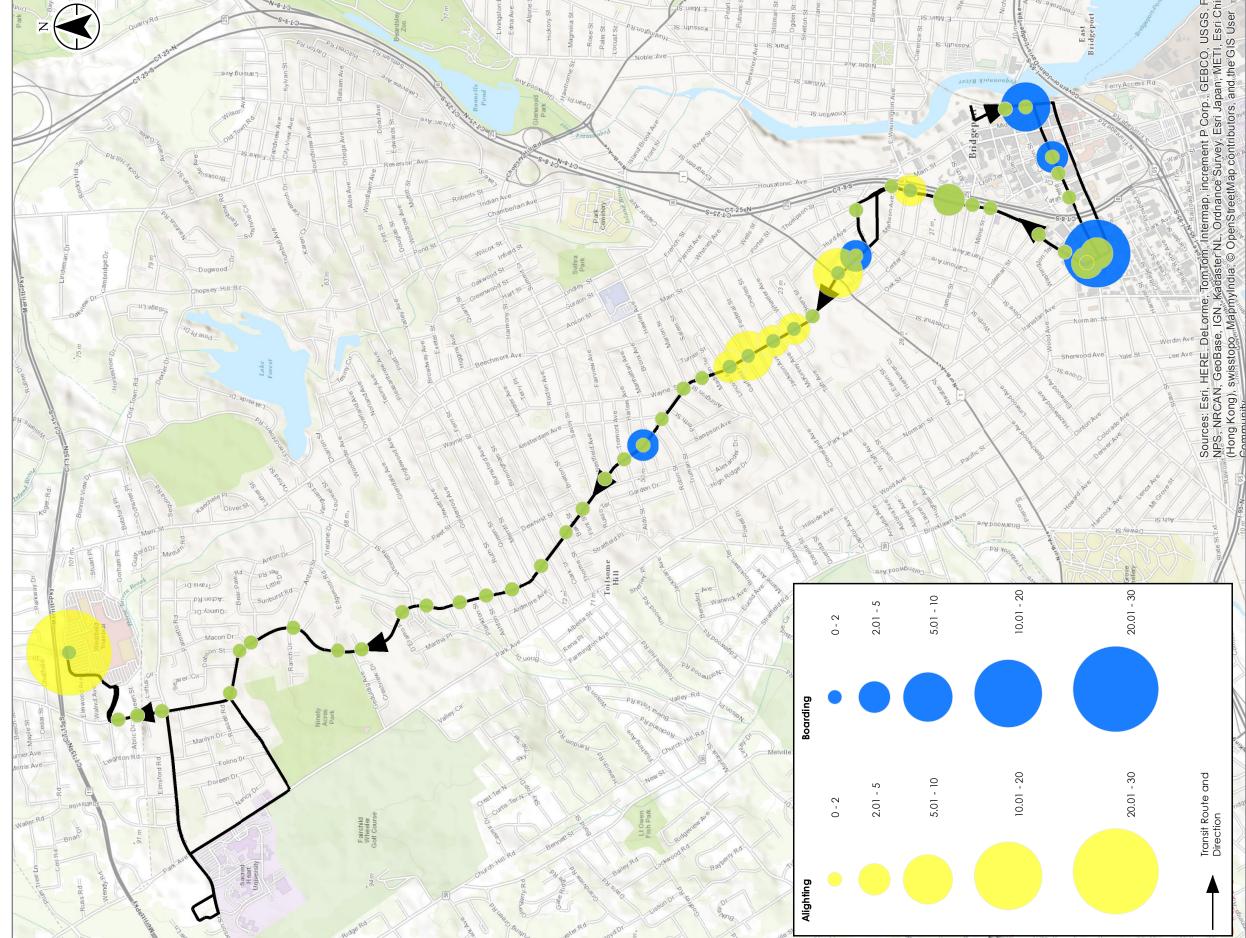
10am - 2pm Outbound



3pm - 6pm Inbound



3pm - 6pm Outbound

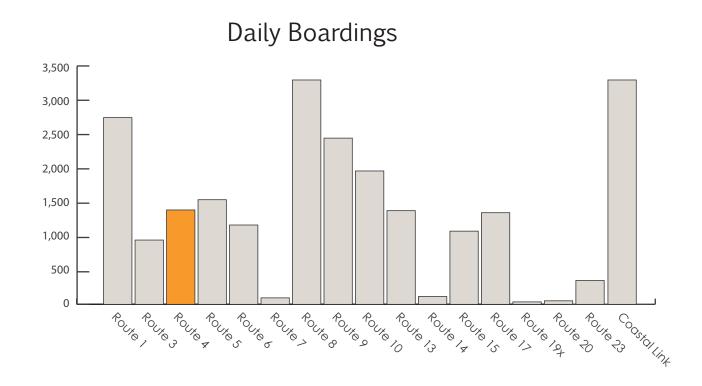


Route Four

Route 4	
Weekday Daily Boardings	1,380
Percent of System Activity (Sampled Routes)	6%
Daily One-Way Revenue Trips	58
Peak / Off-Peak Headway (Minutes)	30 / 30
Service Type	RTN
Number of Peak Buses	3
Efficiency (% Schedule Recovery)	19.4%
Average Boardings per Hour - AM Peak	93
Average Boardings per Hour - Midday	96
Average Boardings per Hour - PM Peak	78



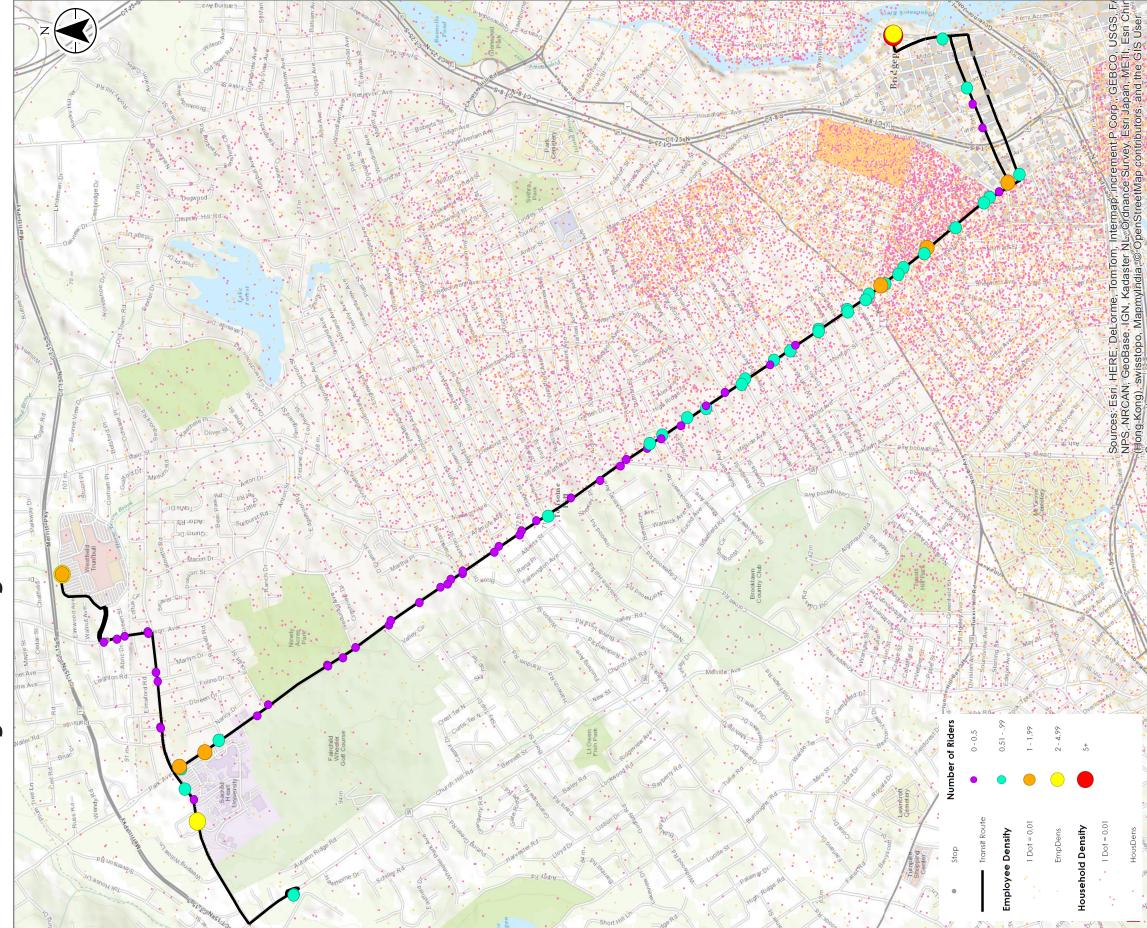
- Route Four stop activity is concentrated along the southern half of the route.
- Ridership for the northern half of the route is primarily limited to stops at Sacred Heart University and Westfield Trumbull Mall, which serve as regional employment centers, key destinations, and transfer points.
- Inbound AM peak trips serve a commuter-oriented market, with nearly all alightings occurring in Downtown Bridgeport.
- At all times of day, the segment of the route between Sacred Heart University and Capitol Ave. sees very low ridership. Land use in this area is low density residential, with few commercial or retail uses.
- Ridership during the midday is well balanced in both directions. Average boardings per hour remain at AM peak levels, due to the increase of activity at Sacred Heart University and Westfield Trumbull Mall.
- Ridership during the PM peak is again commuter-oriented, with the largest concentration of boardings occurring in Downtown Bridgeport for the outbound direction, and at Westfield Trumbull Mall in the inbound direction.
- This route features a simple to understand and efficient route design, traveling along Park Ave for the majority of the route.



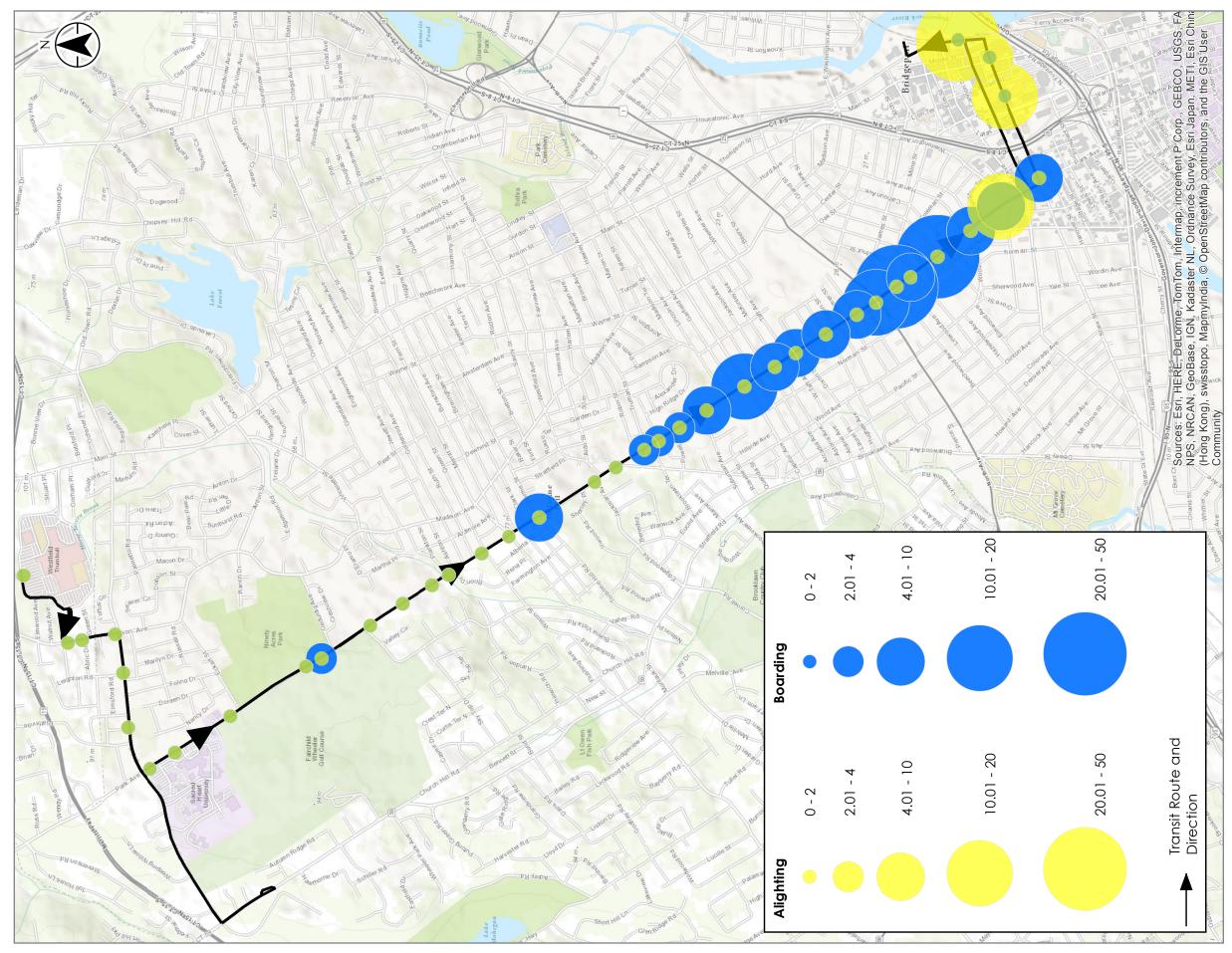
Observations: Route 4 connects the Westfield Trumbull Mall to Sacred Heart University and Downtown Bridgeport, largely along Park Avenue. Similar to Route 3, it attracts more activity at its southern end, which appears to be mainly passengers traveling to Downtown Bridgeport in the morning and returning in the afternoon.

Changes under consideration: It is proposed that the northern section of this route be modified such that it operates with limited stop service between Capitol Avenue and the Westfield Trumbull Mall to better match demand with service. It will also improve travel time for passengers traveling along the northern half of the route.

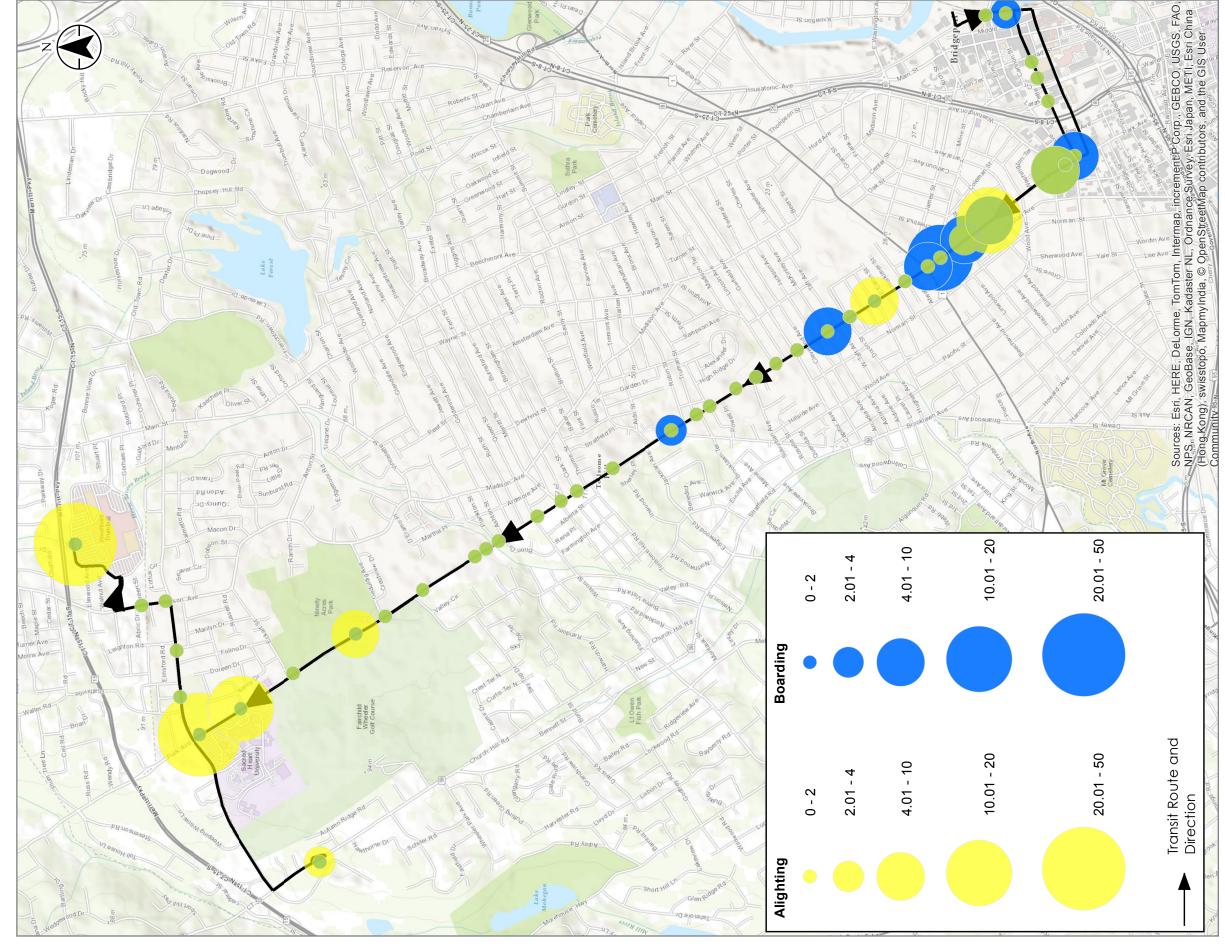
Total Daily Activity



9am Inbound **5am**



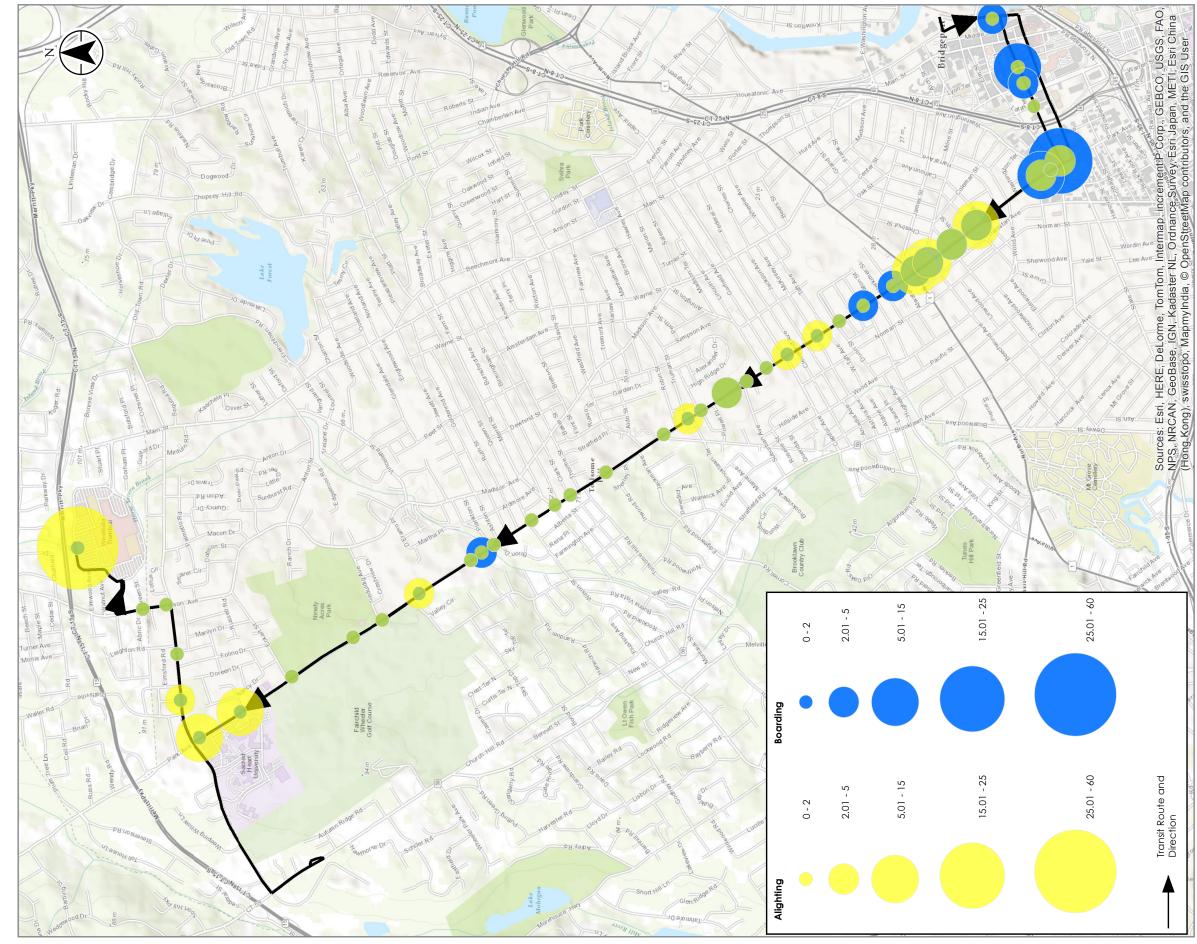
5am - 9am Outbound



2pm Inbound **10am**



10am - 2pm Outbound



bunoqul md9 3pm



3pm - 6pm Outbound



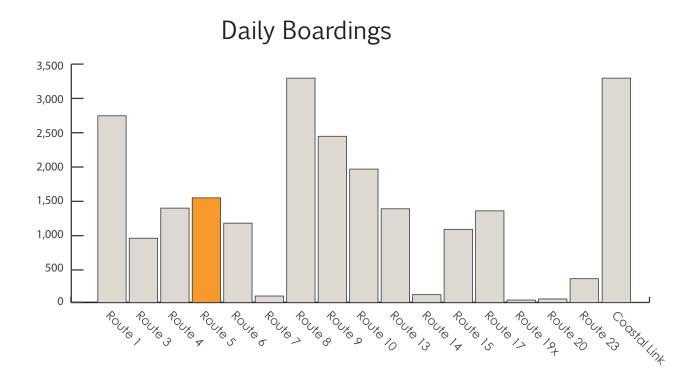


Route Five

Route 5	
Weekday Daily Boardings	1,530
Percent of System Activity (Sampled Routes)	7%
Daily One-Way Revenue Trips	71
Peak / Off-Peak Headway (Minutes)	30 / 30
Service Type	Future FTN
Number of Peak Buses	2
Efficiency (% Schedule Recovery)	28.3%
Average Boardings per Hour - AM Peak	94
Average Boardings per Hour - Midday	114
Average Boardings per Hour - PM Peak	89



- Route Five has a confusing and circuitous service design with a number of one-way segments, which may impact how easy it is for customers to understand and use this route.
- Due to the route design, corresponding stops for a return trip may be located quite far apart from where a customer alighted on their first trip.
- This route directly services the PT Barnum Apartments, which is Connecticut's largest public housing project.
- The PT Barnum Apartments stop is the second busiest on the route, after the GBT Bus Station.
- This route plays an important role in terms of social equity for Bridgeport residents.
- Travel patterns for this route appear to be consistent throughout the day. Stops along State Street and Fairfield Ave. have a healthy amount of passenger activity both boardings and alightings.
- Ridership at stops towards both ends of the route (east of Hancock Ave and Downtown) are more unbalanced and reflect one way travel demand depending on time of day.

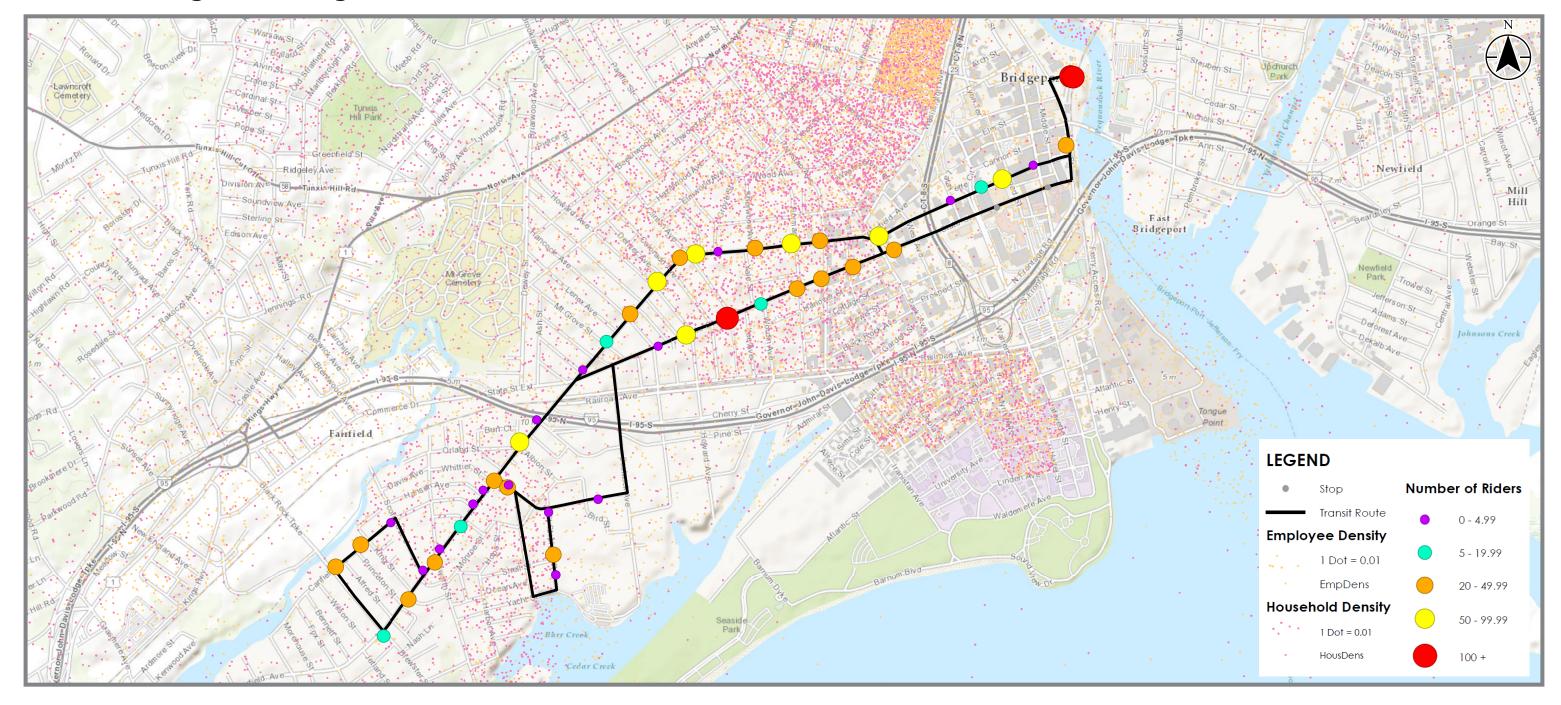


Route 5 connects Black Rock, the Fairfield Metro Station, and Downtown Bridgeport along State Street/Fairfield Avenue couplet. Unlike many other routes in the system, there is a fairly consistent pattern of passengers traveling in both directions throughout the day between Black Rock and Downtown Bridgeport. This is likely due to the need for passengers to access the train station or the downtown core to get to work.

It is proposed that this route be streamlined west of downtown to reduce the occurrence of one way loops and increase bi-directional service. This should make the service easier to understand for existing and new customers. Also, it is proposed to extend the route beyond Downtown Bridgeport to increase its service area and serve the proposed bus exchange on Bond Street, making up for some of the coverage lost from the proposed changes to Route 13.

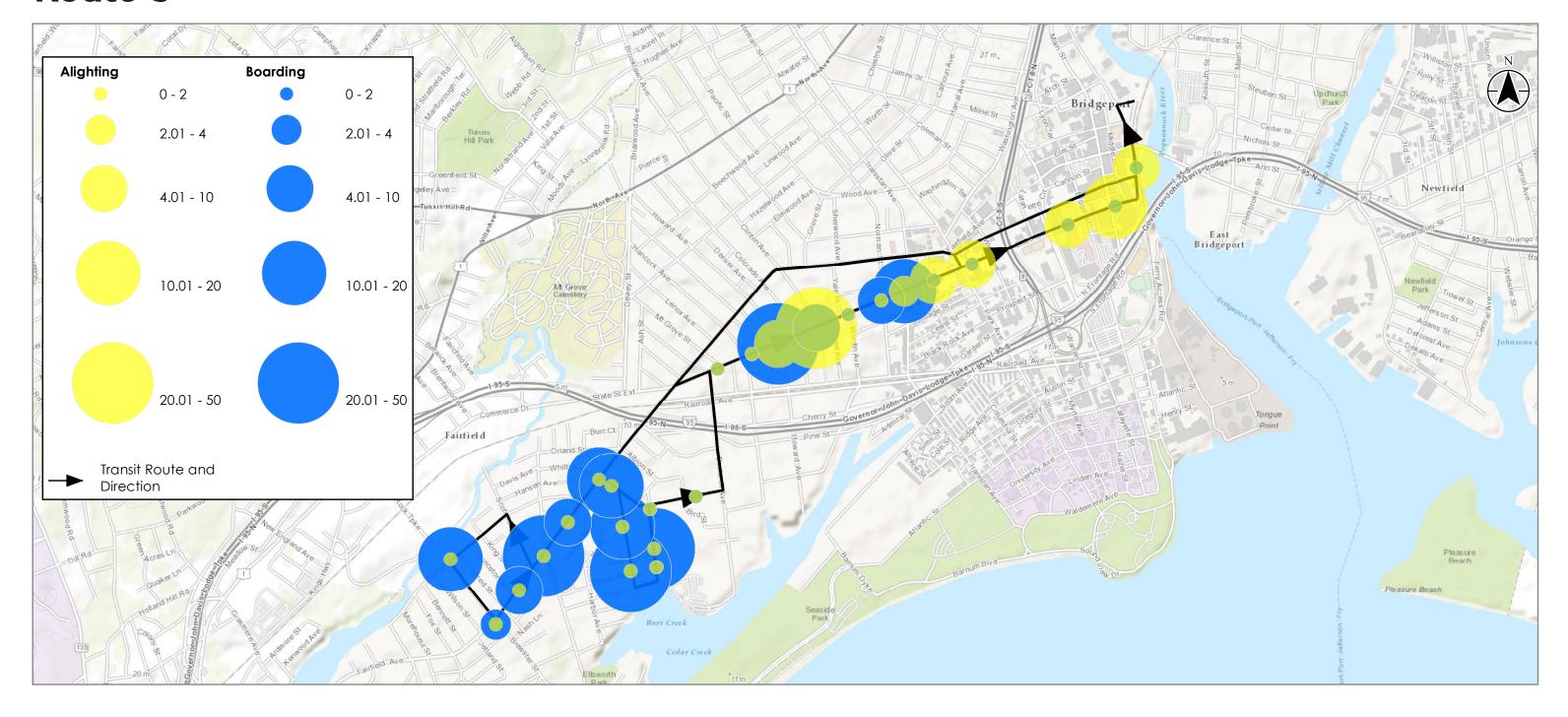
Total Daily Activity

Route 5



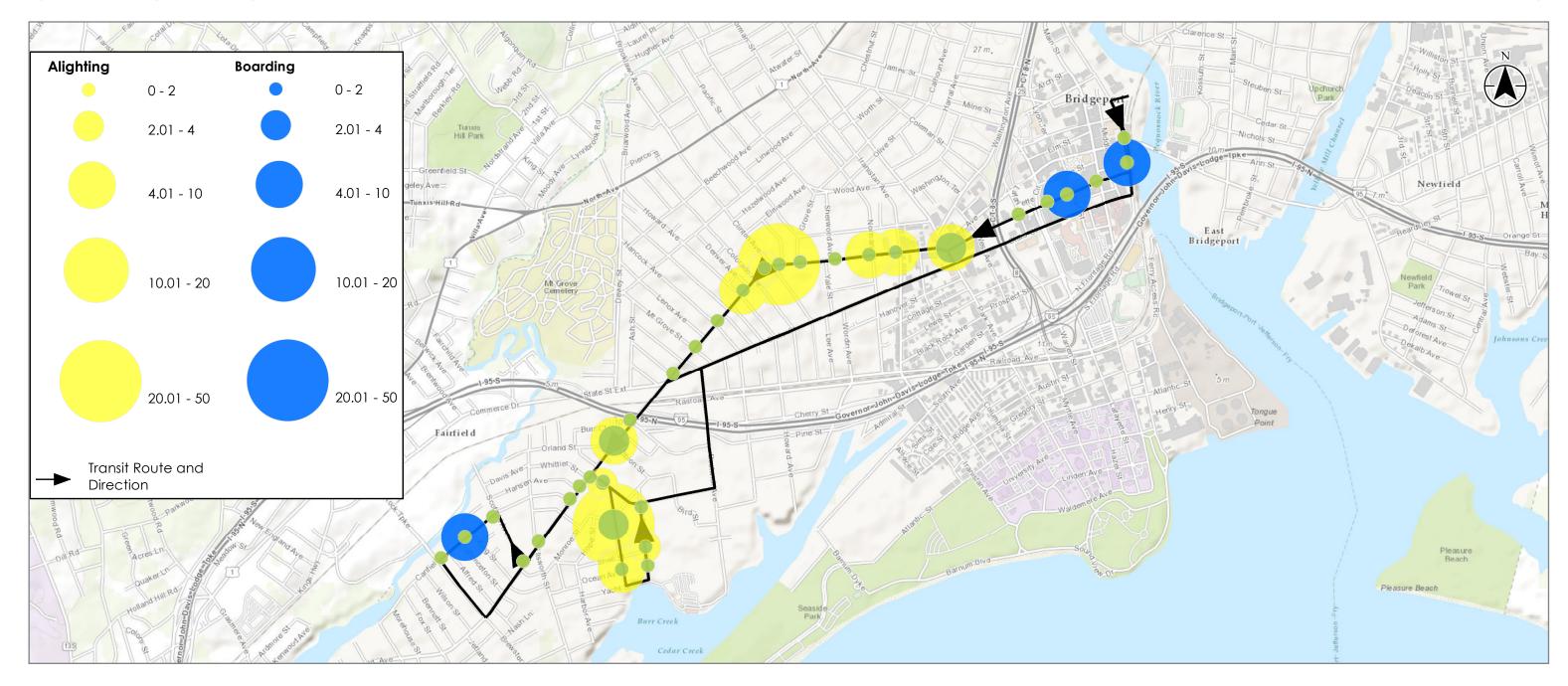
Route 5

5am - 9am Inbound



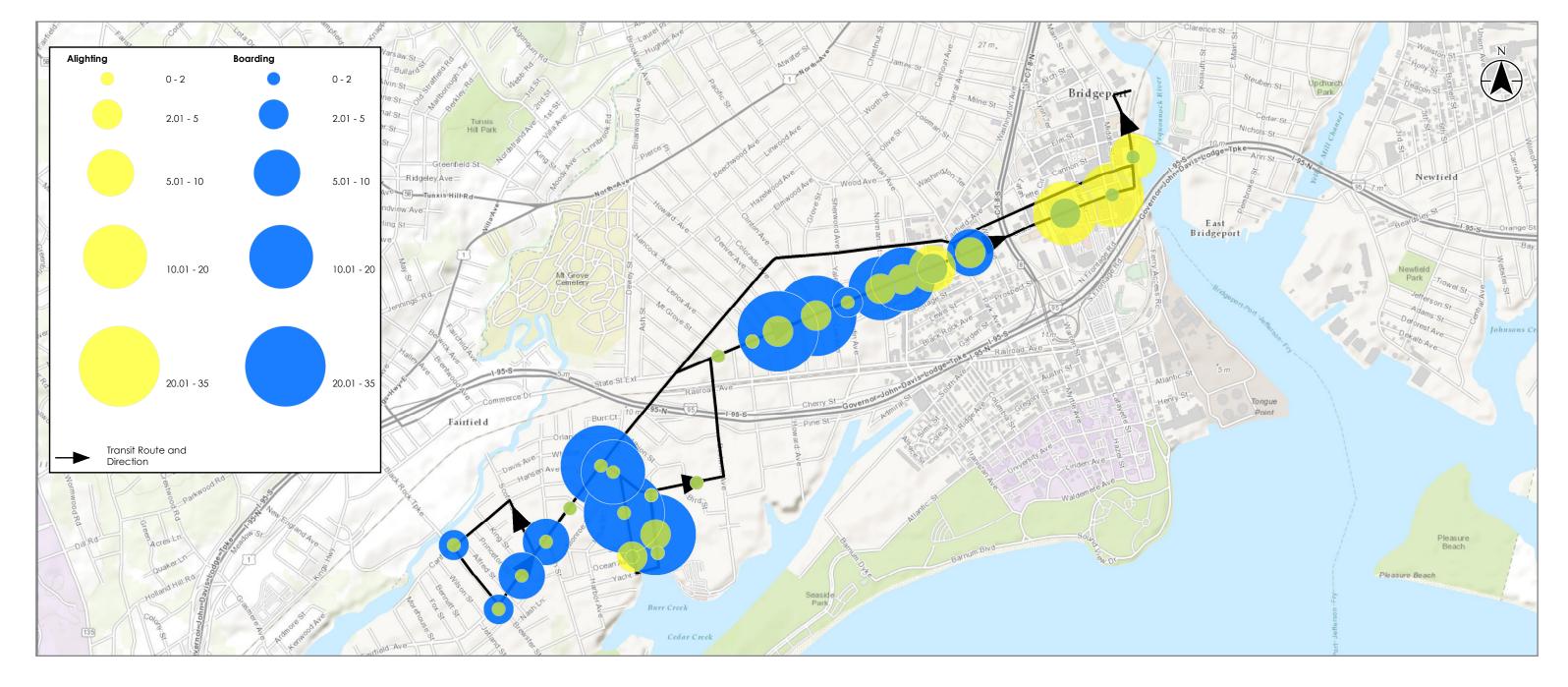
5am - 9am Outbound

Route 5



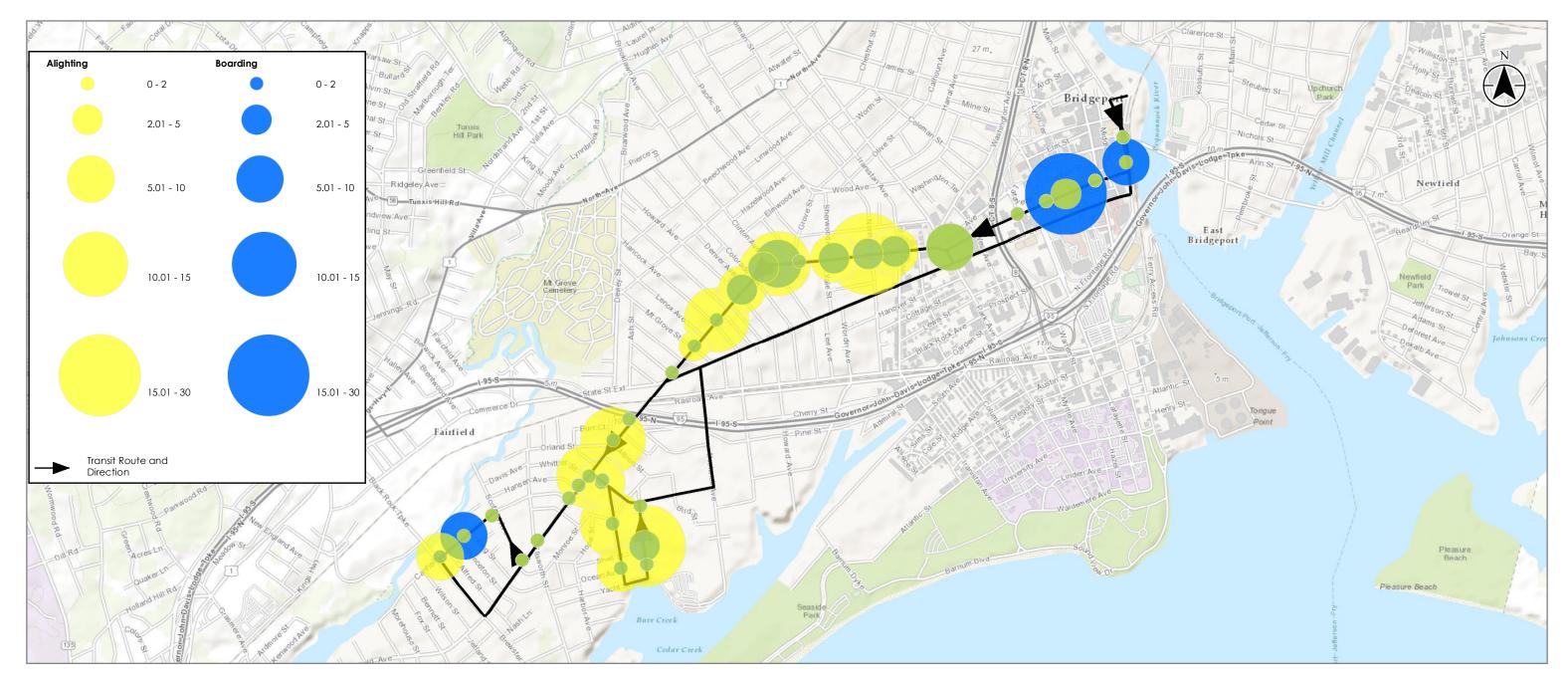
Route 5

10am - 2pm Inbound



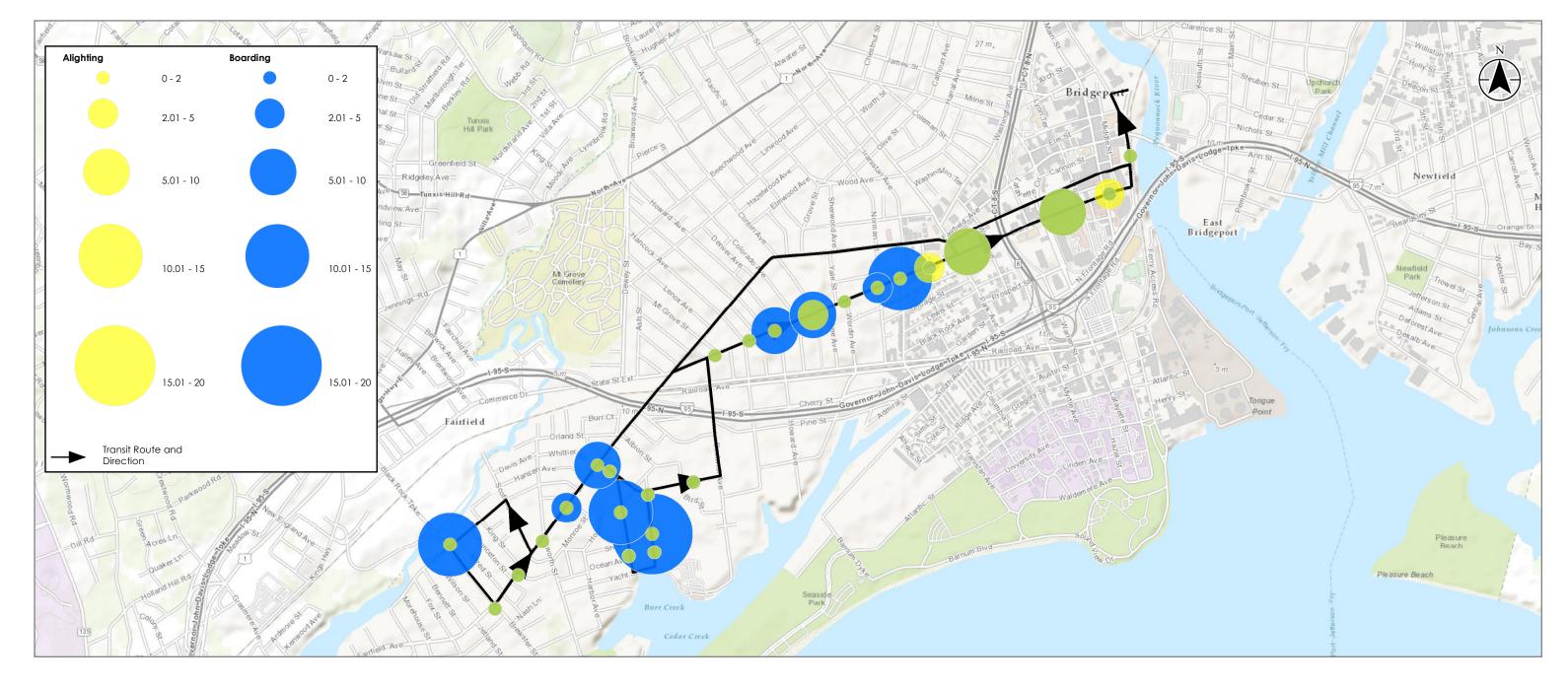
10am - 2pm Outbound

Route 5



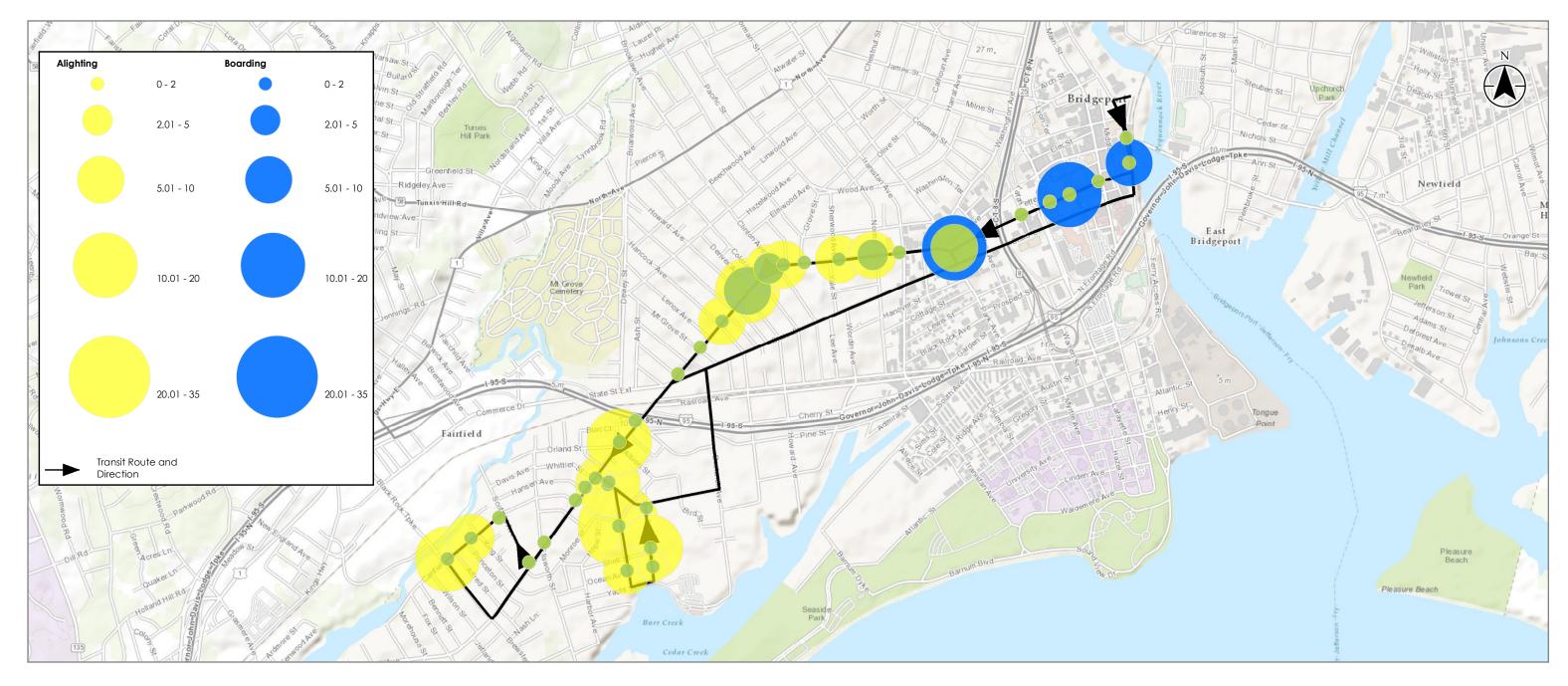
Route 5

3pm - 6pm Inbound



3pm - 6pm Outbound

Route 5

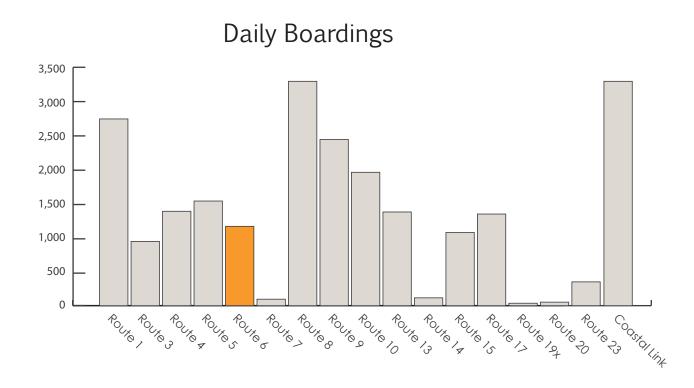


Route Six

Route 6	
Weekday Daily Boardings	1,160
Percent of System Activity (Sampled Routes)	5%
Daily One-Way Revenue Trips	61
Peak / Off-Peak Headway (Minutes)	30 / 30
Service Type	RTN
Number of Peak Buses	3
Efficiency (% Schedule Recovery)	9.7%
Average Boardings per Hour - AM Peak	61
Average Boardings per Hour - Midday	73
Average Boardings per Hour - PM Peak	77



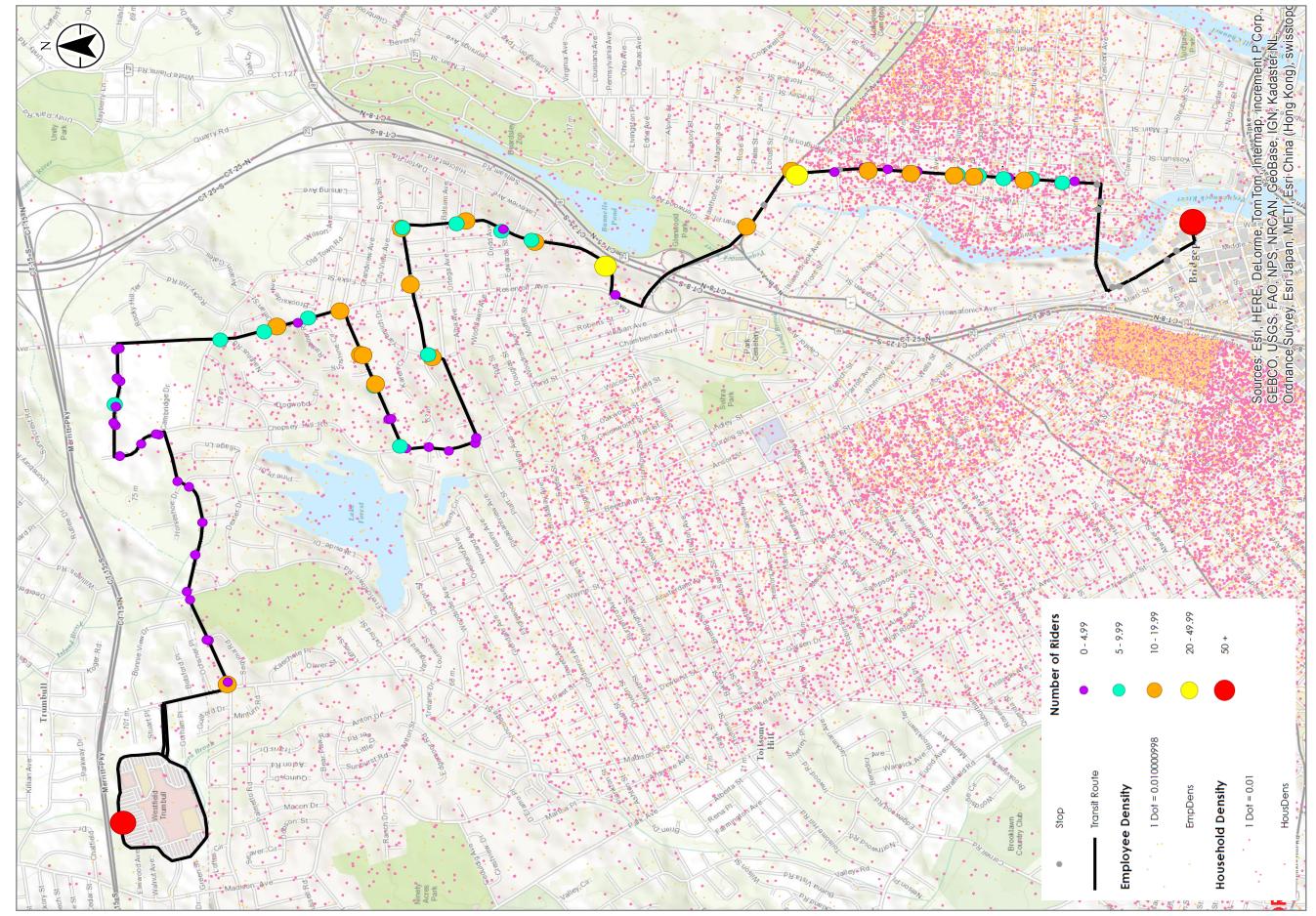
- Route Six has well balanced ridership along the entire route, with high activity stops scattered along the entire corridor.
- Ridership in the AM peak and midday is greater in the inbound direction than outbound, while in the outbound direction during these time periods stop activity is limited to key intersections and employment centers.
- In the PM peak, ridership patterns reverse, with greater ridership in the outbound direction.
- In general, alightings during this time match boardings from the AM peak for stops north of State Hwy 25. However, for stops on Noble Ave, ridership is lower during the PM peak, perhaps due to the proximity of other routes in parallel corridors.
- Westfield Trumbull Mall offers a strong northern anchor and transfer point for this route. However, the stops on Lindeman Dr. and Old Town Rd. to reach Westfield Trumbull Mall have extremely low utilization at all times of day.



Route 6 connects Westfield Trumbull Mall with Downtown Bridgeport via Old Town Road, Reservoir Avenue, Trumbull Avenue, Chopsey Hill Road, Sylvan Avenue, and Noble Avenue. Most of the route, including Westfield Trumbull Mall, has consistent activity except the very northern and east-west portions along Old Town Road.

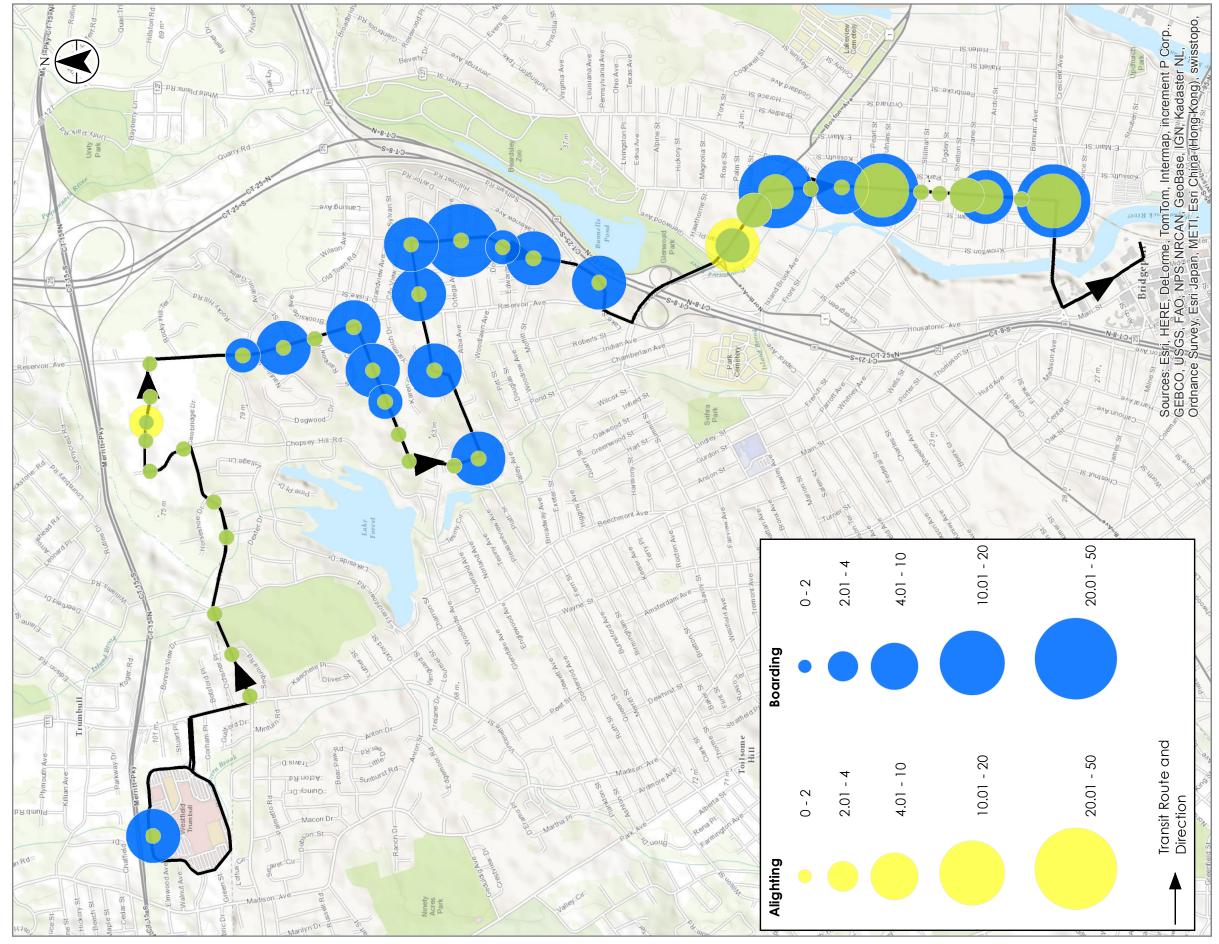
It is proposed that this route be split in two to better match service with demand. The northern would connect a new bus exchange on Trumbull Avenue to a new crosstown route (proposed Route 24) as well as the replacement of the southern section of the route (proposed Route 11).

Total Daily Activity

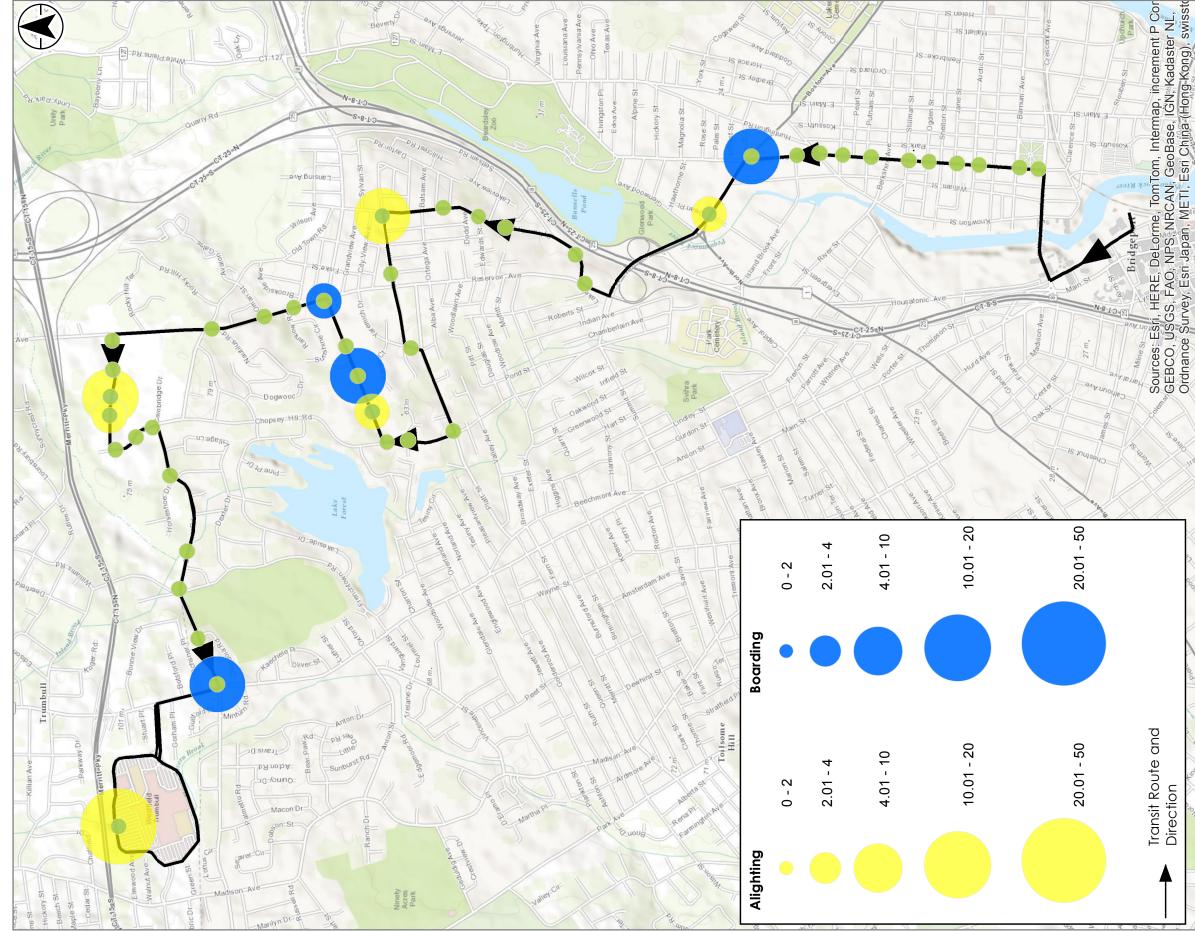




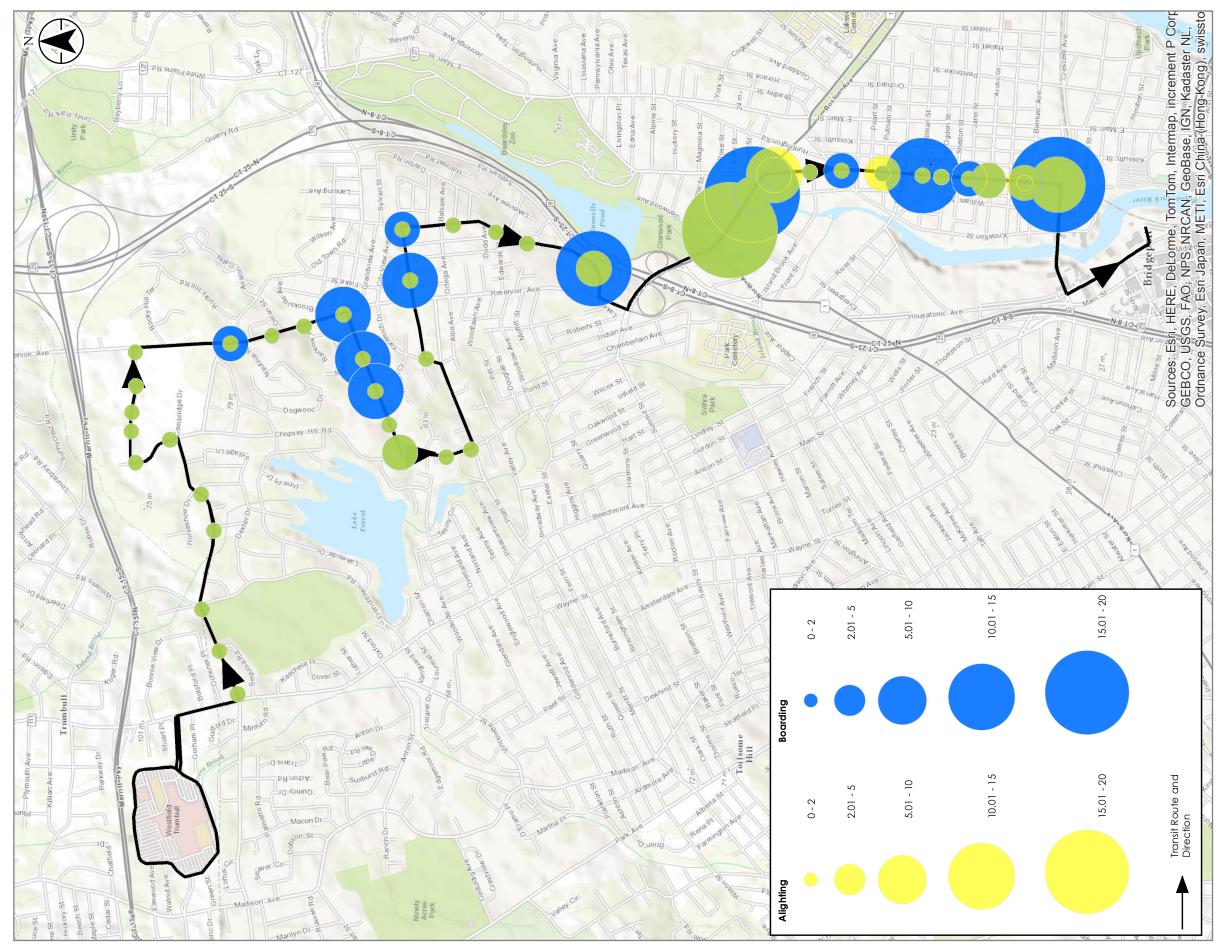
9am Inbound **5am**



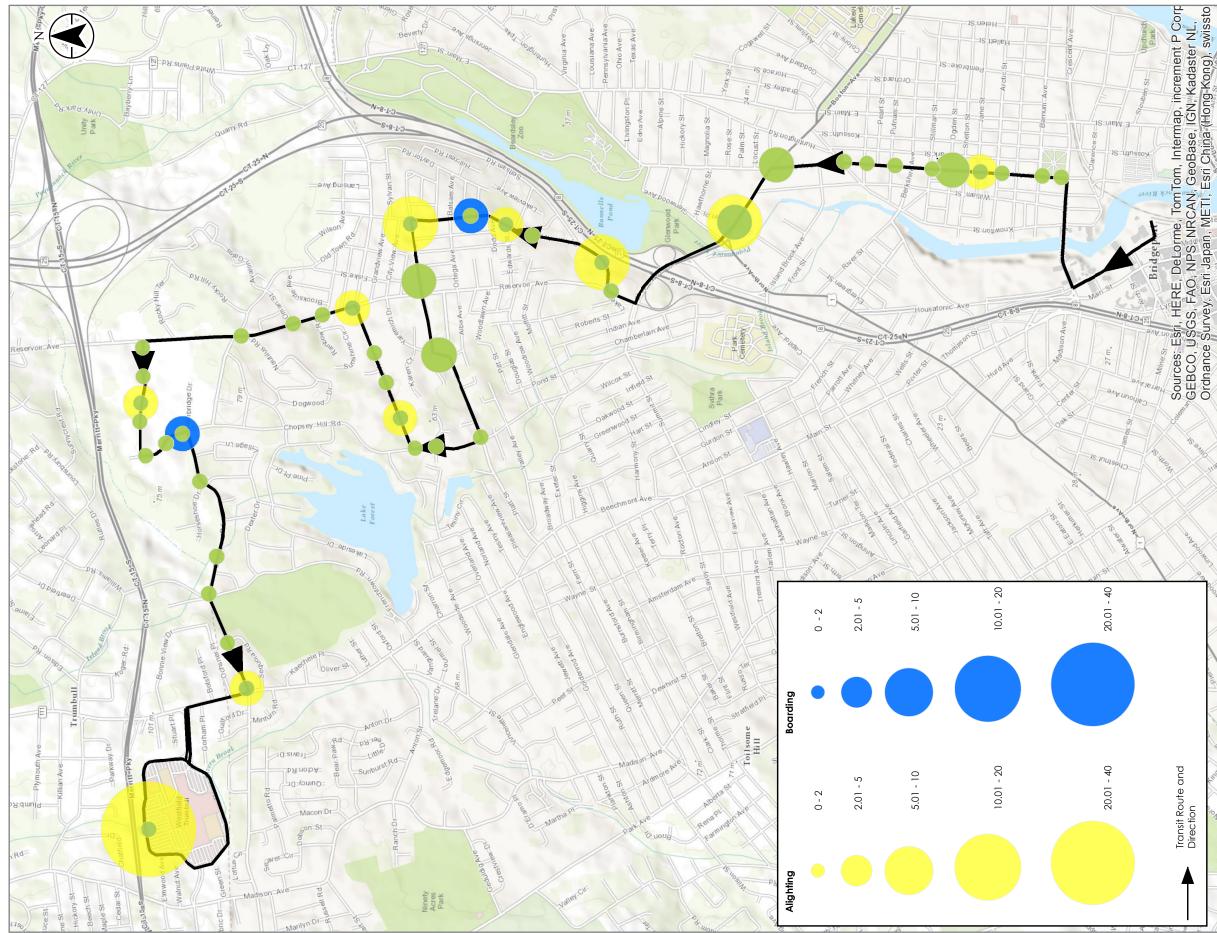
9am Outbound **5am**



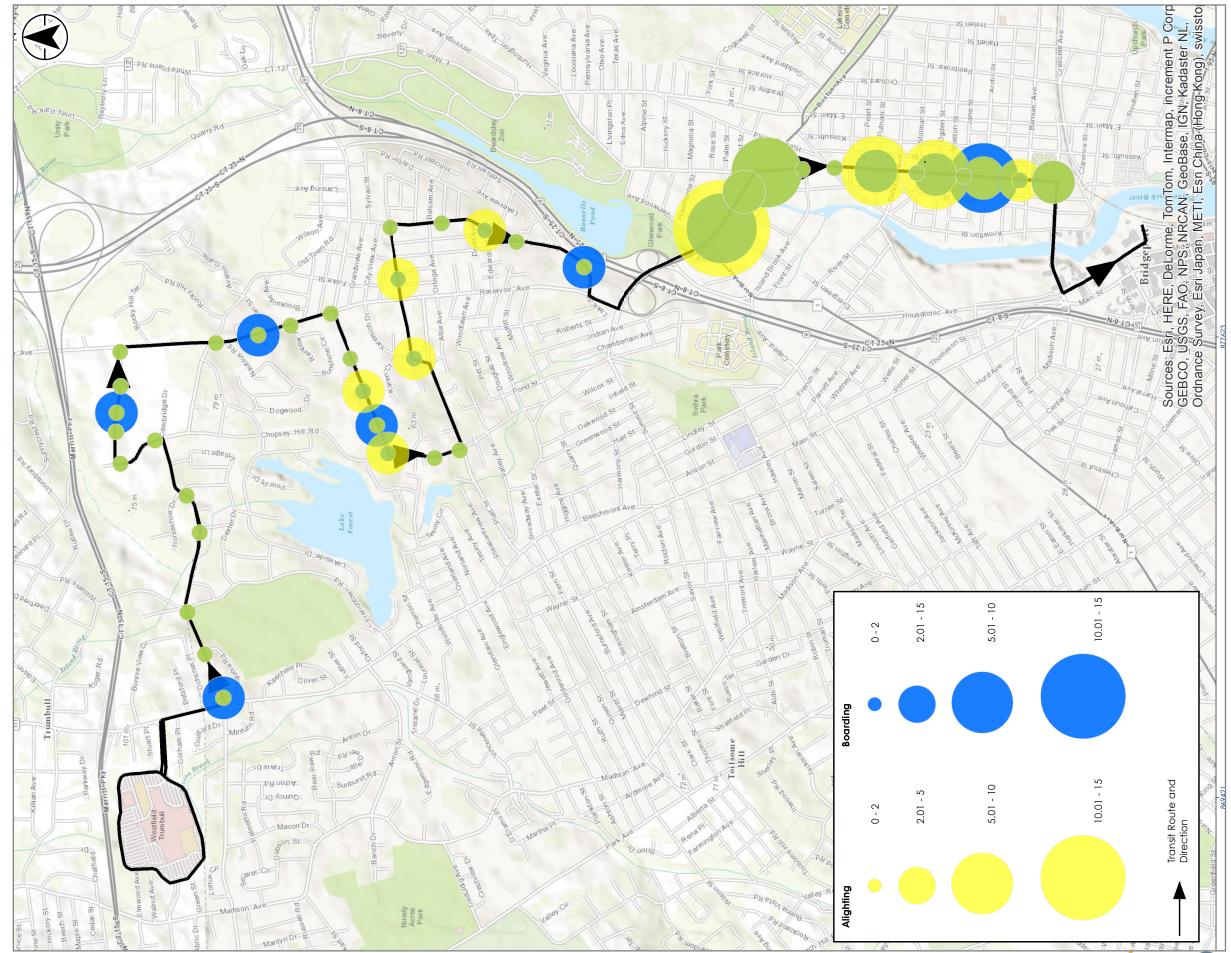
10am - 2pm Inbound



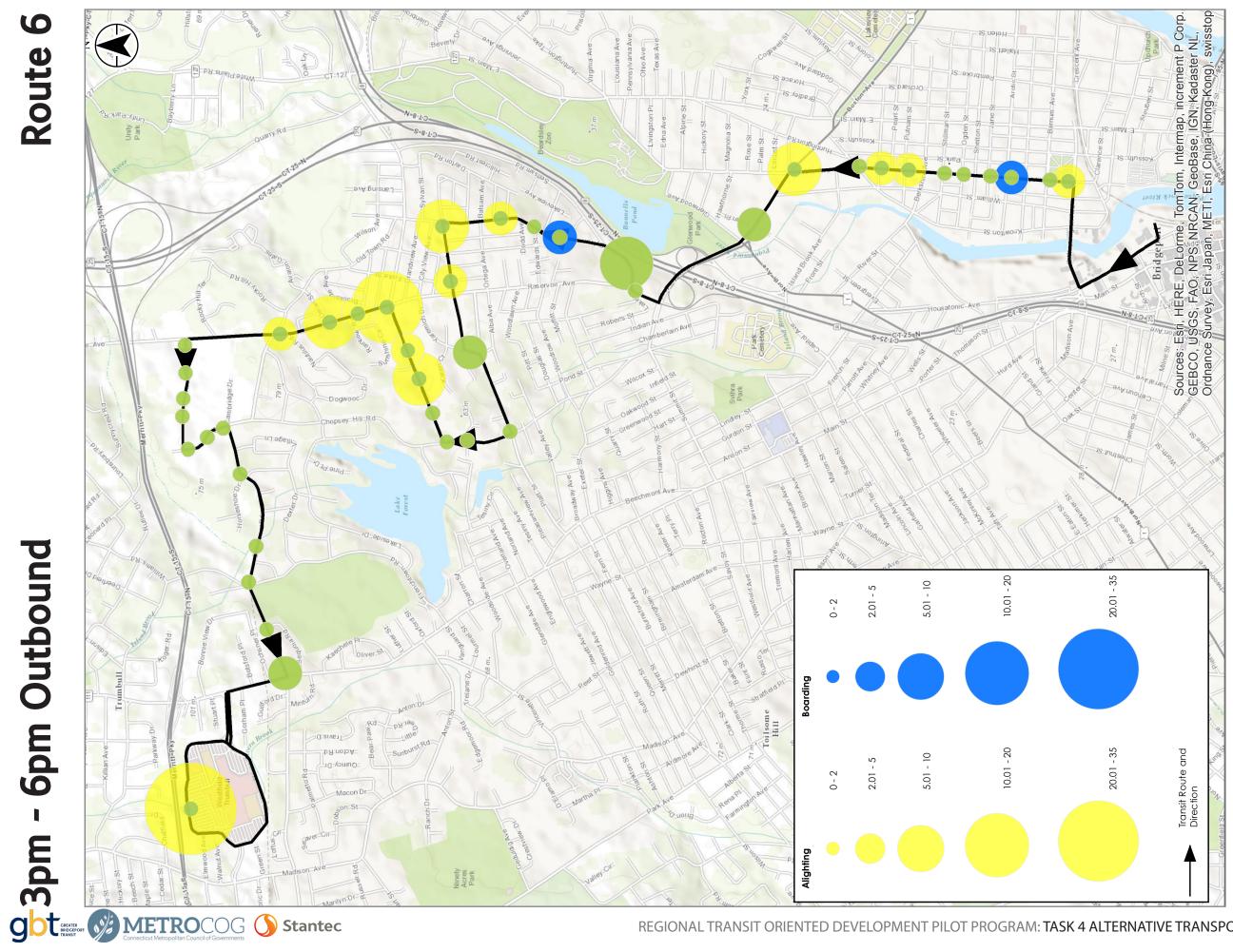
10am - 2pm Outbound



bunoqui md9 3pm



6pm Outbound

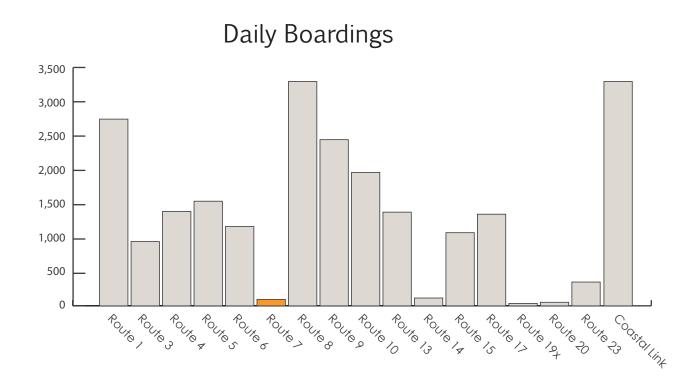


Route Seven

Route 7	
Weekday Daily Boardings	95
Percent of System Activity (Sampled Routes)	0.4%
Daily One-Way Revenue Trips	14
Peak / Off-Peak Headway (Minutes)	60
Service Type	LTN
Number of Peak Buses	1
Efficiency (% Schedule Recovery)	14.7%
Average Boardings per Hour - AM Peak	
Average Boardings per Hour - Midday	
Average Boardings per Hour - PM Peak	29



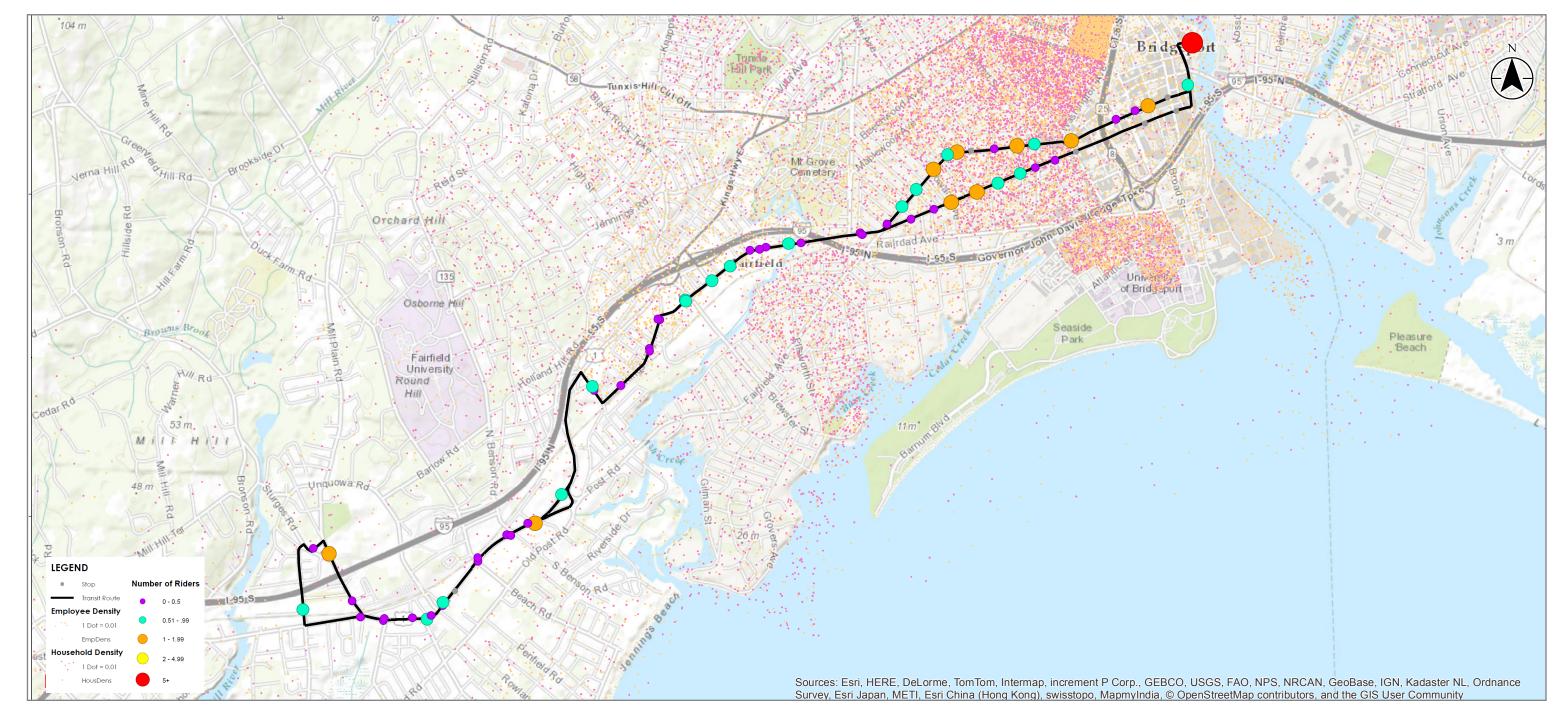
- Route Seven is one of the lowest performers in the GBT system, offering peak-period service between Downtown Bridgeport and Carolton Hospital.
- The majority of stops along the entire route have less than four riders.
- Of the ten stops with more than four riders, seven are located on State St. and Fairfield Ave. where service is duplicated by Route 5.
- Other stops with more than four riders are the Carolton Hospital, Fairfield Circle, and the GBT Bus Station.



This route connects Fairfield Train Station, Fairfield Metro Center, and Downtown Bridgeport. It is proposed to realign the eastern end of this route along Kings Highway E / North Avenue (Highway 1) and Beechwood Avenue to reduce redundancy with Route 5.

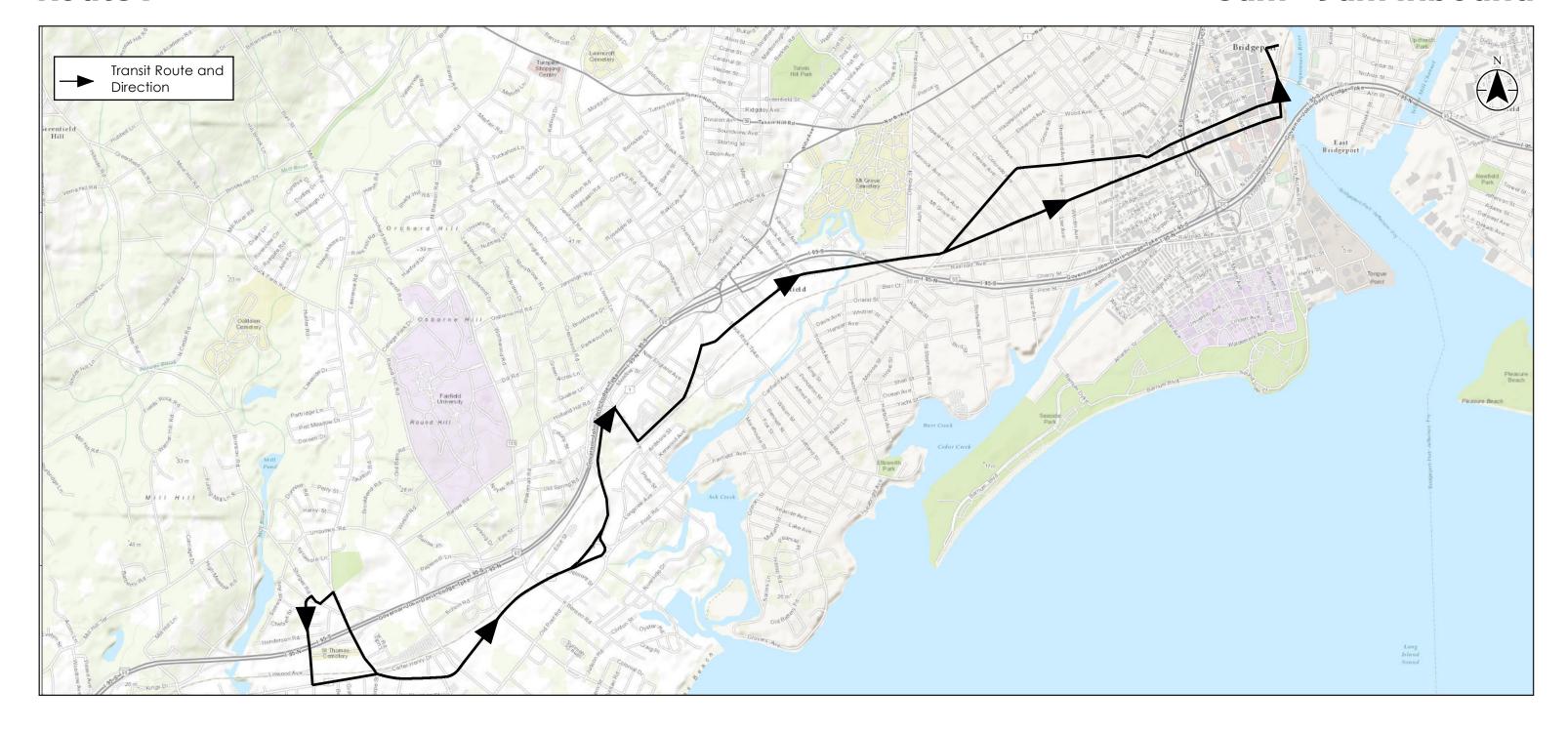
Total Daily Activity

Route 7

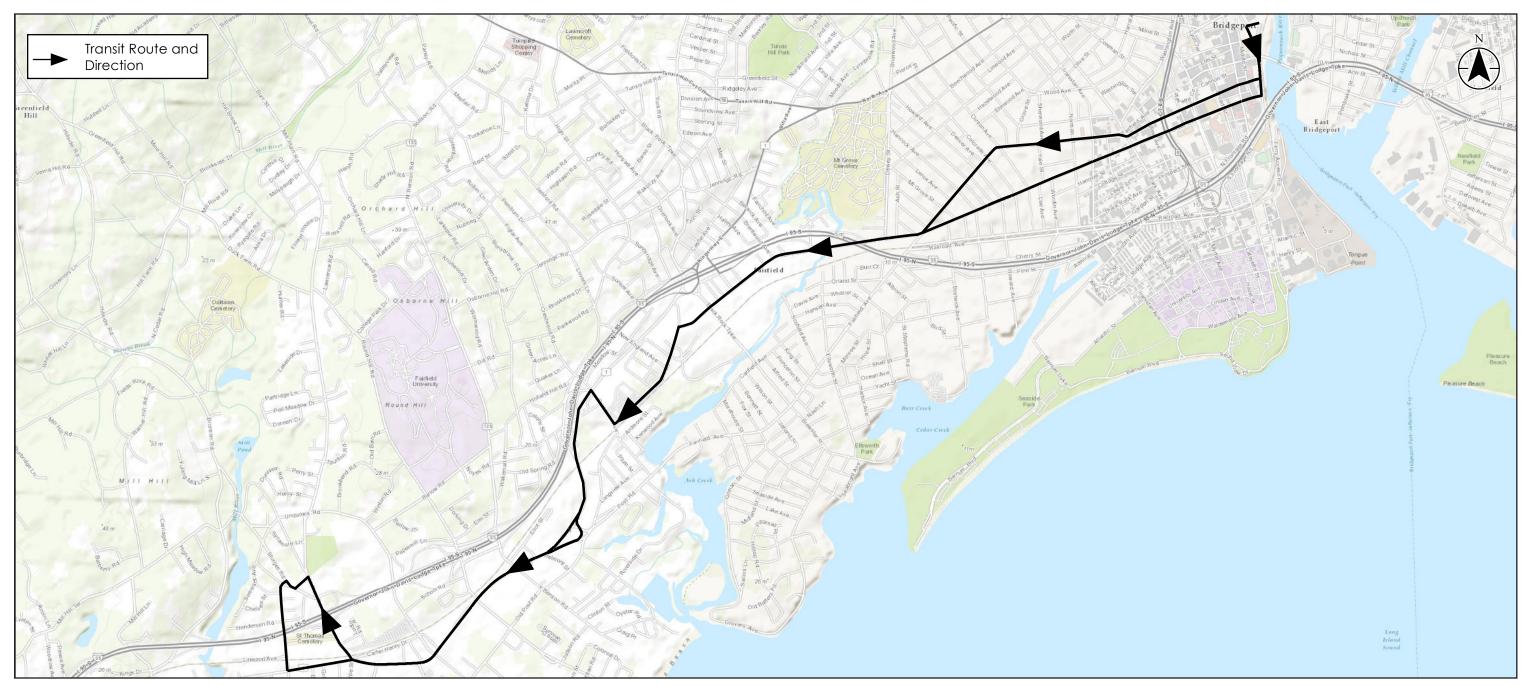


Route 7

5am - 9am Inbound

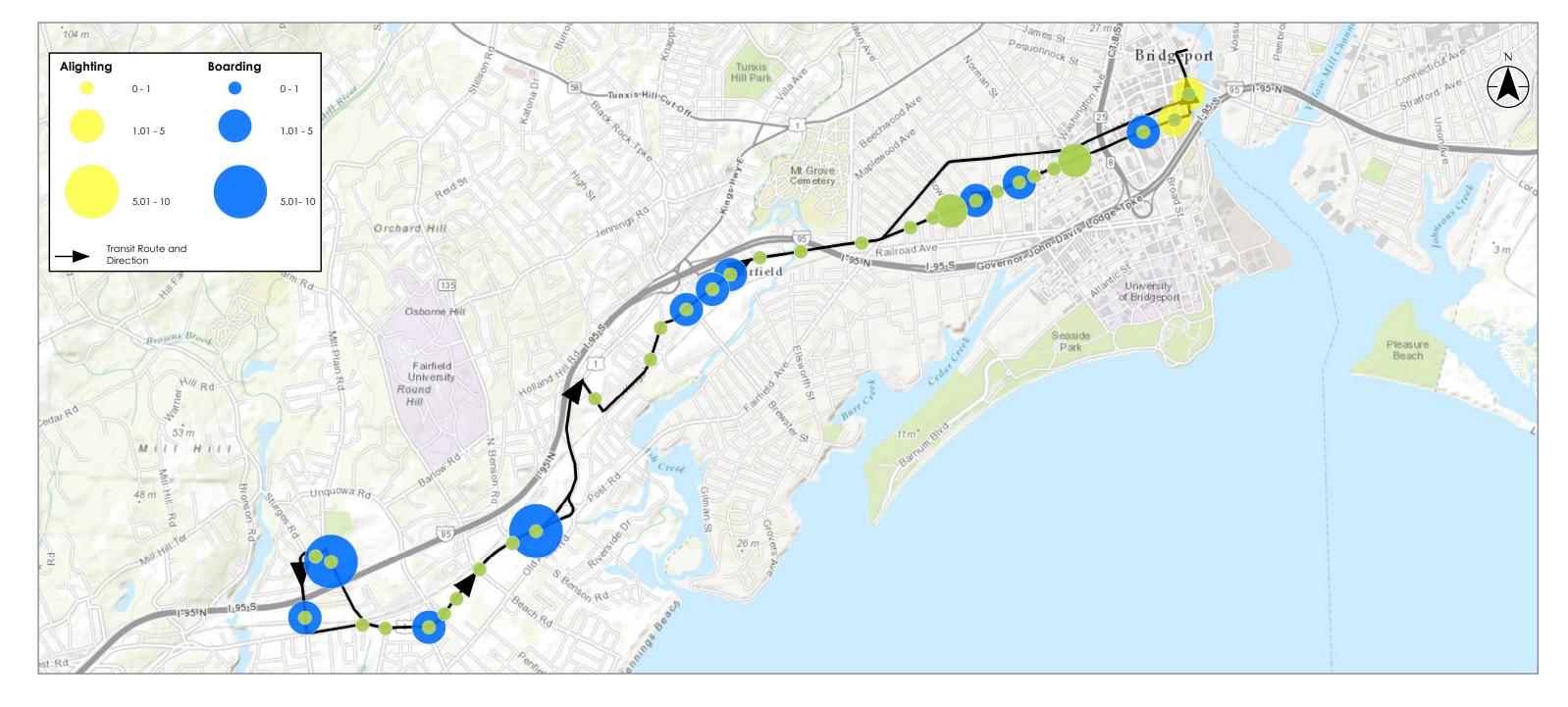


5am - 9am Outbound Route 7



Route 7

3pm - 6pm Inbound



3pm - 6pm Outbound

Route 7



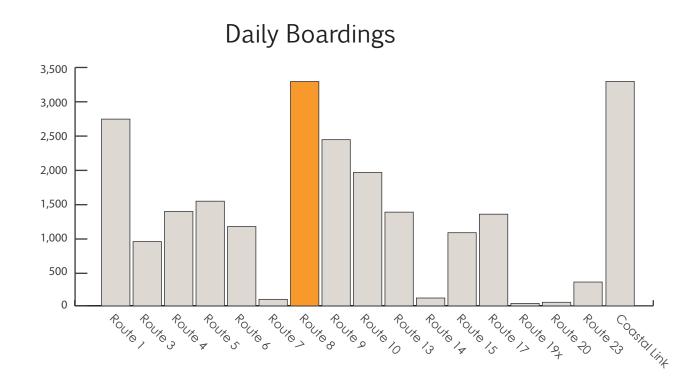
Downtown - Main St - Westfield Trumbull Mall

Route Eight

Route 8	
Weekday Daily Boardings	3,280
Percent of System Activity (Sampled Routes)	14%
Daily One-Way Revenue Trips	95
Peak / Off-Peak Headway (Minutes)	20 / 20
Service Type	Future FTN
Number of Peak Buses	4
Efficiency (% Schedule Recovery)	23.6%
Average Boardings per Hour - AM Peak	199
Average Boardings per Hour - Midday	233
Average Boardings per Hour - PM Peak	239

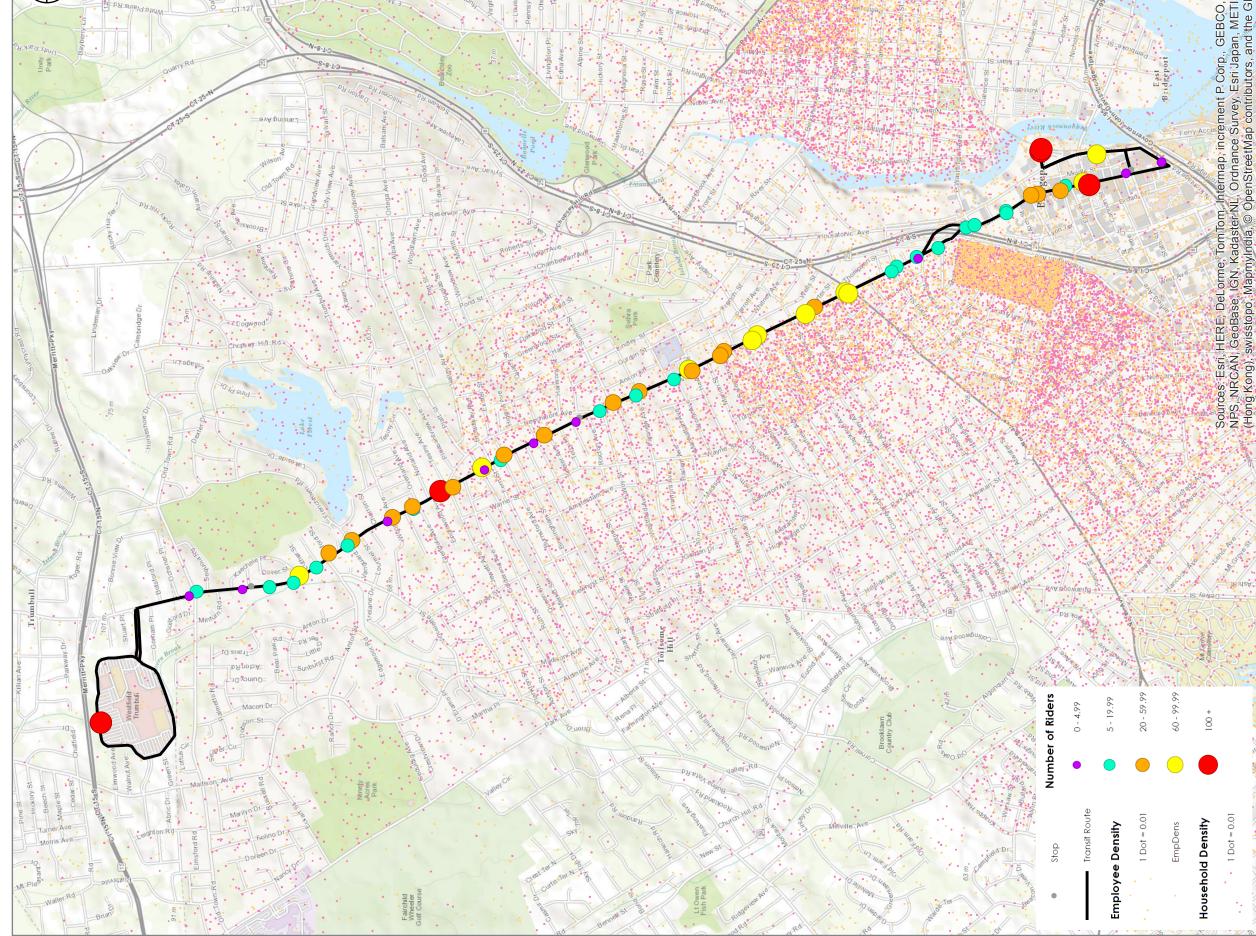
Route Highlights:

- Route Eight is the second busiest line in the GBT network and demonstrates strong ridership and stop utilization along the entire corridor.
- This is a very simple and direct service, traveling through areas of higher density along Main Street.
- There is strong ridership in both directions during the AM peak. In the inbound direction, a larger percentage of alightings occur in Downtown Bridgeport. In the outbound direction, boardings and alightings are more balanced over the length of the route.
- During the midday, there is a drop in inbound ridership, while outbound ridership remains relatively unchanged.
- During the PM peak, inbound ridership drops off substantially compared to the other periods for the stops between Westfield Trumbull Mall and Bronx Ave. However, outbound travel patterns remain well balanced throughout the day.
- Outbound during the PM, there is a concentration of boardings in Downtown Bridgeport, while the remainder of the route remains well balanced in terms of boardings and alightings.

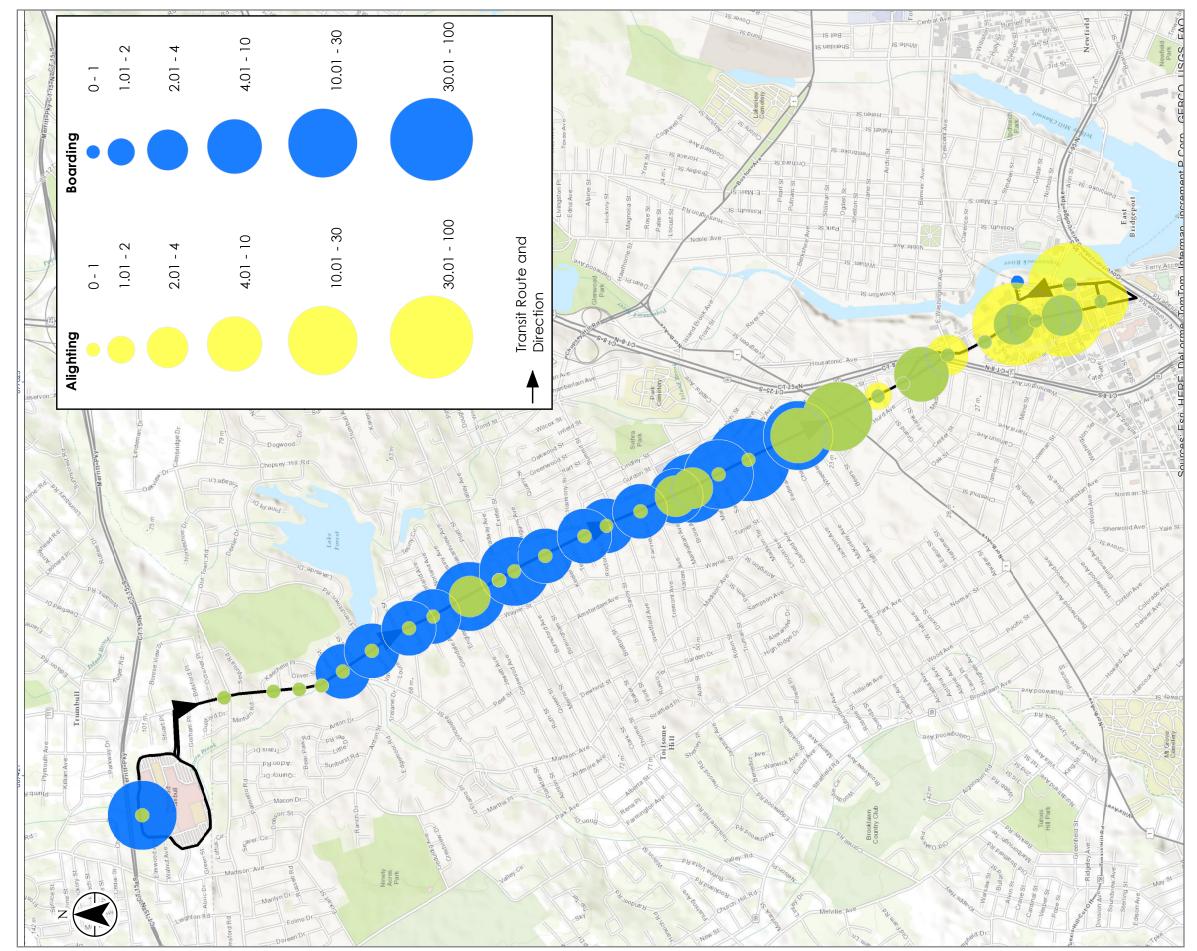


Route 8 is a high ridership route with about 200 boardings per hour in the morning and afternoon peaks that connects Downtown Bridgeport with the Westfield Trumbull Mall. Given the overall ridership on this route, its balanced demand throughout the day and in both directions, and its direct routing, this route has been identified as a component of the proposed BRT network.

Total Daily Activity



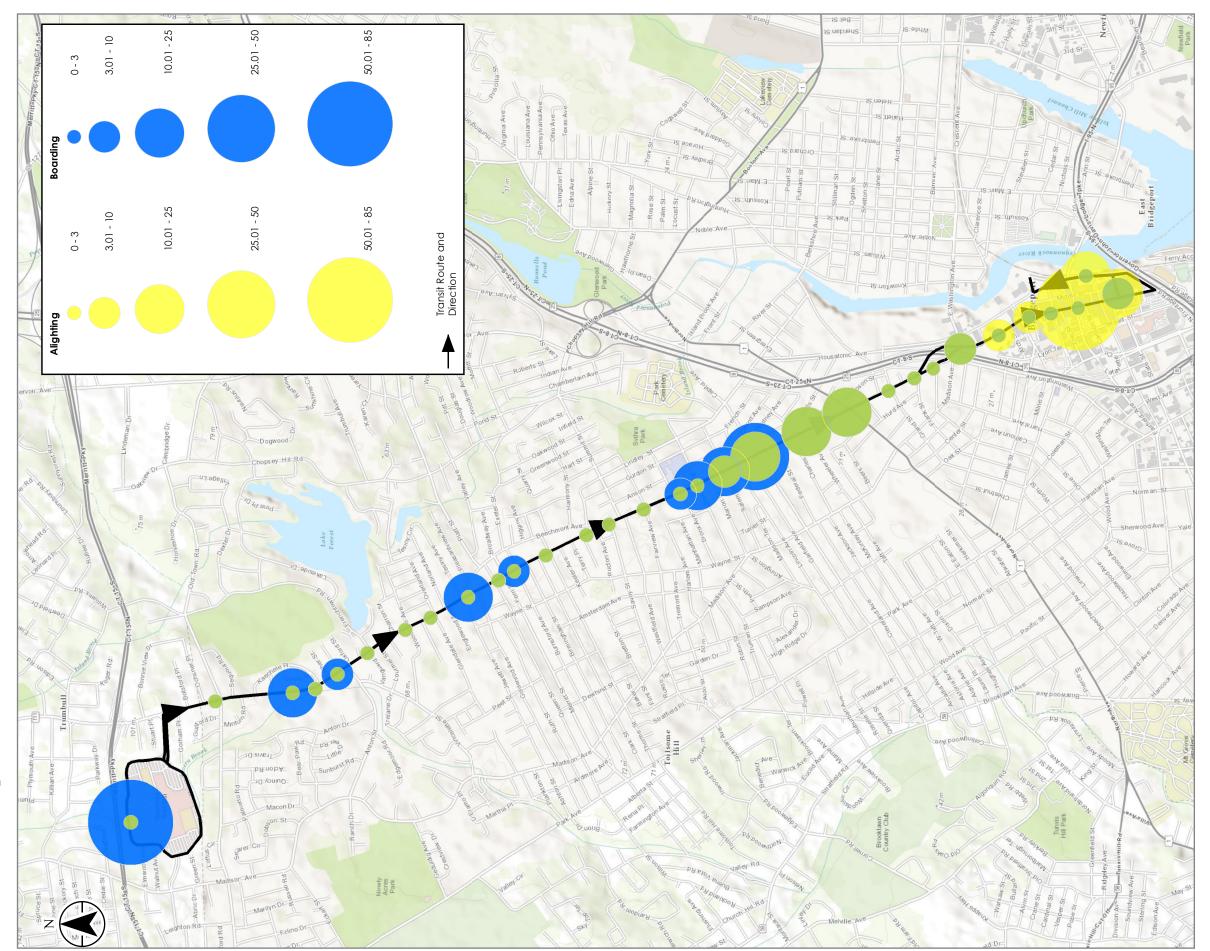
9am Inbound **5am**



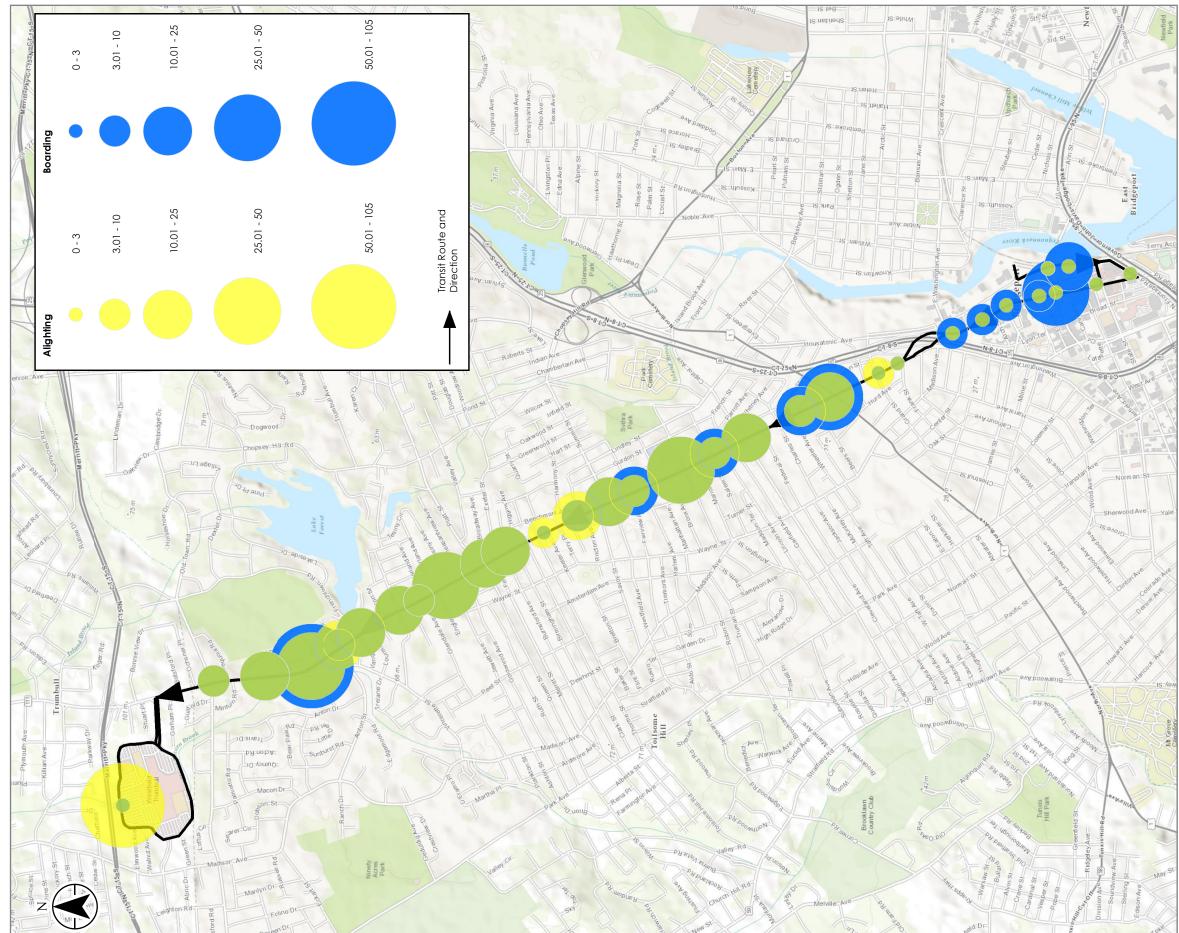
5am - 9am Outbound



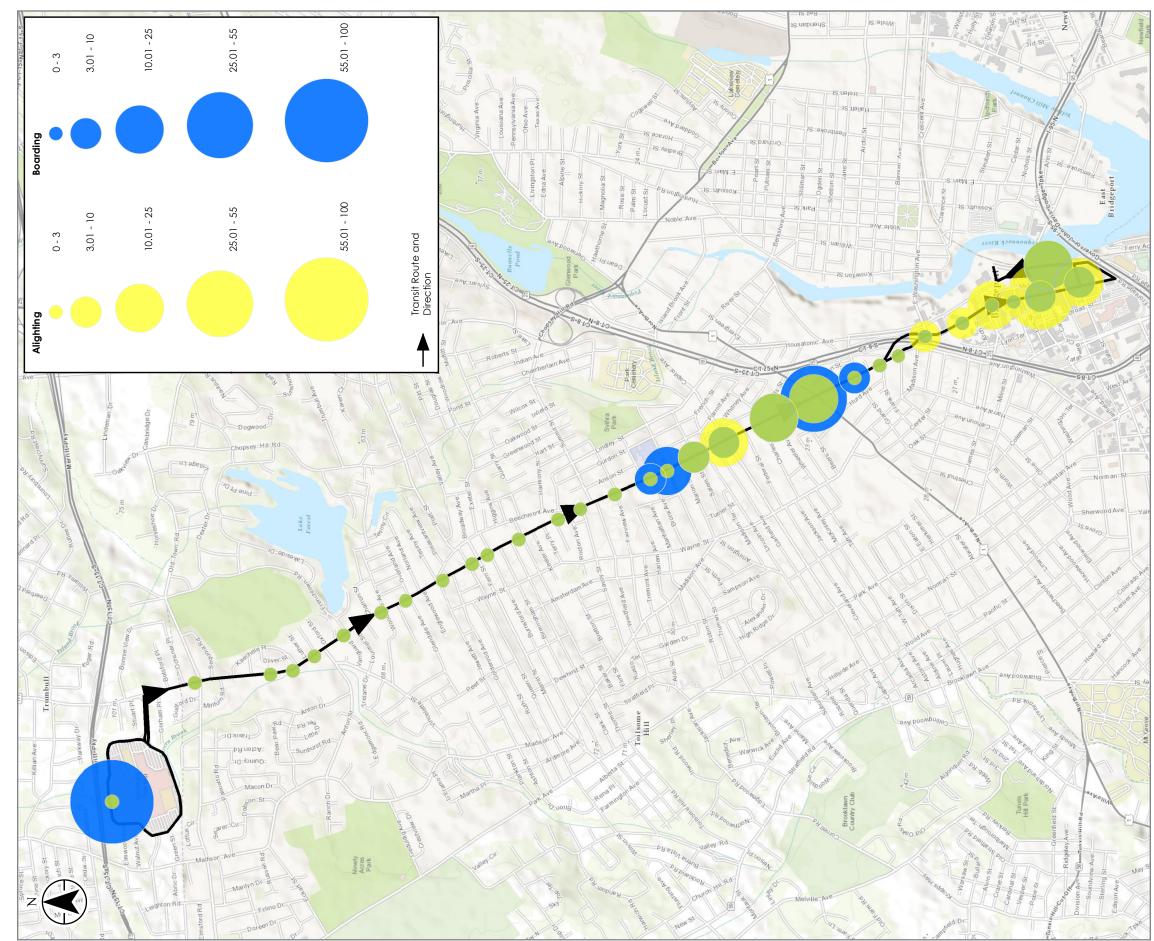
2pm Inbound 10am -



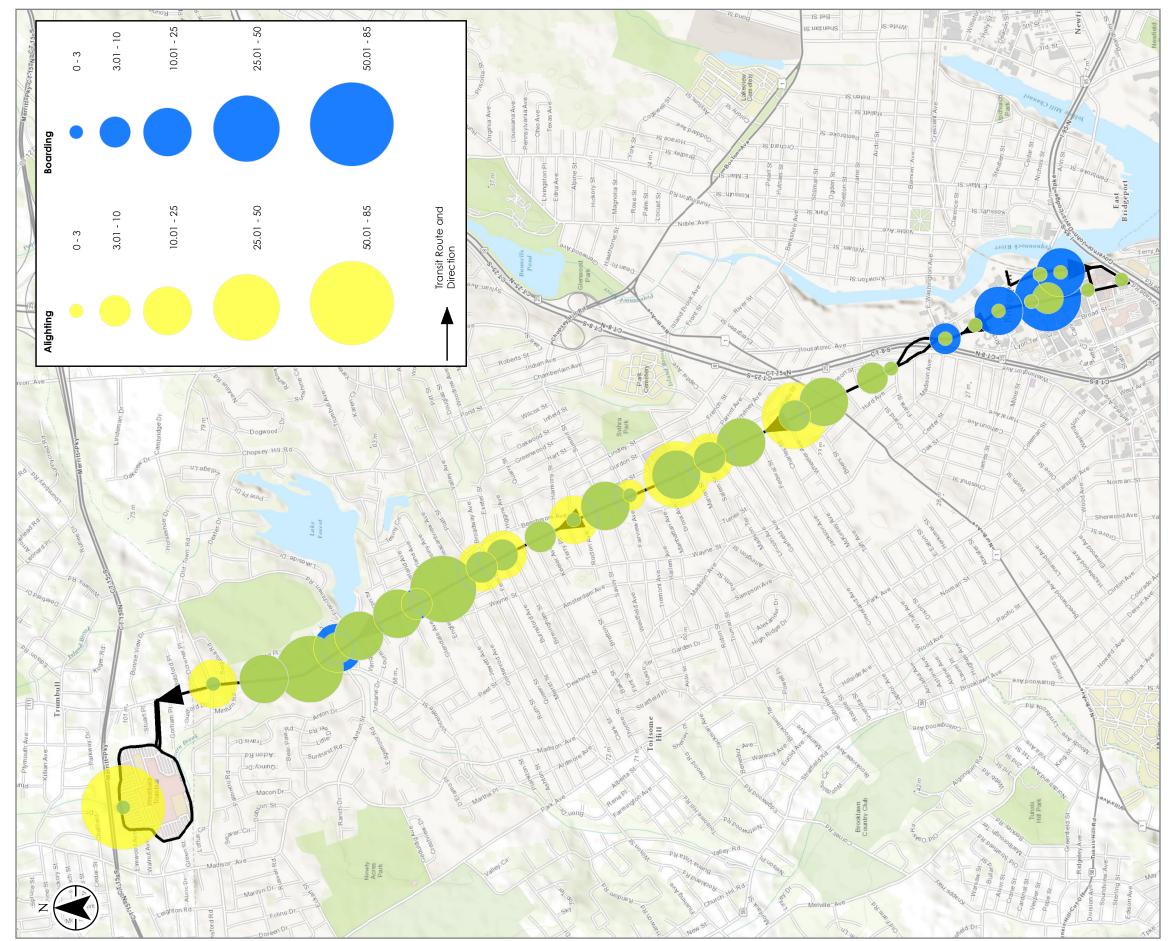
10am - 2pm Outbound



bunoqul md9 3pm -



3pm - 6pm Outbound



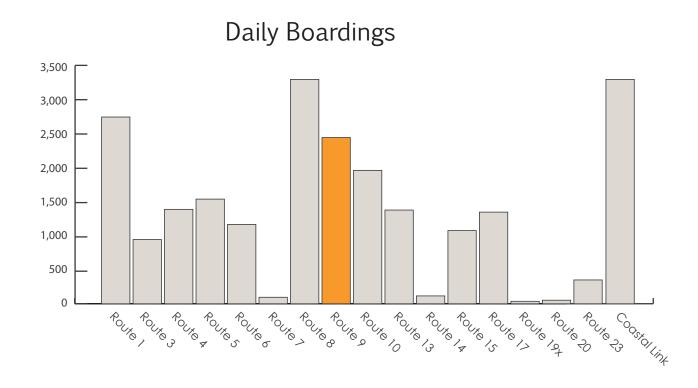
Route Nine

Route 9		
Weekday Daily Boardings	2,430	
Percent of System Activity (Sampled Routes)	11%	
Daily One-Way Revenue Trips	63	
Peak / Off-Peak Headway (Minutes)	30 / 30	
Service Type	Future FTN	
Number of Peak Buses	3	
Efficiency (% Schedule Recovery)	13.1%	
Average Boardings per Hour - AM Peak	154	
Average Boardings per Hour - Midday	162	
Average Boardings per Hour - PM Peak	166	

Route Highlights:

- Route Nine is another strong performer in the GBT network, connecting downtown Bridgeport and the University of Bridgeport to residential and commercial areas to the east.
- Inbound and outbound patterns for each time period are generally opposite of one another, in terms of the location and prominence of boardings and alightings.
- Stop activity is not well balanced, and stops are dominated by either boardings or alightings, depending on the direction of travel and time period.
- There are a limited number of stops with balanced stop activity these are primarily located in Downtown Bridgeport and along the southern half of Main Street.

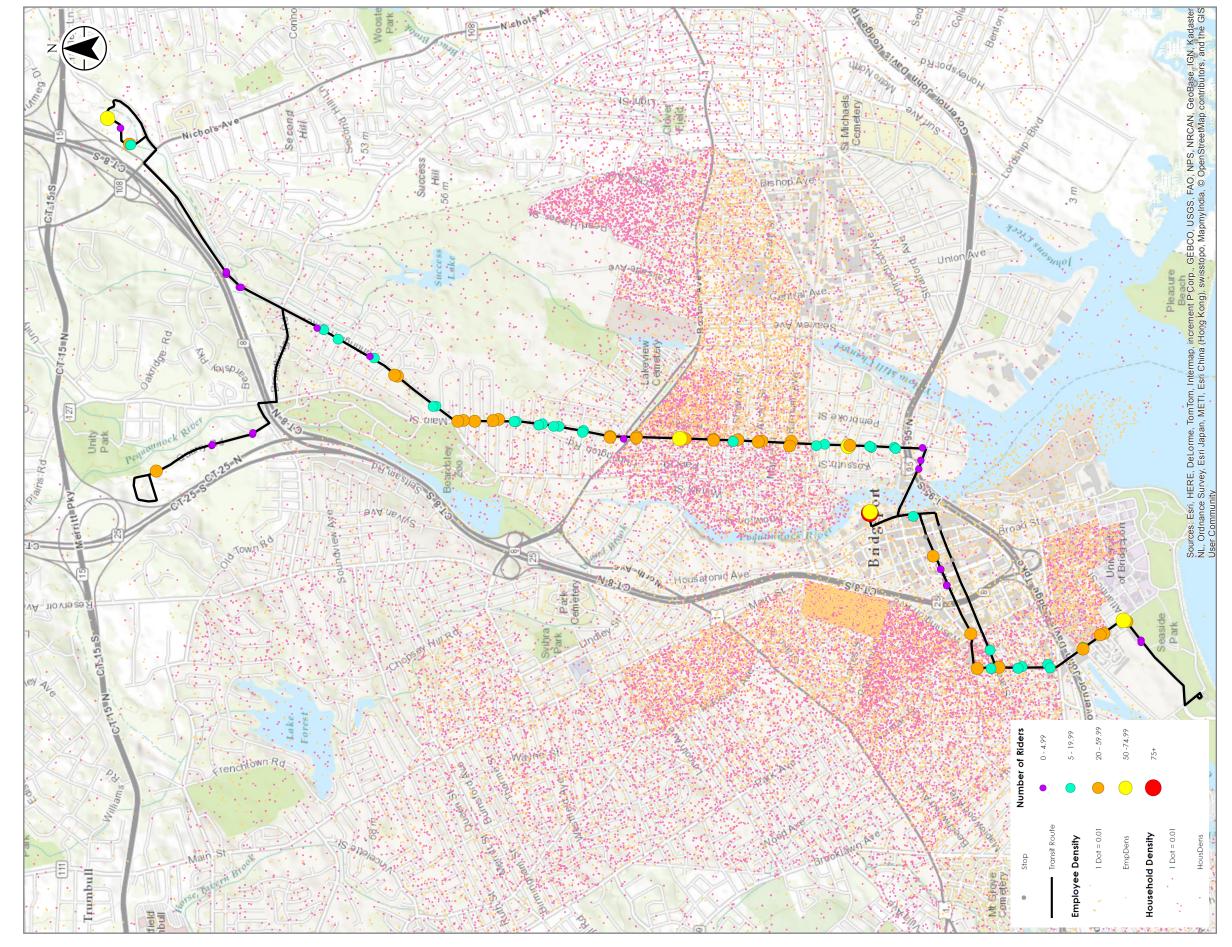
Seaside Park - Downtown - East Main St - Hawley Lane Mall



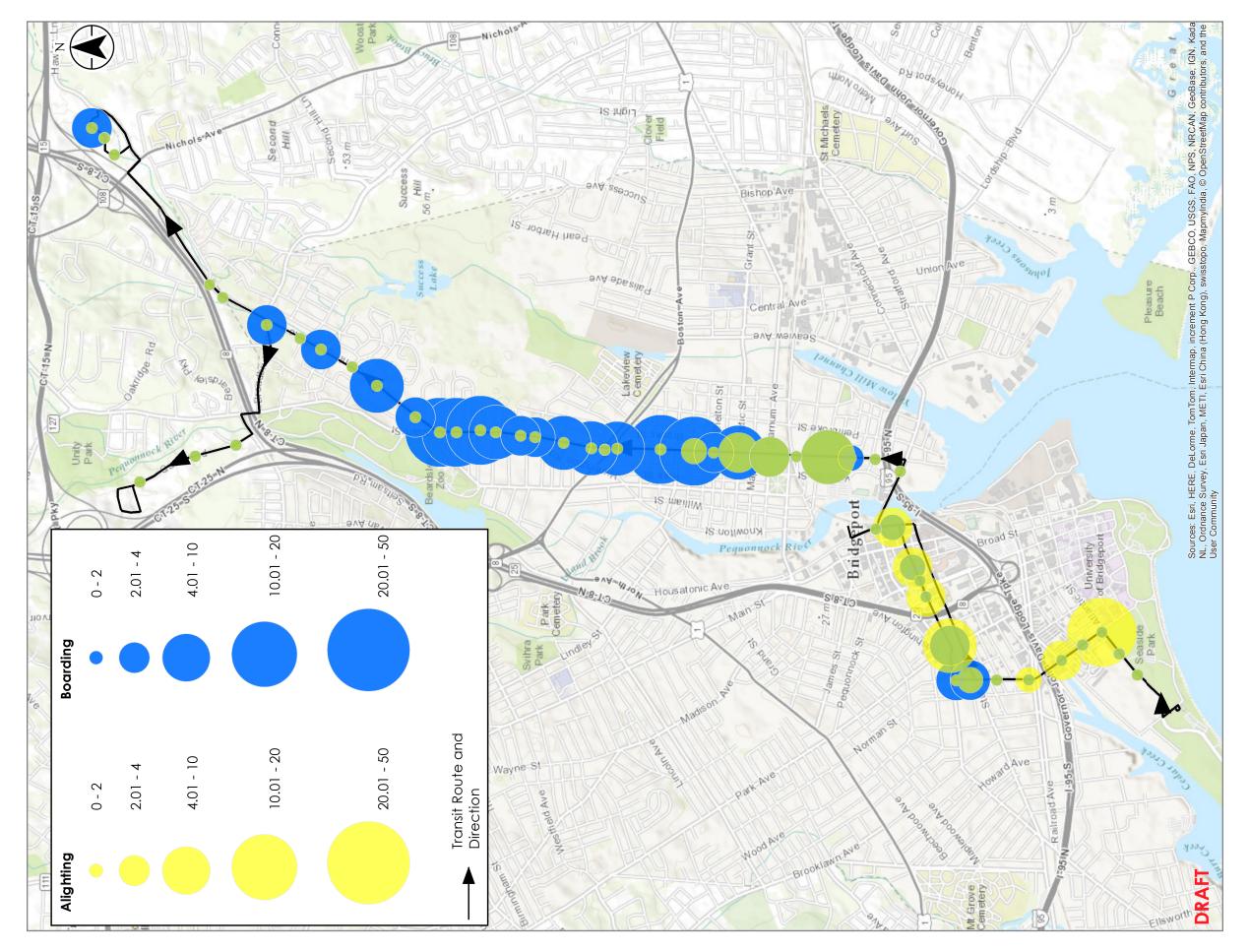
Route 9 connects Hawley Lane Mall to Downtown Bridgeport and the University of Bridgeport. The ridership data show a fairly consistent pattern of passengers using the route to get to and from Downtown Bridgeport and the University of Bridgeport from the neighborhoods to the north.

There is little evidence of strong demand to or from Seaside Park. It is proposed that this route be truncated in Downtown Bridgeport and that that the service to the University of Bridgeport be provided by Route 13. Route 13 would be on the proposed Frequent Transit Network (FTN) and be the sole provider of service to the University of Bridgeport.

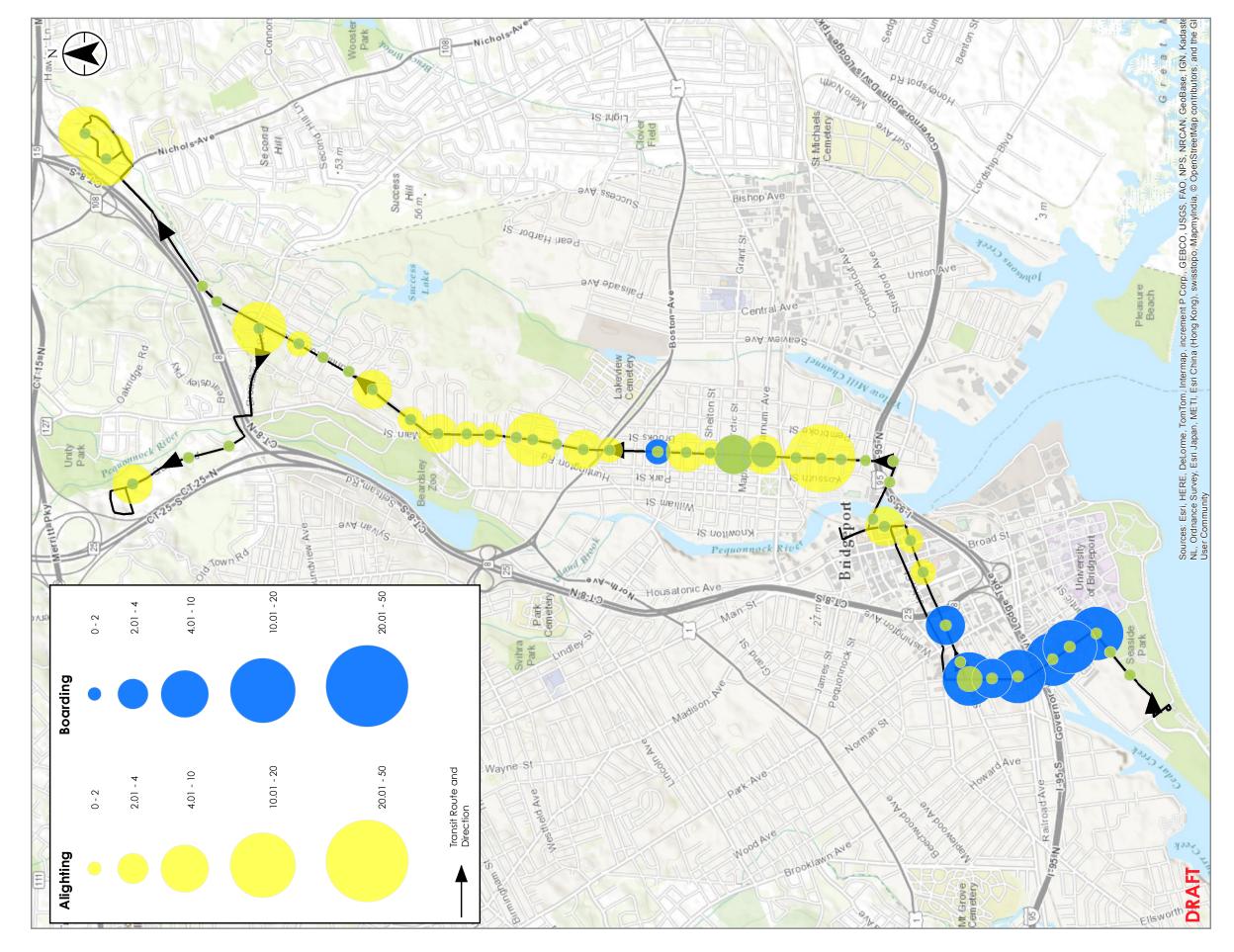
Total Daily Activity

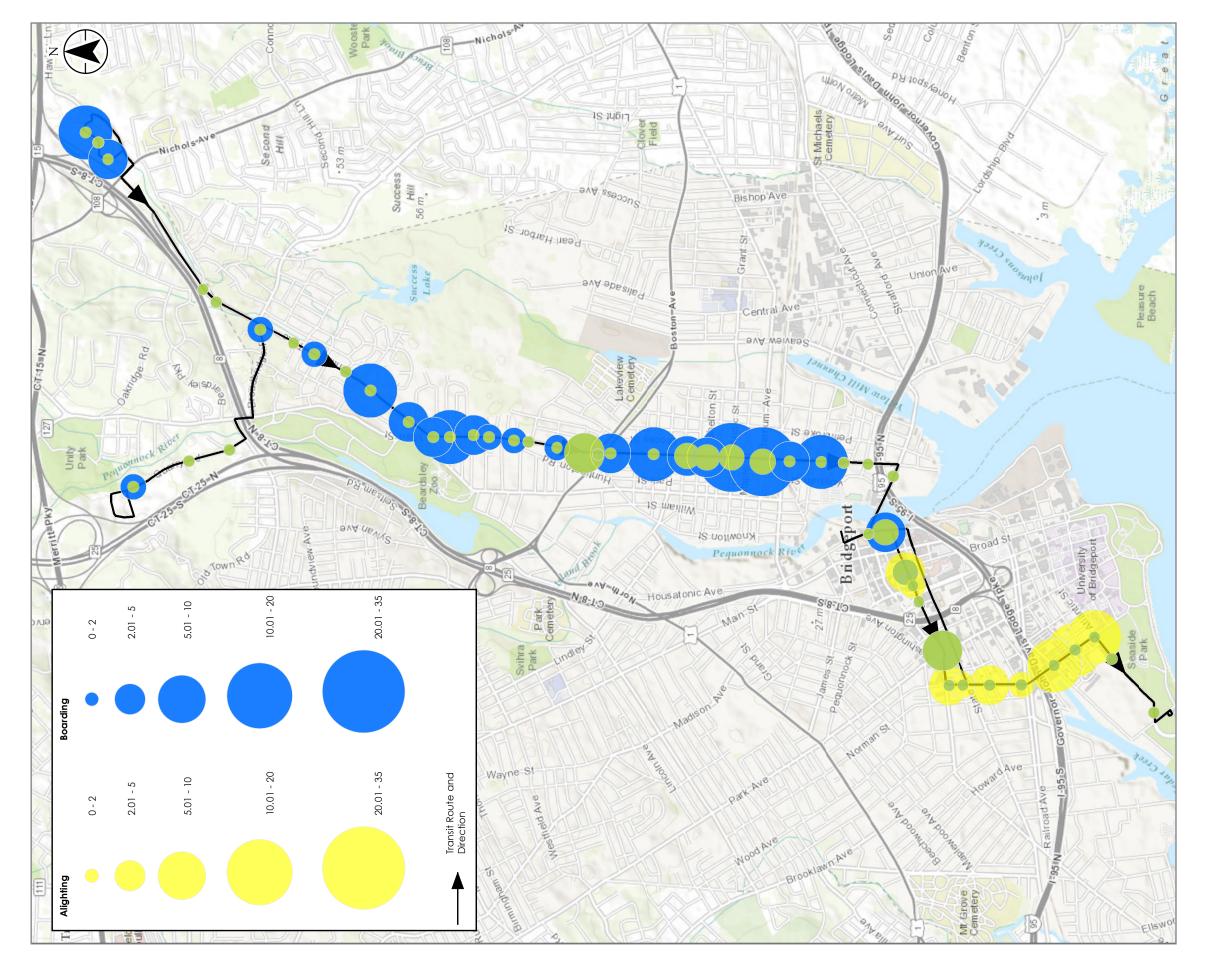


9am Inbound **5am**

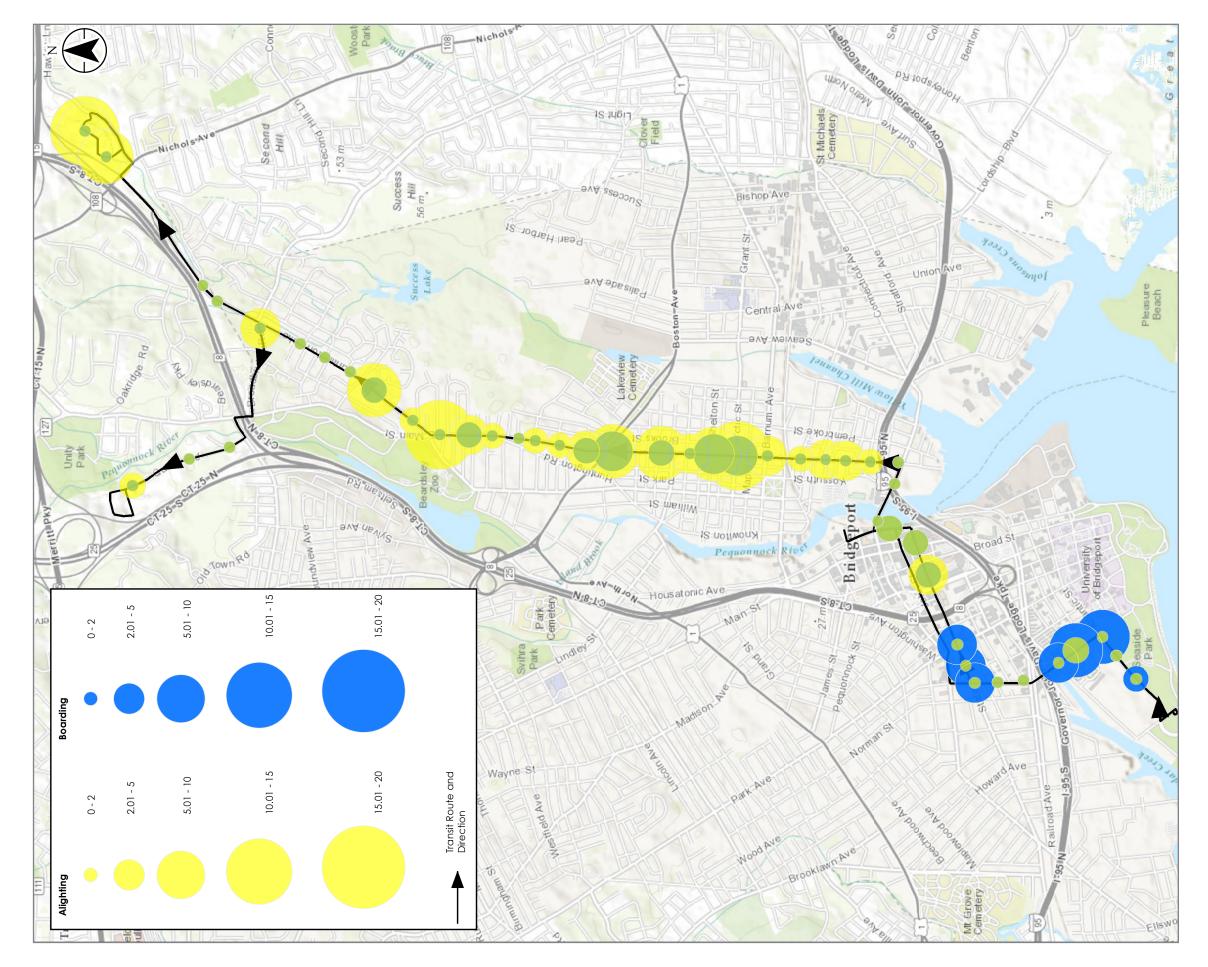


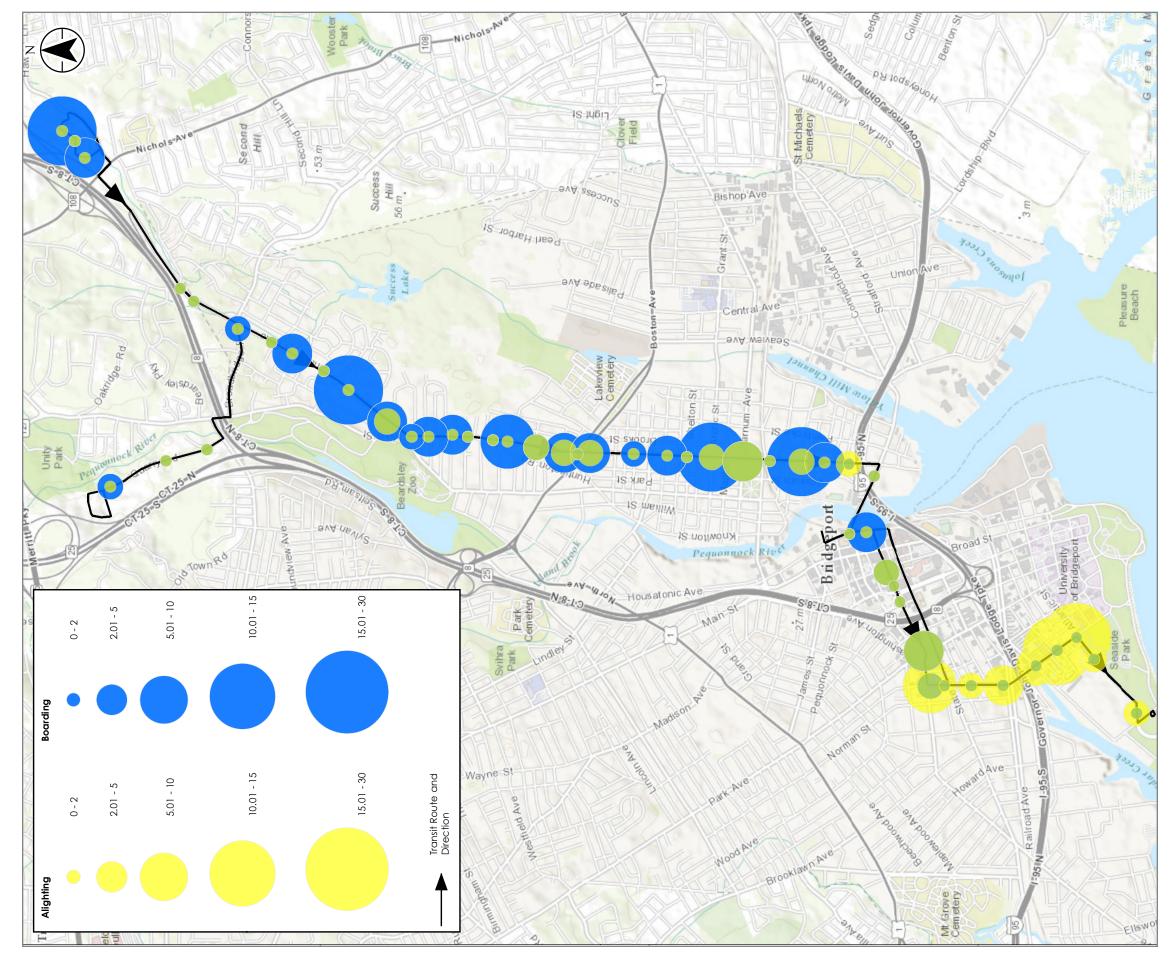
9am Outbound **5am**



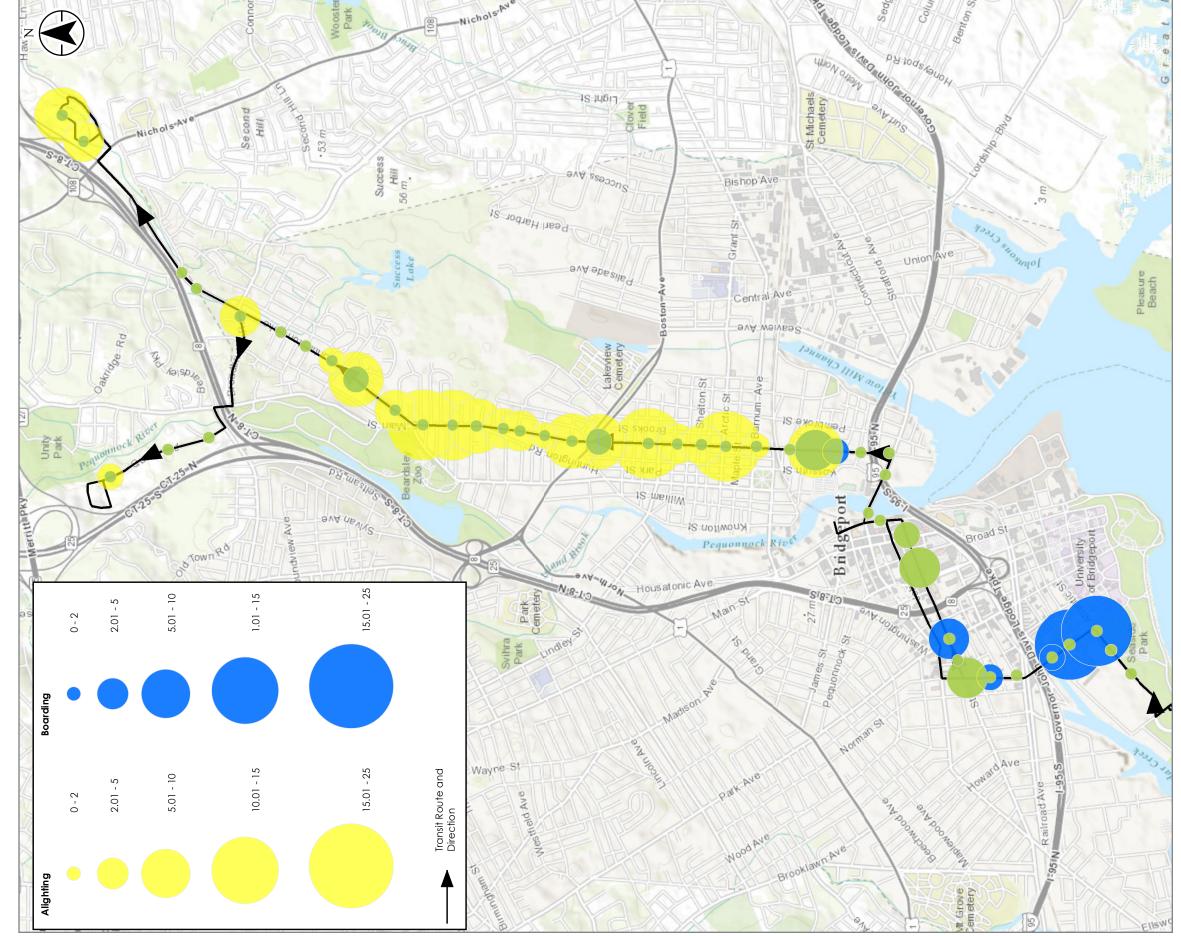


10am - 2pm Outbound





3pm - 6pm Outbound



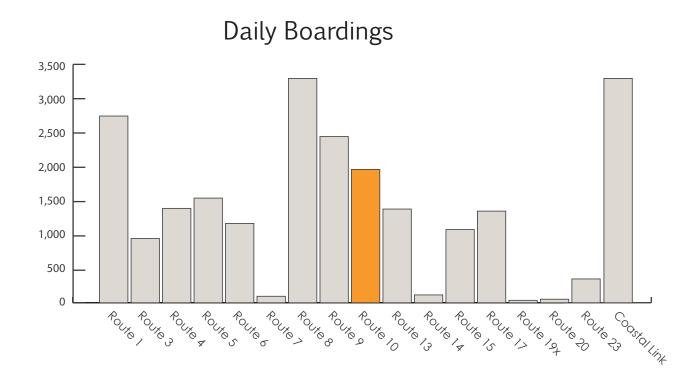
Fairfield - Downtown - Stratford

Route Ten

Route 10	
Weekday Daily Boardings	1,950
Percent of System Activity (Sampled Routes)	8%
Daily One-Way Revenue Trips	54
Peak / Off-Peak Headway (Minutes)	30 / 30
Service Type	Future FTN
Number of Peak Buses	4
Efficiency (% Schedule Recovery)	11.3%
Average Boardings per Hour - AM Peak	140
Average Boardings per Hour - Midday	105
	147



- Route Ten features a good network design and is one of the few routes in the network in which Downtown Bridgeport is a mid-route stop and not a terminal stop. This allows for high passenger turnover (capacity utilization) over the course of the entire route in each direction, even at peak periods.
- This route features stops with higher ridership along the entire corridor. The GBT Transit Center is the single busiest stop, offering a transfer opportunity to other routes and access to employment and services downtown.
- Due to the network design, the east and west half of the routes typically show opposite patterns of boardings and alightings, as people travel to and from downtown.
- Each half of the route is dominated by either boardings or alightings, depending on the direction and time of day. There are few stops on either side of downtown that have significant passenger turnover (boardings and alightings).

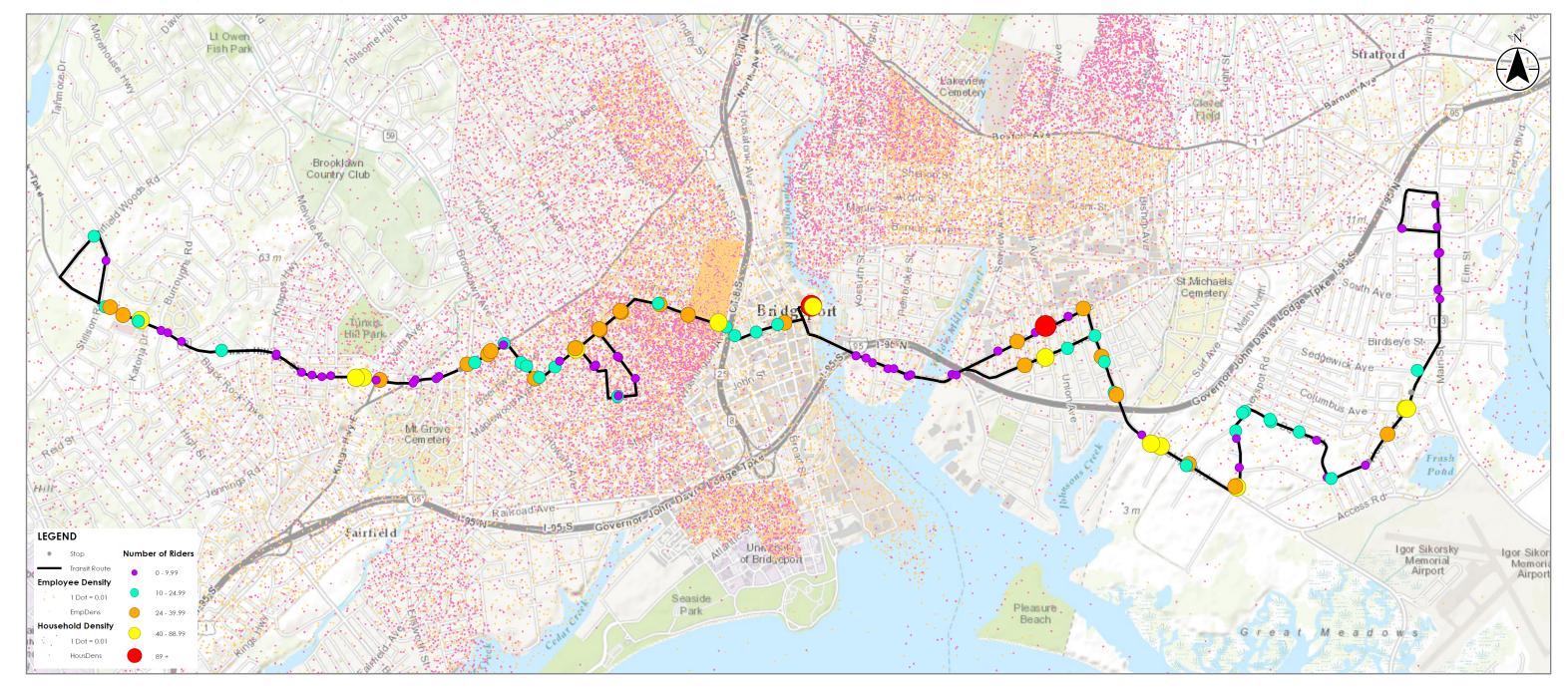


Route 10 is a well performing route that experiences heavier usage in the peak periods. It is proposed that this route be incorporated as a component of the Frequent Transit Network (FTN) and be made more direct in certain sections to reduce travel times and improve customer convenience.

It is proposed that this route use Connecticut Avenue and Stratford Avenue to get to the Stratford Train Station and that the route use primarily Park Avenue and North Avenue west of Downtown Bridgeport in order to be easier to use. It is proposed that a new route (proposed Route 25) serve the area of Stratford south of I-95 that Route 10 currently serves.

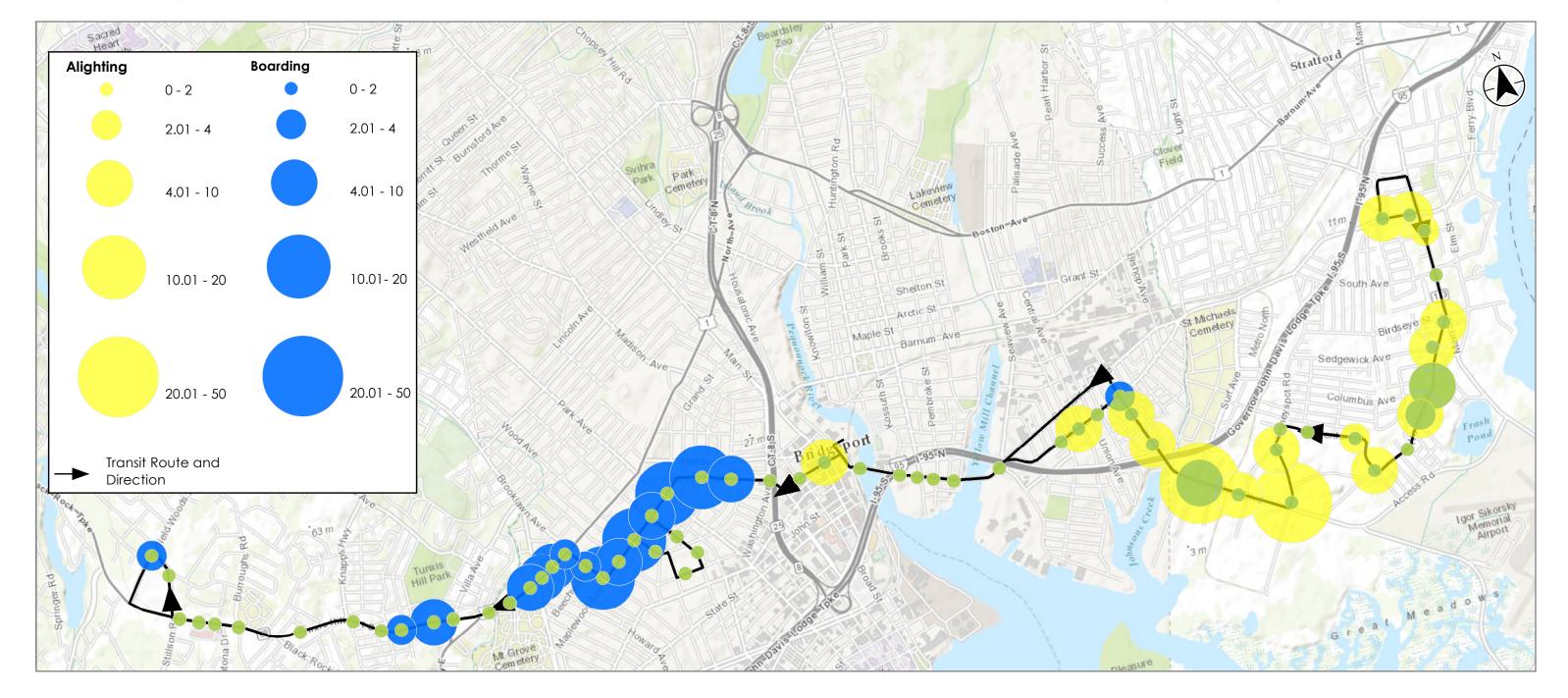
Total Daily Activity

Route 10



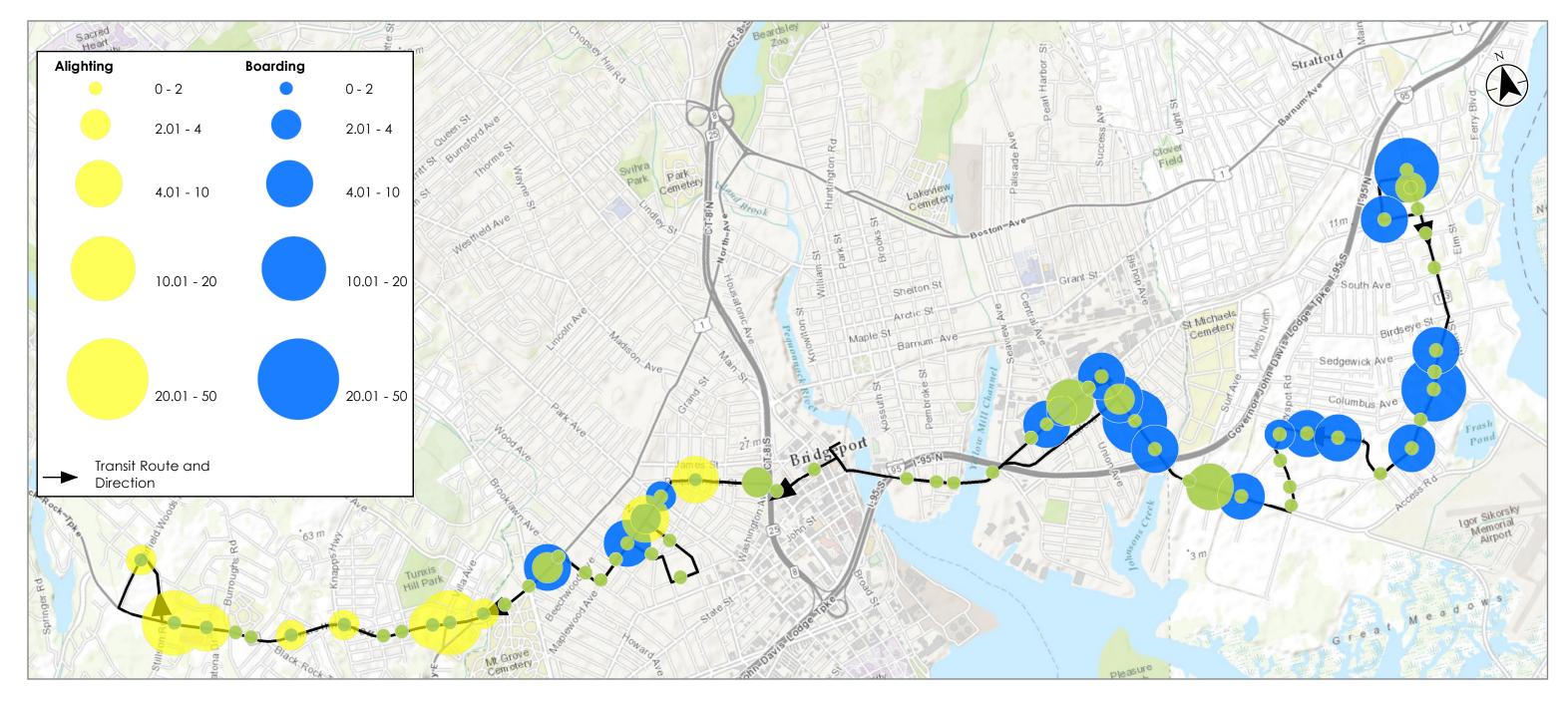
Route 10

5am - 9am Eastbound



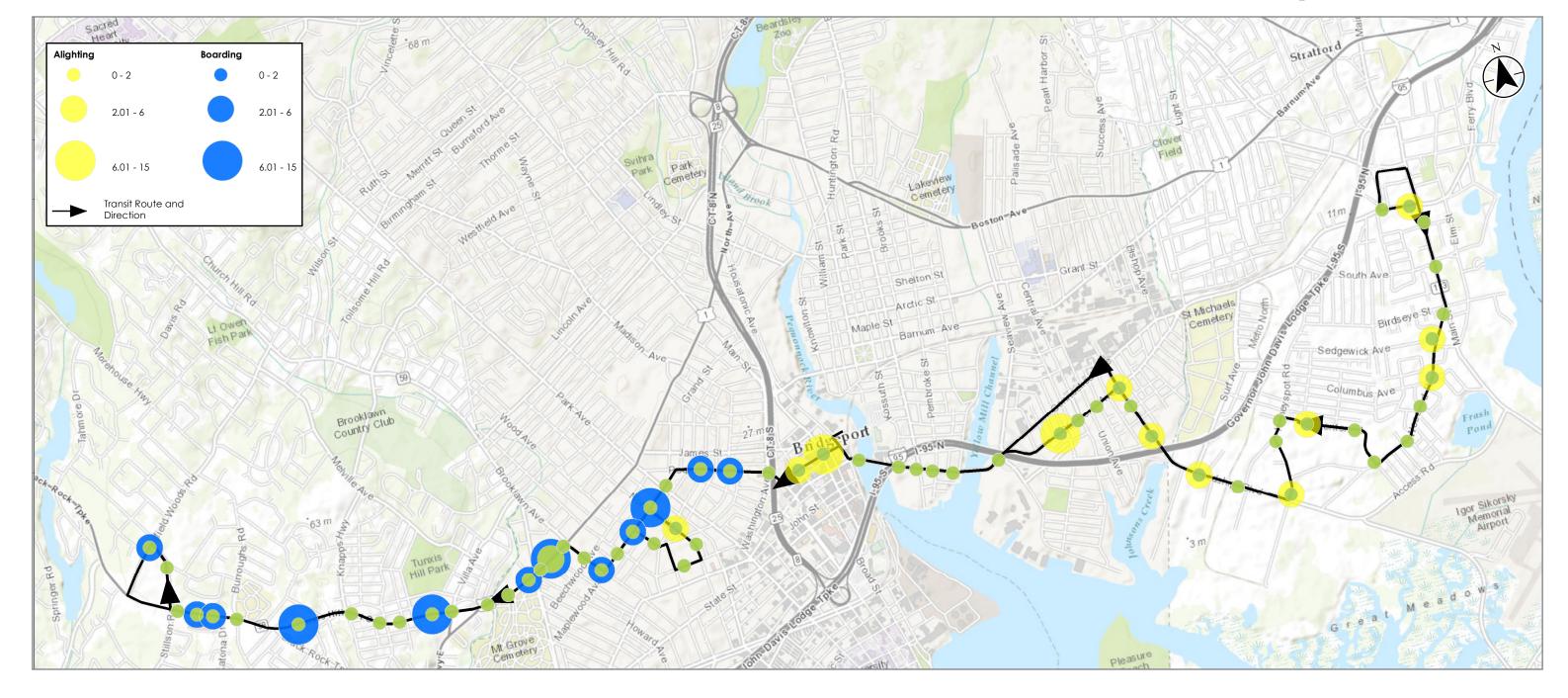
5am - 9am Westbound

Route 10



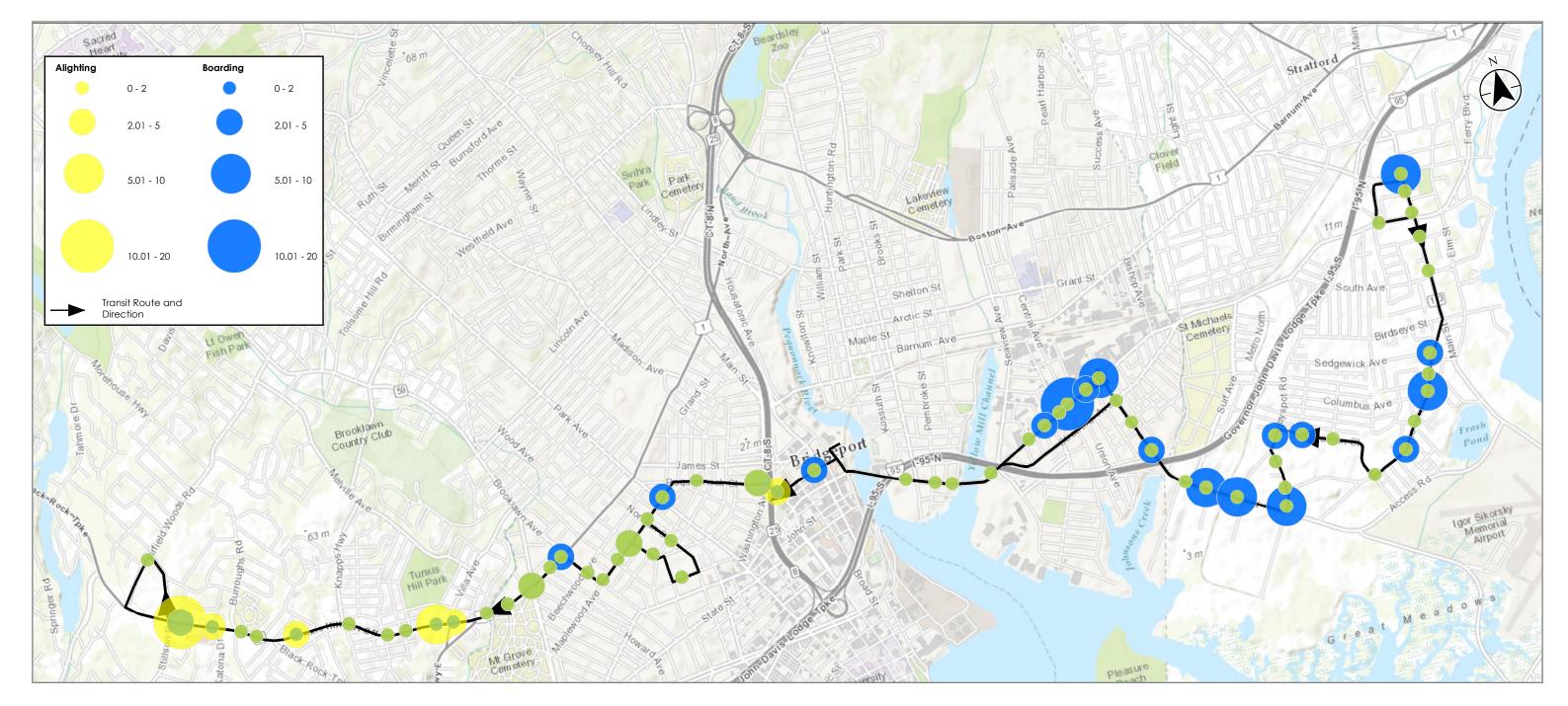
Route 10

10am - 2pm Eastbound



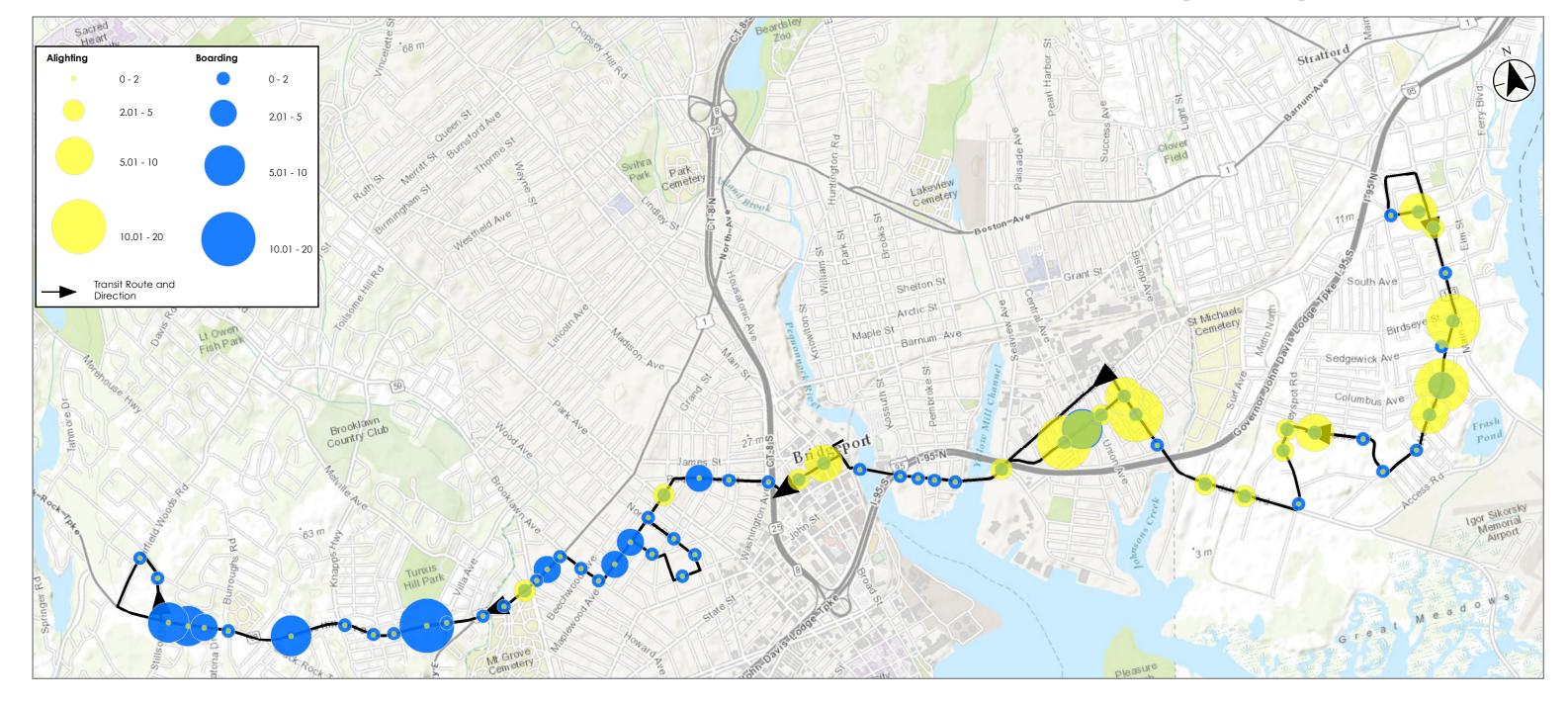
10am - 2pm Westbound

Route 10



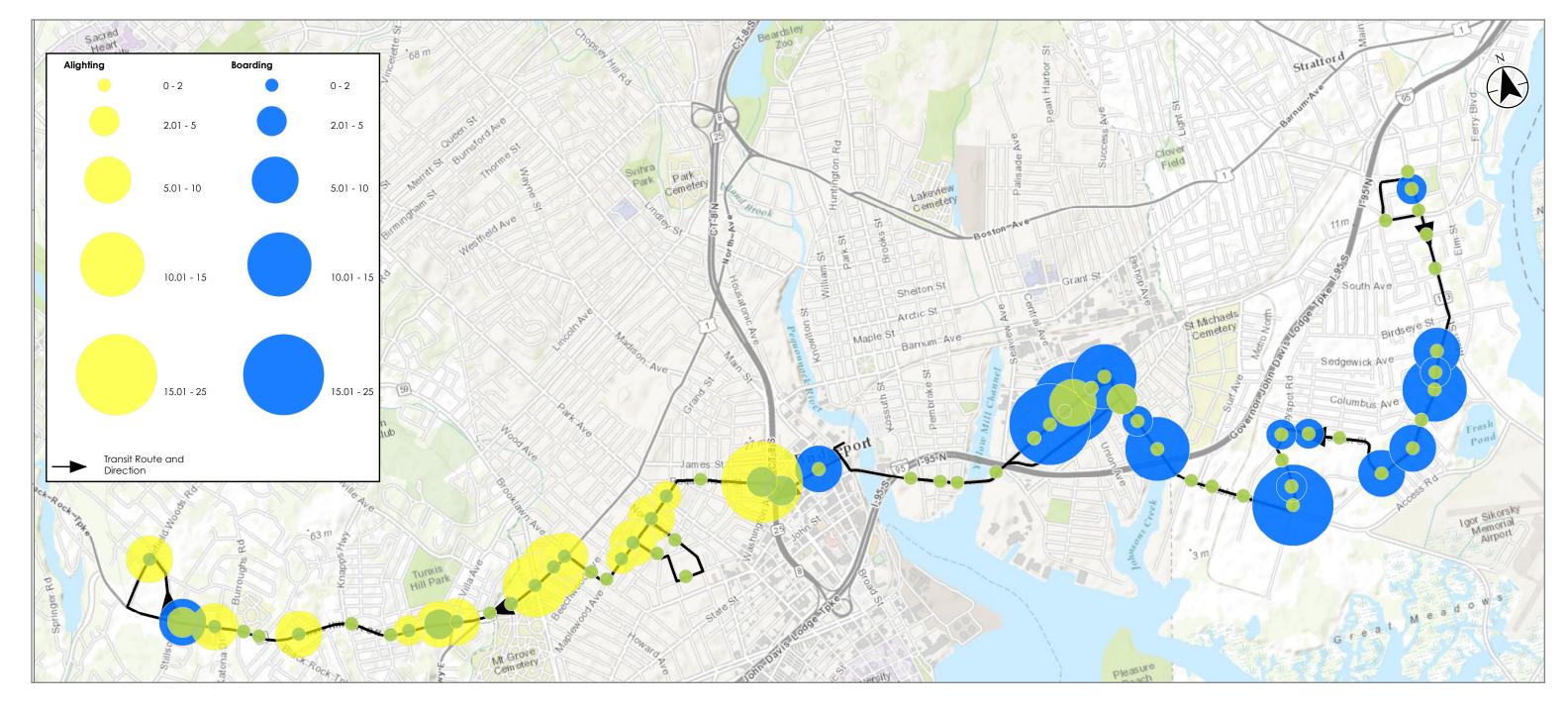
Route 10

3pm - 6pm Eastbound



3pm - 6pm Westbound

Route 10



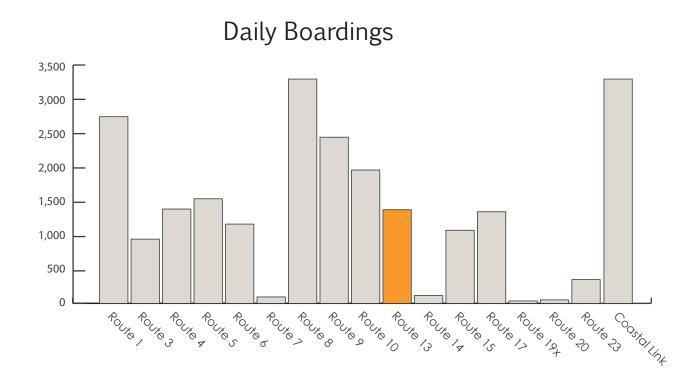
Downtown - Seaview Ave - Success Park

Route Thirteen

Route 13	
Weekday Daily Boardings	1,370
Percent of System Activity (Sampled Routes)	6%
Daily One-Way Revenue Trips	50
Peak / Off-Peak Headway (Minutes)	30 / 30
Service Type	RTN
Number of Peak Buses	2
Efficiency (% Schedule Recovery)	8.9%
Average Boardings per Hour - AM Peak	167
Average Boardings per Hour - Midday	57
Average Boardings per Hour - PM Peak	44



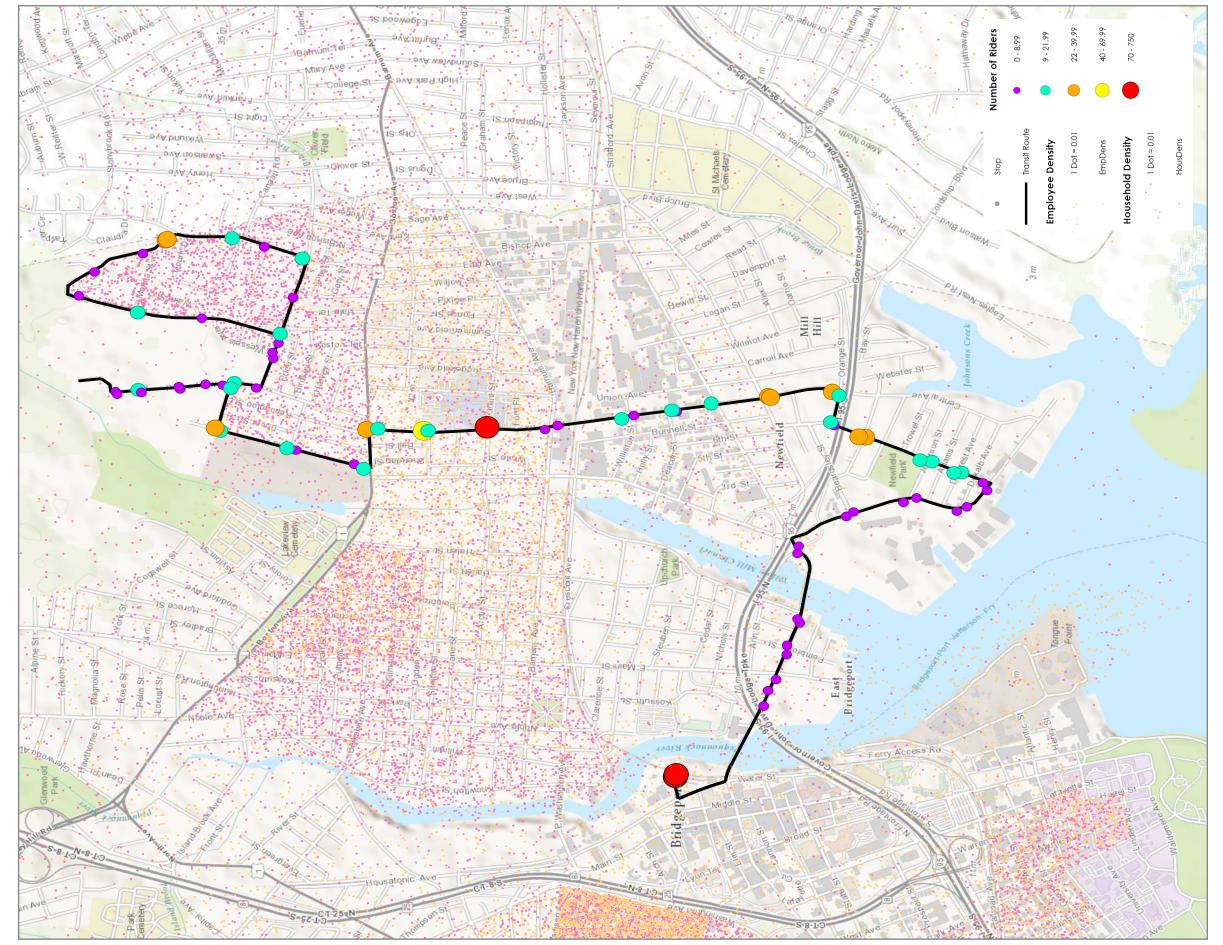
- Route Thirteen serves as a commuter-oriented service, as demonstrated by stop activity patterns throughout the day and by the significant shift in average boardings per hour, particularly between the AM peak and the rest of the day.
- The majority of stop activity occurs at the GBT Transit Center and passenger turnover along the route is low.
- Outside of the GBT Transit Center, the highest use stops are at transfer points for other GBT routes and at key destinations, including Harding High School and Bridgeport Hospital.
- The AM peak is noticeably busier than other times. Inbound travel during the AM peak is dominated by boardings along the entire route, while the outbound direction has slightly higher passenger turnover, particularly at transfer points.
- The midday and PM peak periods have less ridership than the morning, and is limited to a fraction of the stops along the route.
- The busiest stops in both directions during these times remain the GBT Transit Center and Bridgeport Hospital.



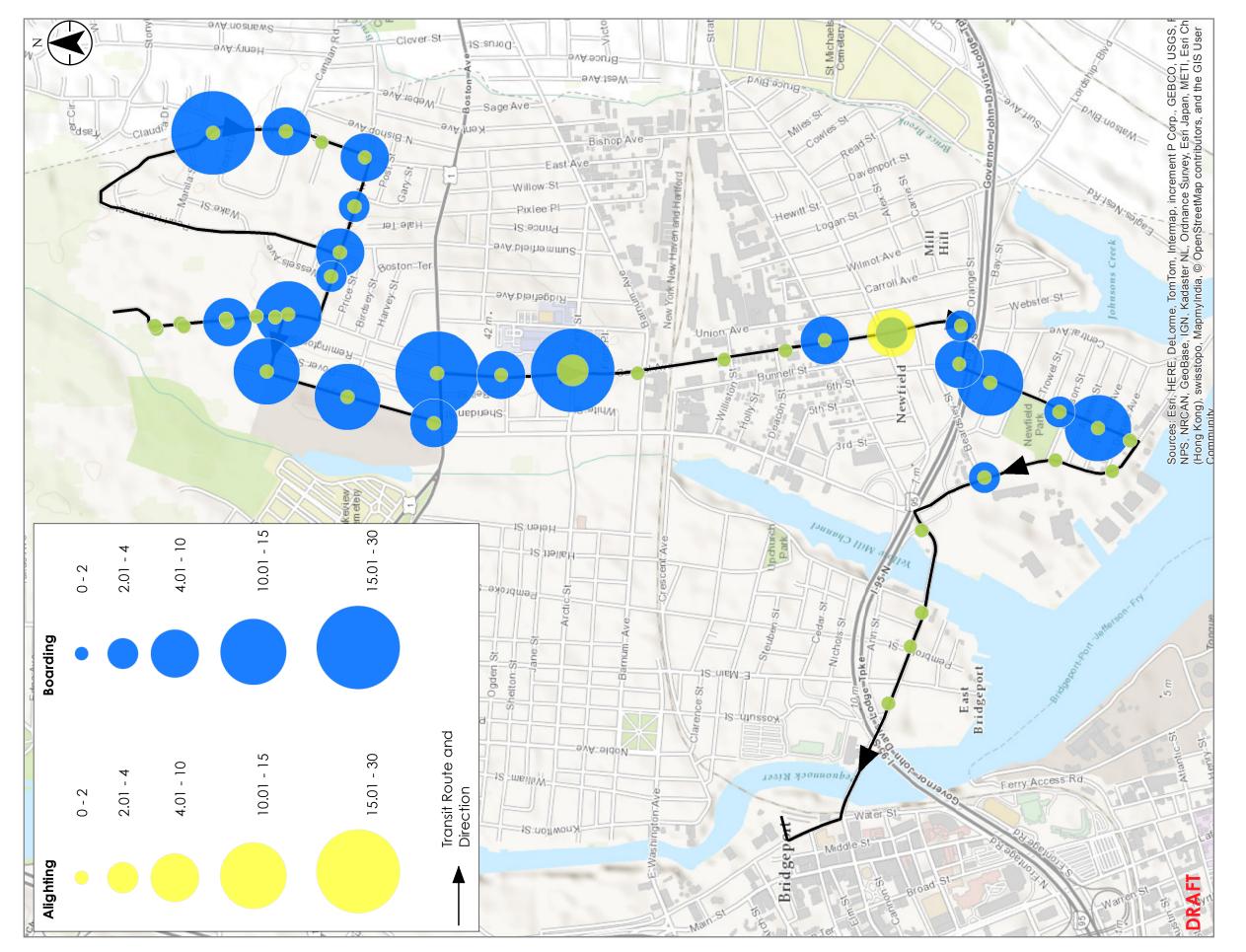
Route 13 connects Downtown Bridgeport to the Pearl Harbor and Success area and the area around Bullard-Havens Technical High School. This route has heavy usage in the morning in the inbound direction, but it is fairly lightly used in the midday.

It is proposed that this route be simplified at this northern end and extended to the University of Bridgeport. In this manner, it would become a component of the proposed Frequent Transit Network (FTN) and the only route serving the University of Bridgeport.

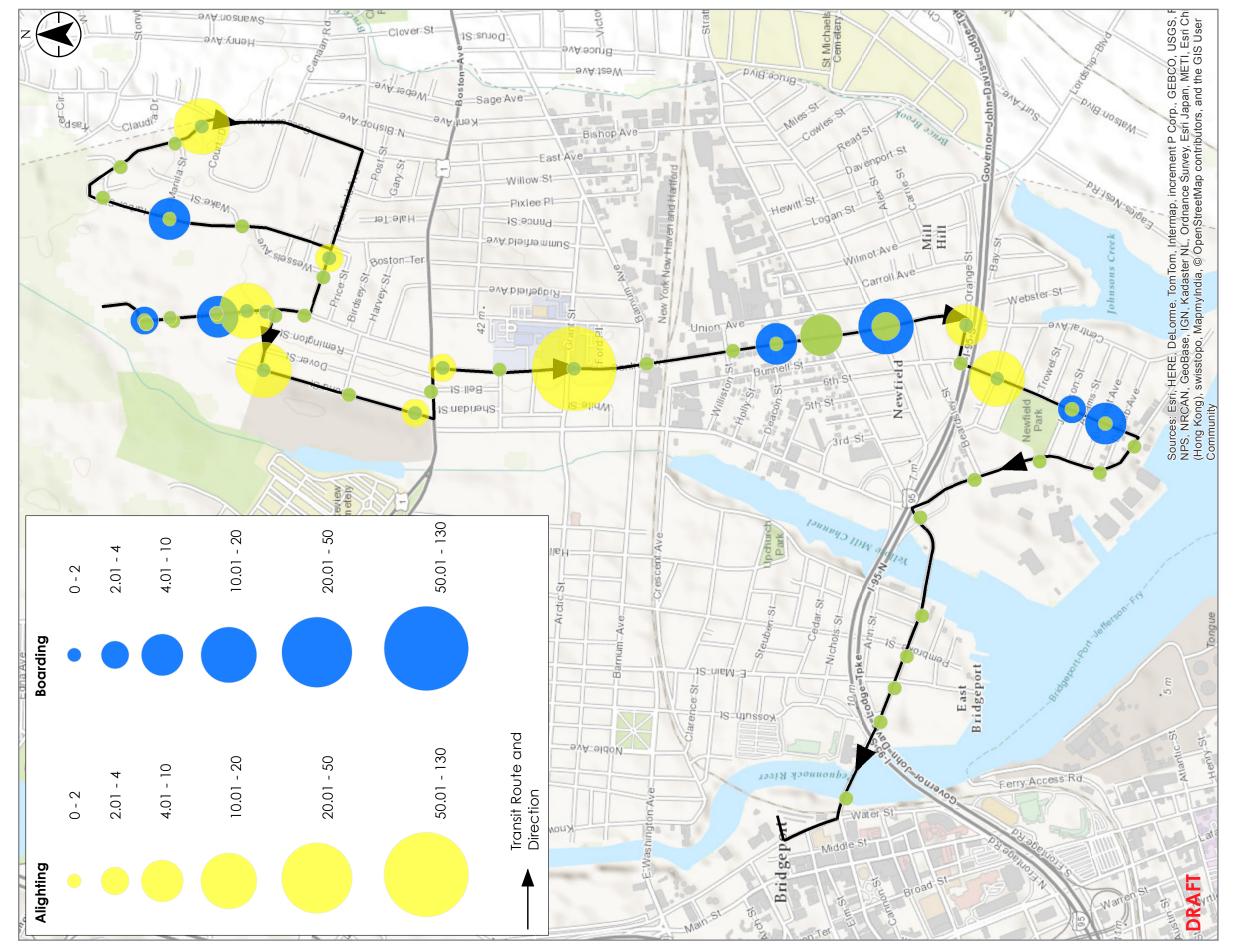
Total Daily Activity

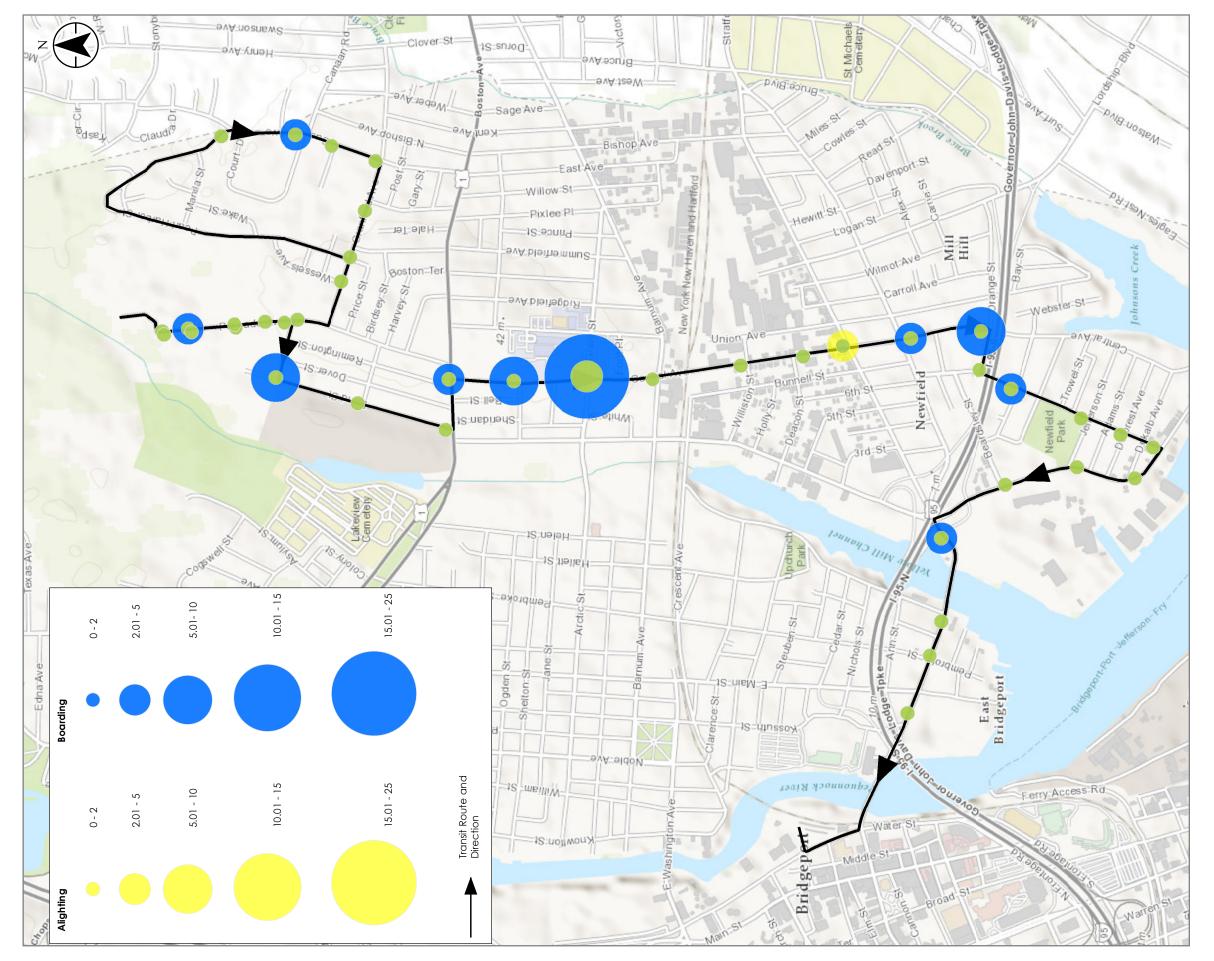


9am Inbound **5am**

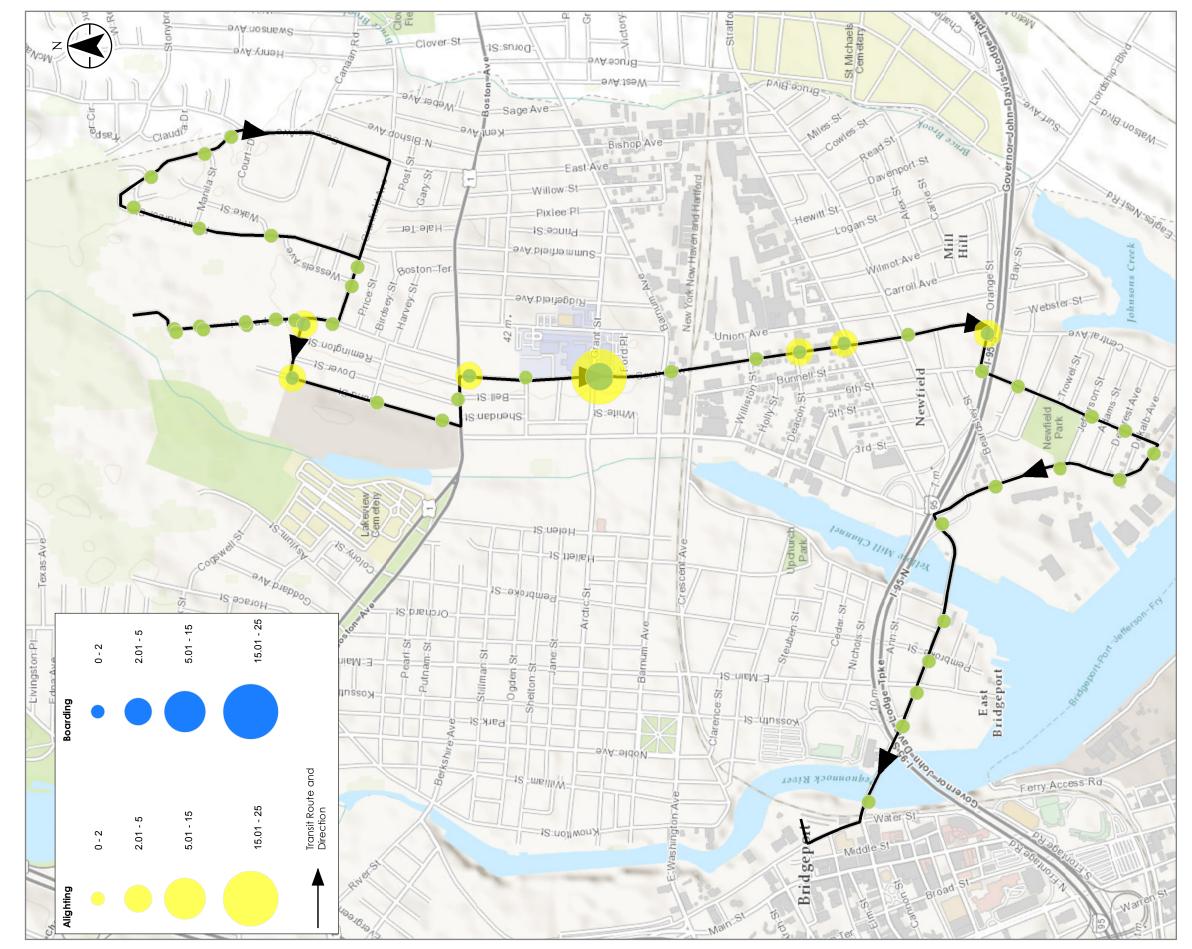


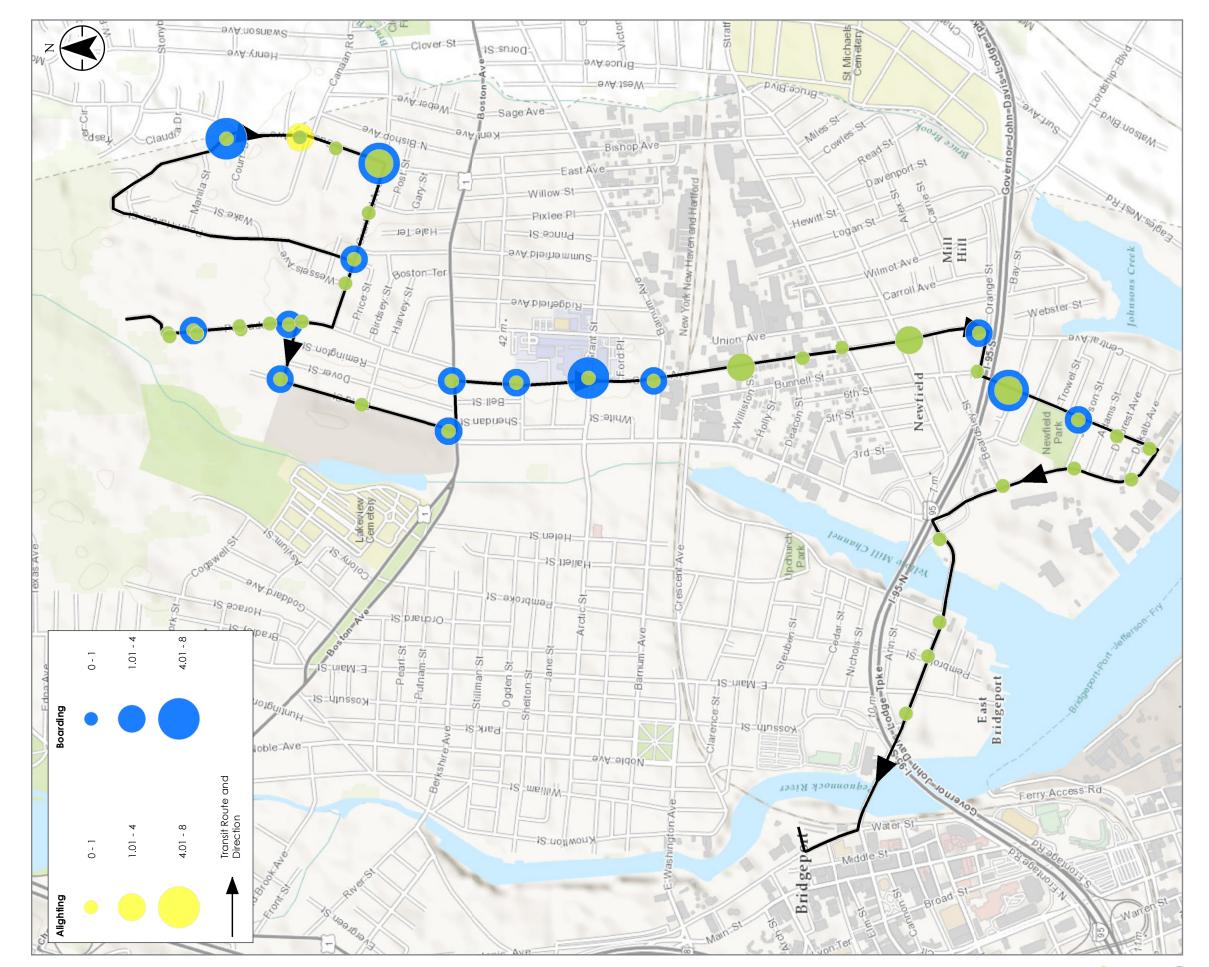
5am - 9am Outbound



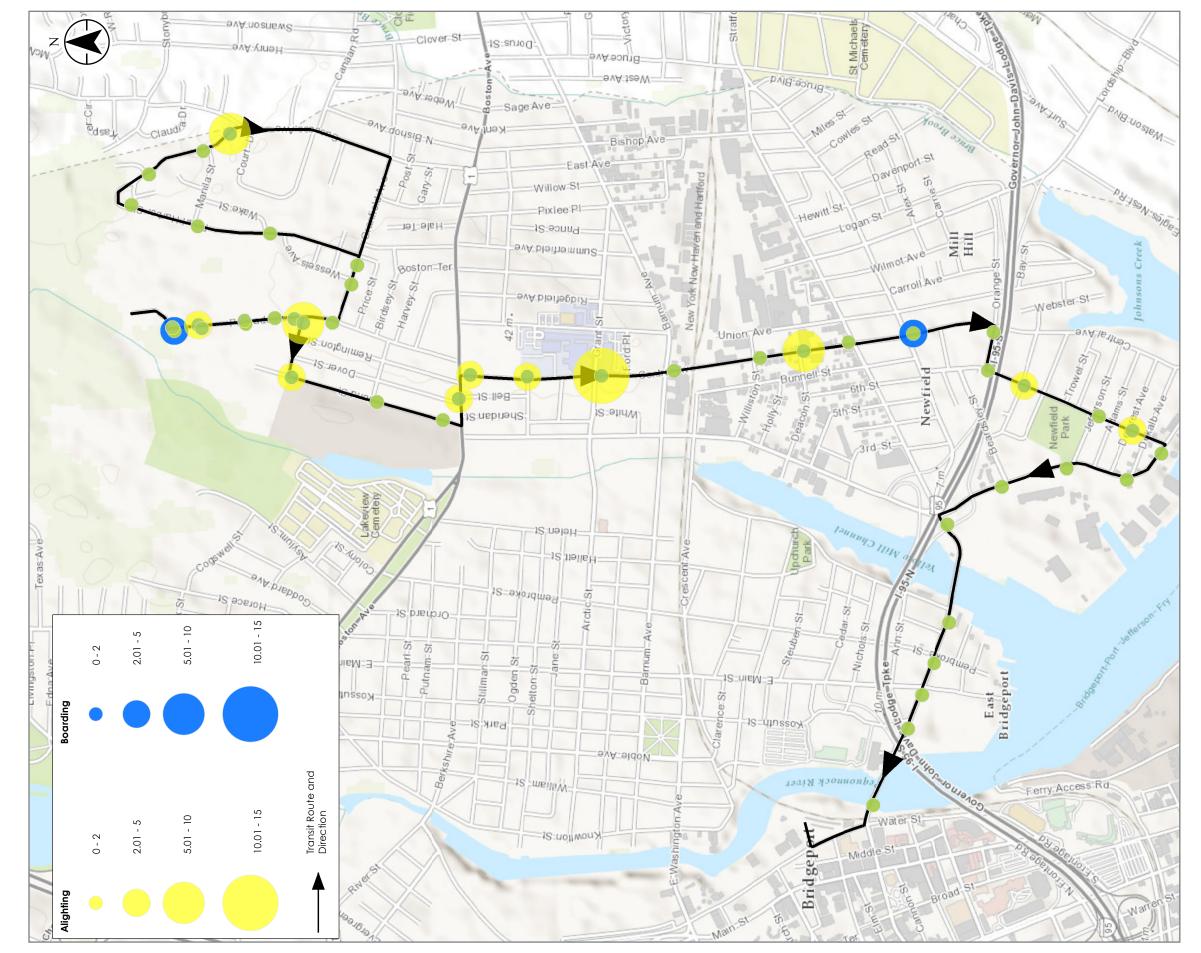


10am - 2pm Outbound





3pm - 6pm Outbound



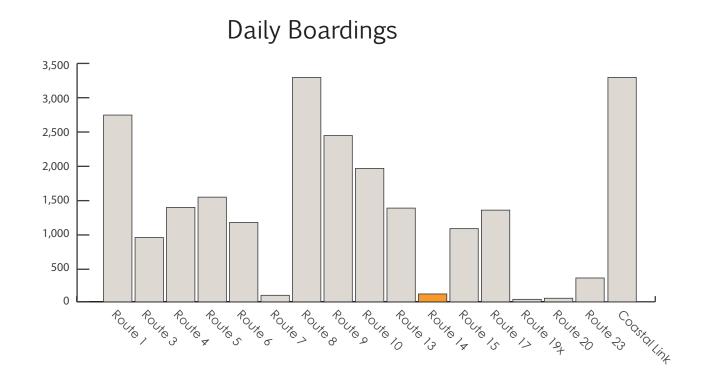
Route Fourteen

Westfield Trumbull Mall - Route 111 - Monroe

Route 14	
Weekday Daily Boardings	115
Percent of System Activity (Sampled Routes)	0.5%
Daily One-Way Revenue Trips	8
Peak / Off-Peak Headway (Minutes)	60
Service Type	LTN
Number of Peak Buses	1
Efficiency (% Schedule Recovery)	12.1%
Average Boardings per Hour - AM Peak	33
Average Boardings per Hour - Midday	13
Average Boardings per Hour - PM Peak	10

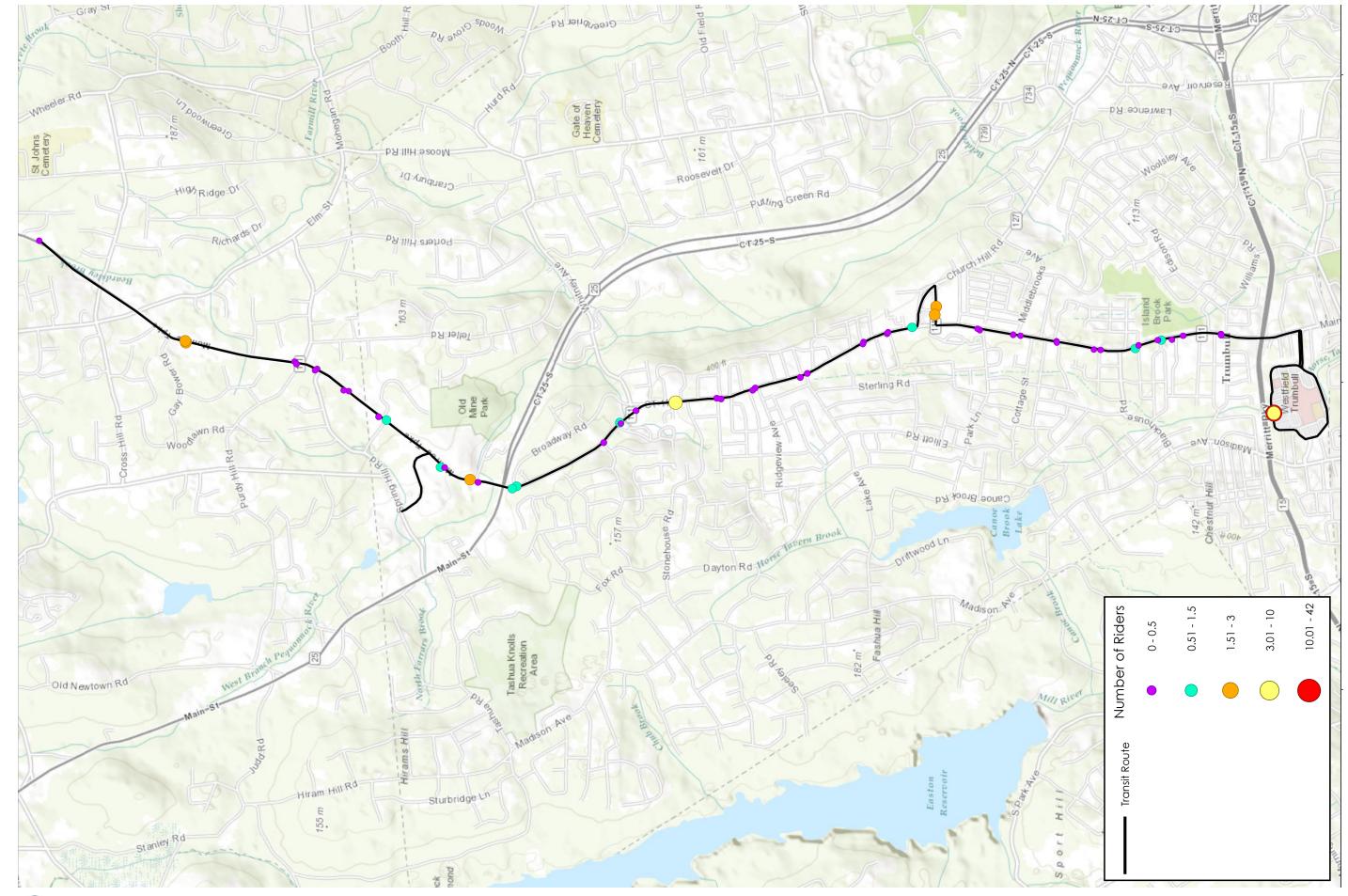
Route Highlights:

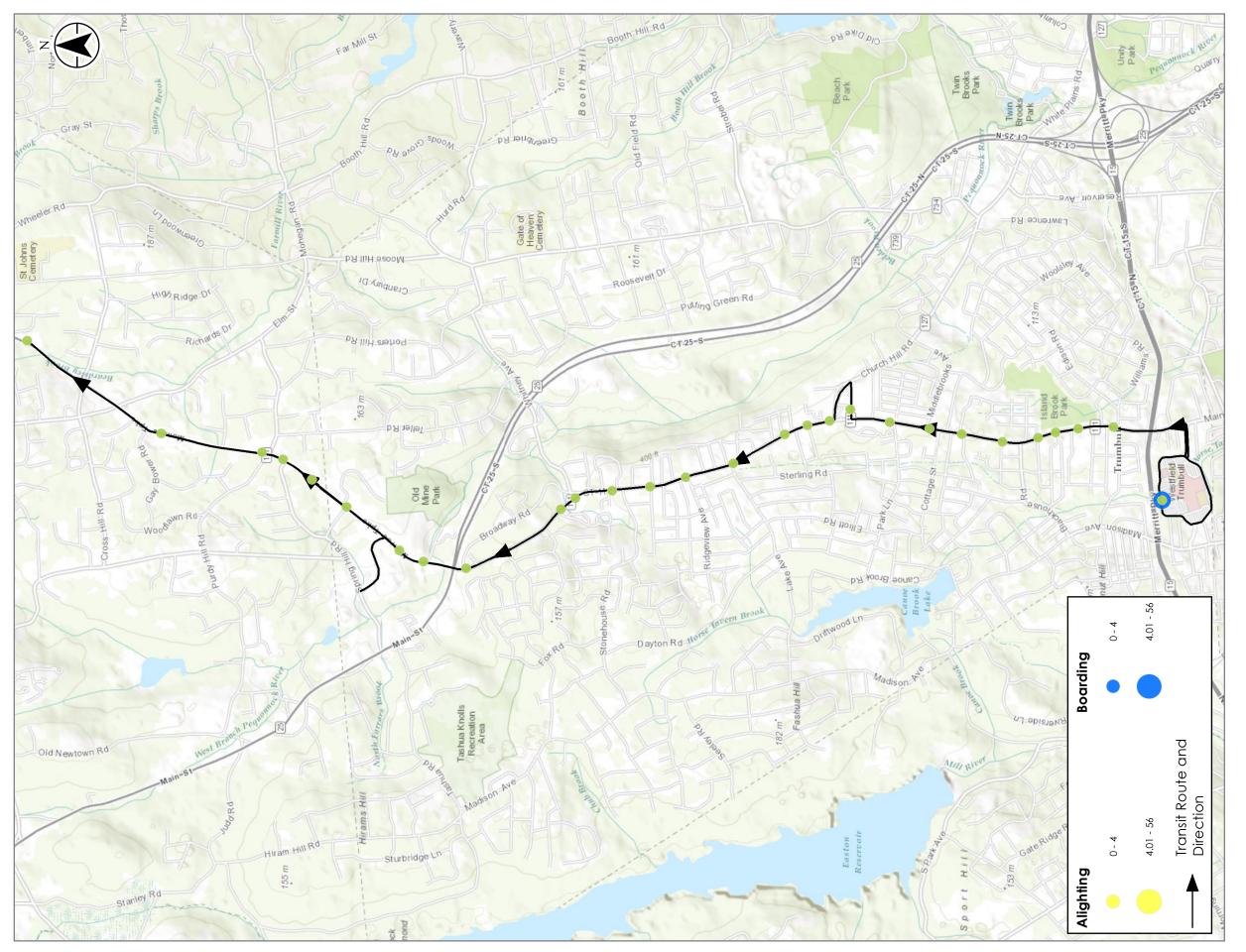
- Route Fourteen is a limited, hourly service operating between Monroe and Westfield Trumbull Mall.
- Out of a number of limited services in the GBT network, this route is unique in that it is primarily a midday service, rather than a peak-period service.
- Some trips operate at the beginning or end of the peak-periods.
- During peak-periods, coverage along this route is provided by Routes 19x and 20.
- Customers traveling to and from Downtown Bridgeport during this time need to transfer at Westfield Trumbull Mall.
- Westfield Trumbull Mall serves as a key origin and destination for customers. It is the most utilized stop on the route, providing transfer opportunities to and from other GBT routes.
- Along the remainder of the route, the majority of stops see no customers. Stops with boardings and alightings are generally limited to those adjacent to shopping centers, industrial parks, and civic centers, such as the Trumbull Town Hall and Library.



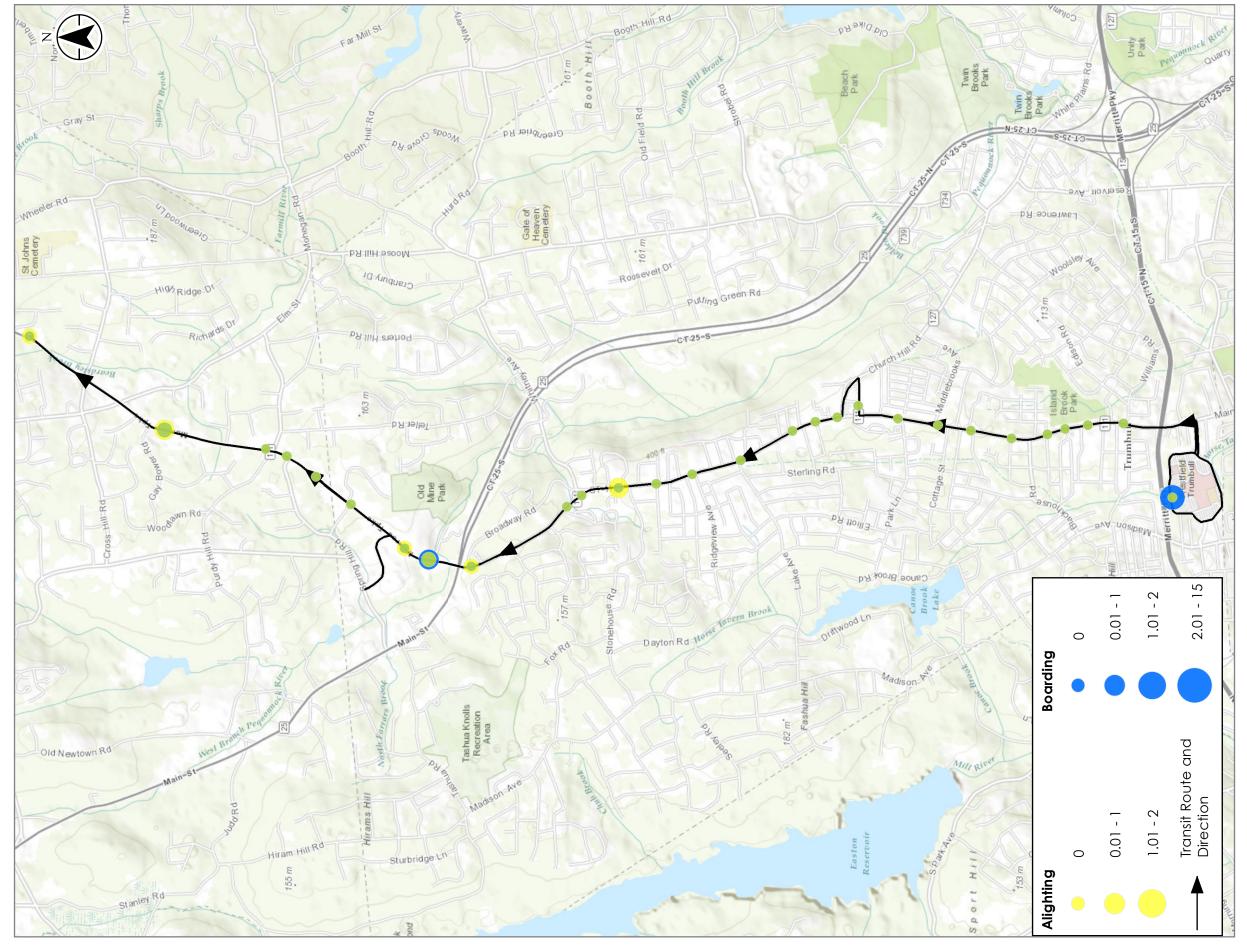
Route 14 connects the Monroe Turnpike to the Westfield Trumbull Mall. It is proposed that this route be replaced with Routes 19 and 26. Route 19 would serve Westfield Trumbull Mall and Route 26 would provide limited stop service to Downtown Bridgeport from the Monroe Turnpike.

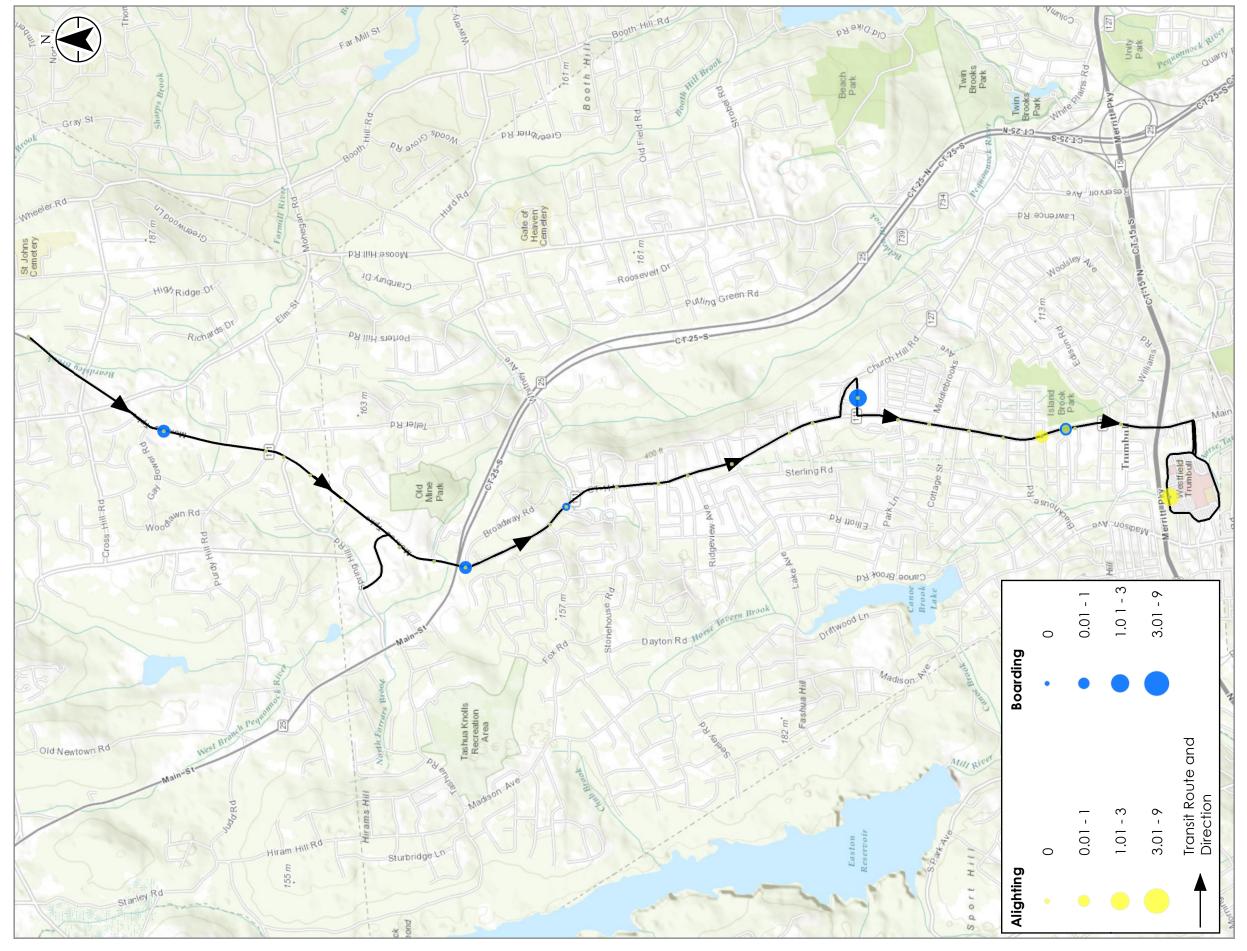
Total Daily Activity

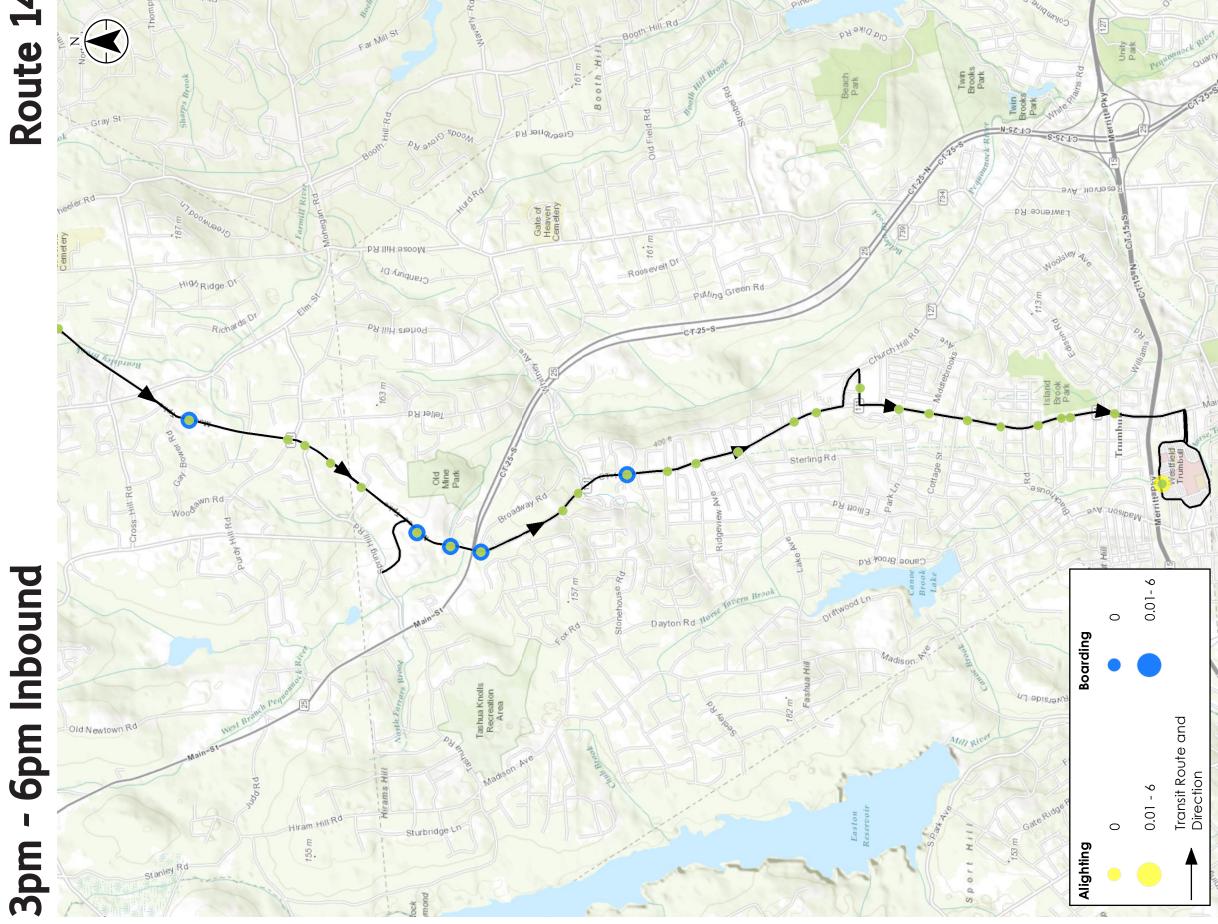




10am - 2pm Outbound









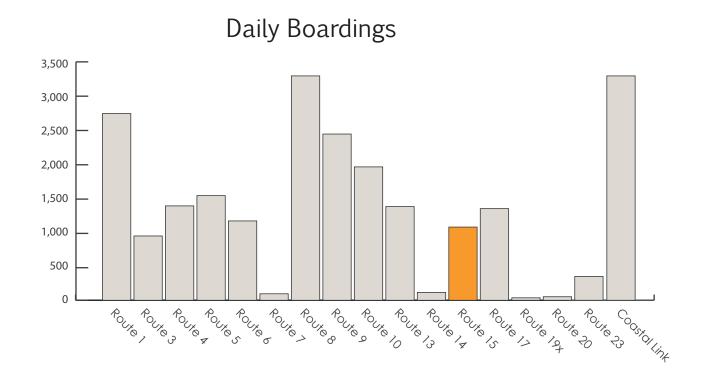
Route Fifteen

Route 15	
Weekday Daily Boardings	1,070
Percent of System Activity (Sampled Routes)	5%
Daily One-Way Revenue Trips	35
Peak / Off-Peak Headway (Minutes)	60
Service Type	RTN
Number of Peak Buses	2
Efficiency (% Schedule Recovery)	11.3%
Average Boardings per Hour - AM Peak	58
Average Boardings per Hour - Midday	60
Average Boardings per Hour - PM Peak	117

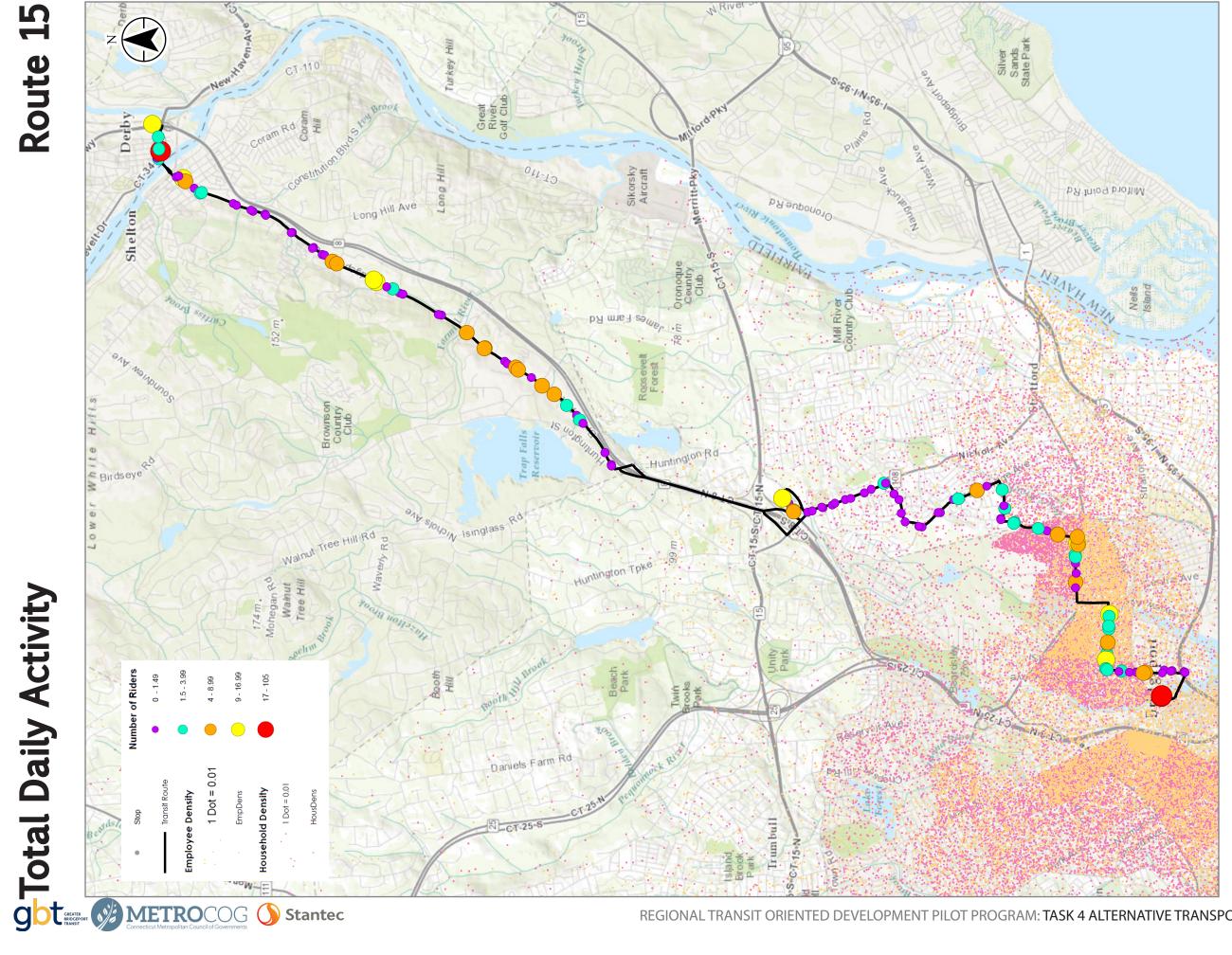
Route Highlights:

- Route Fifteen is one of the moderately performing all-day services in the GBT network.
- Inbound during the AM peak, the majority of stops have no activity and ridership does not pickup until it reaches the Bridgeport city boundary, showing that there is a small market for service into Downtown Bridgeport from communities such as Shelton.
- Stops along this area have good utilization in the outbound direction, but not in the
 inbound direction, likely as a result of employees traveling from Bridgeport to these places of
 employment.
- PM peak travel appears to be the opposite of AM peak patterns, except for an increase of
 activity at Derby Train Station. This change may explain the increase in boardings per hour for
 the PM peak, as compared to the midday or AM Peak.
- The PM peak also sees a drop of activity within the City of Bridgeport

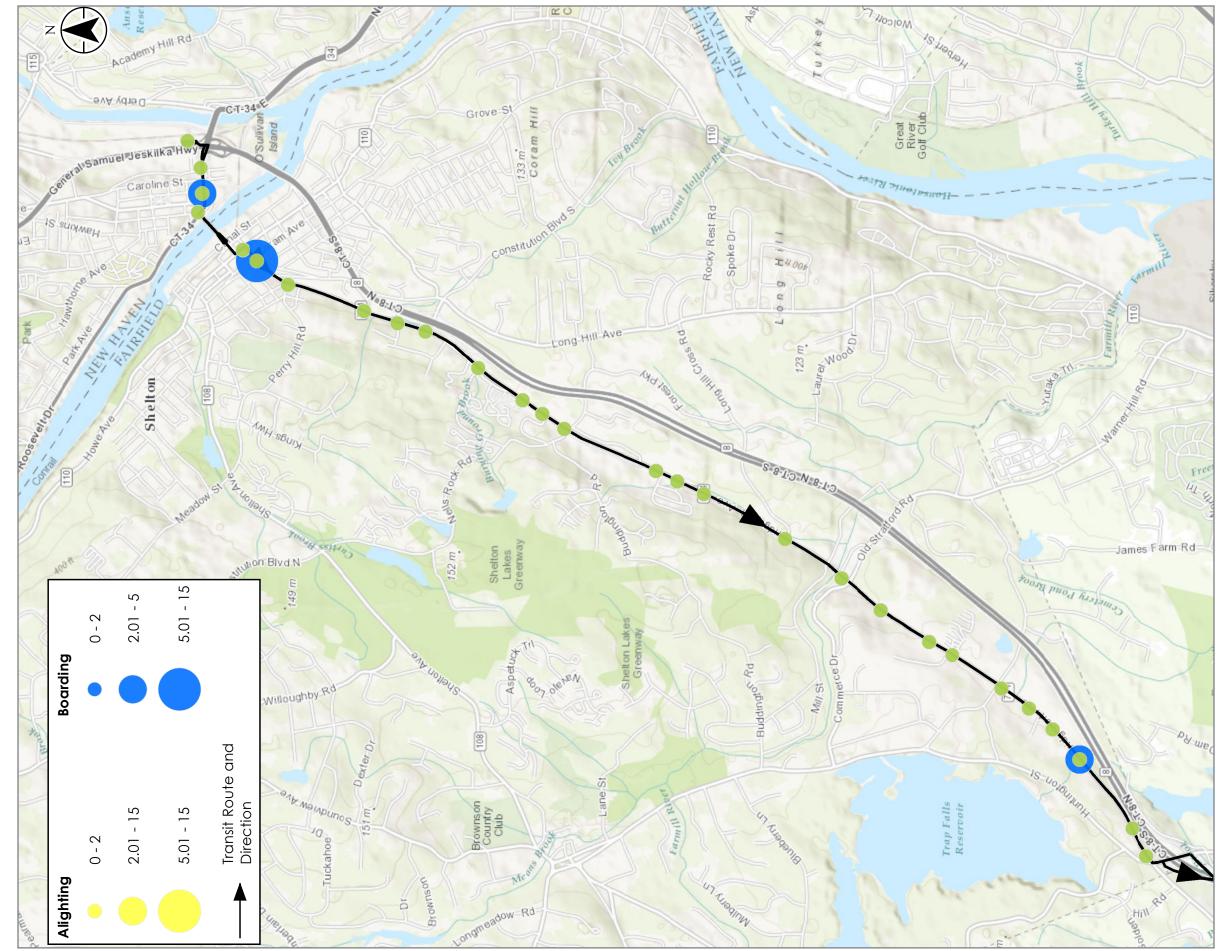
Downtown - Hawley Lane Mall - Shelton - Derby Station



Route 15 is a regional all-day service connecting the Derby Train Station with Downtown Bridgeport. To improve performance, it is proposed that this route operate limited stop service beyond Broadbridge Avenue in the City of Stratford. Some of the coverage that is currently provided by Route 15 would be provided by a modified Route 17.

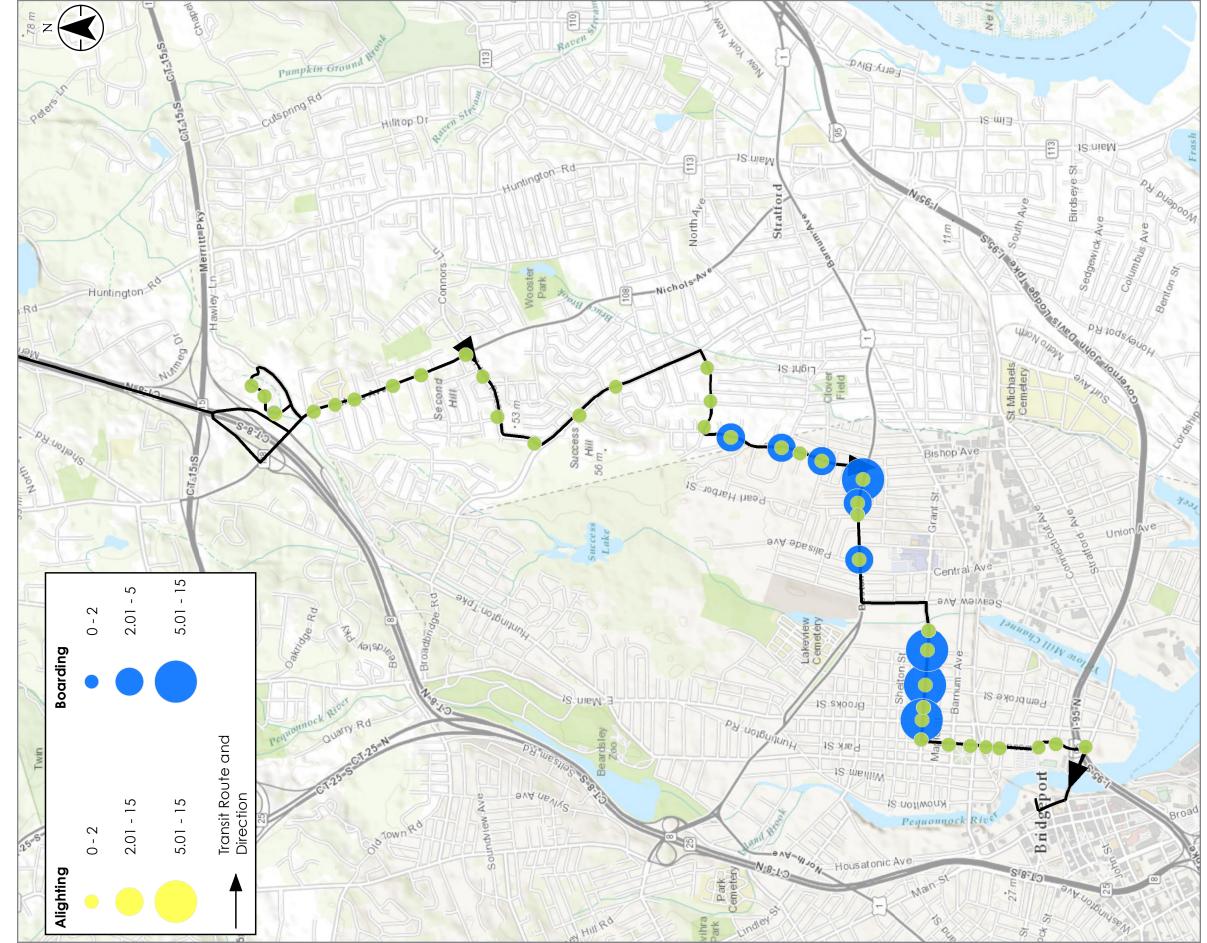


9am Inbound **5am**

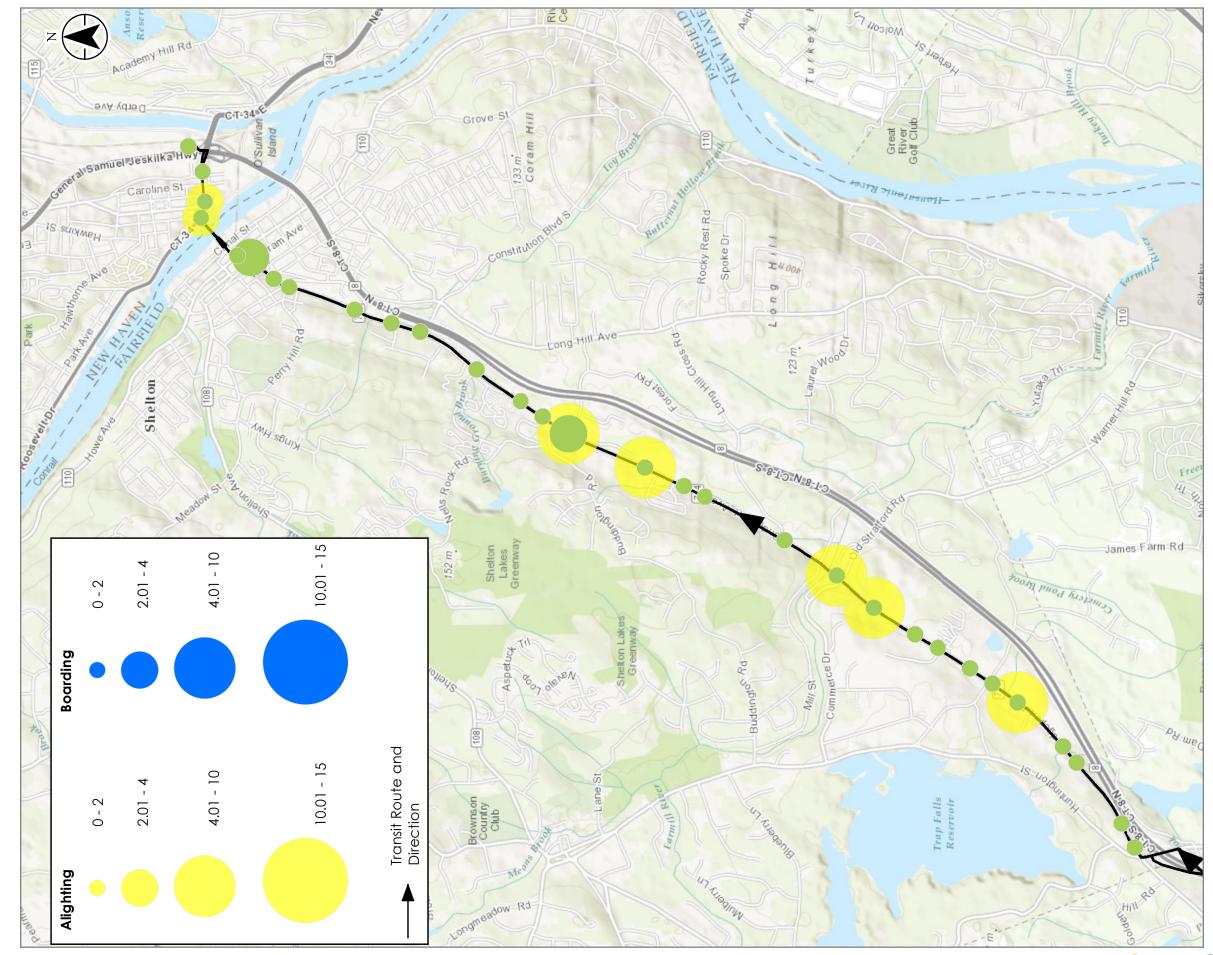


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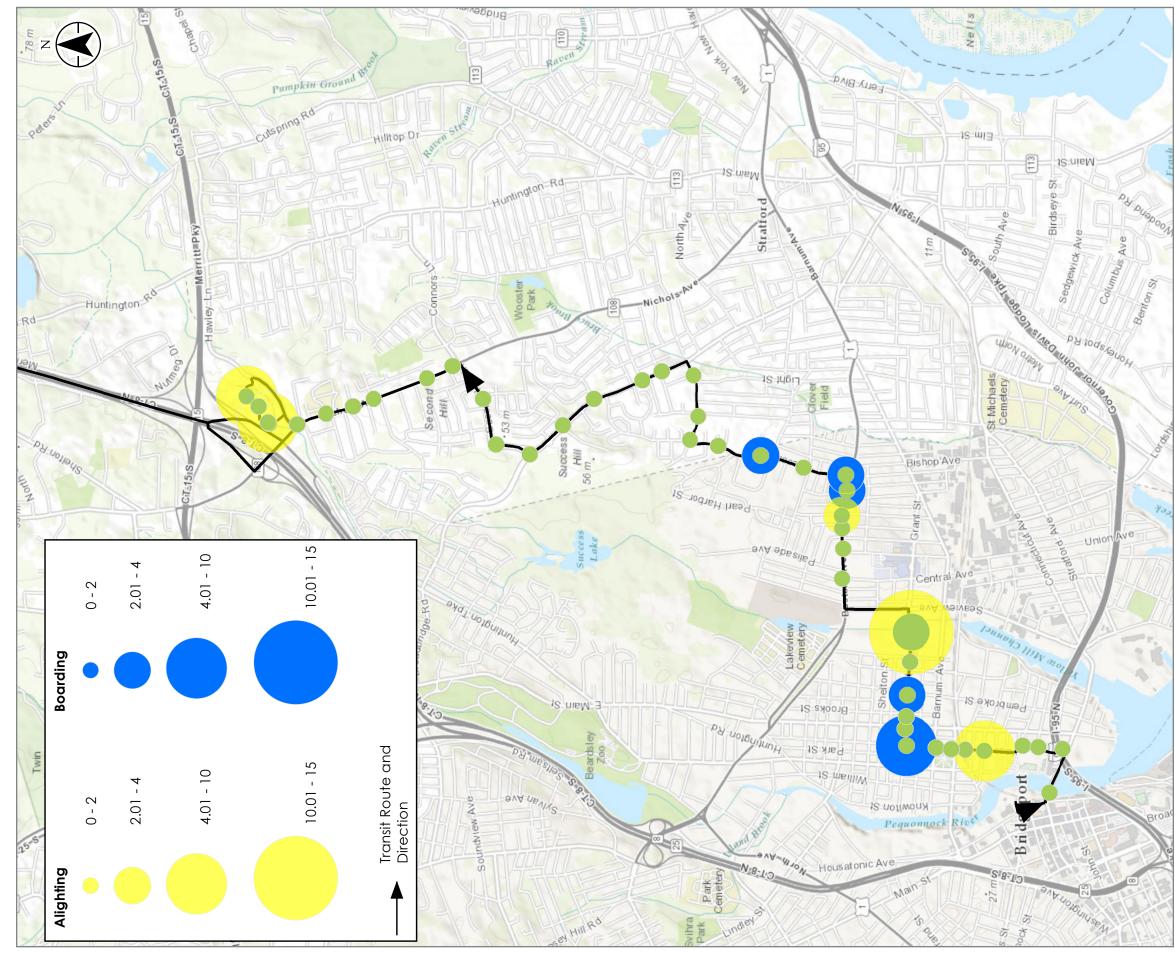
9am Inbound 5am



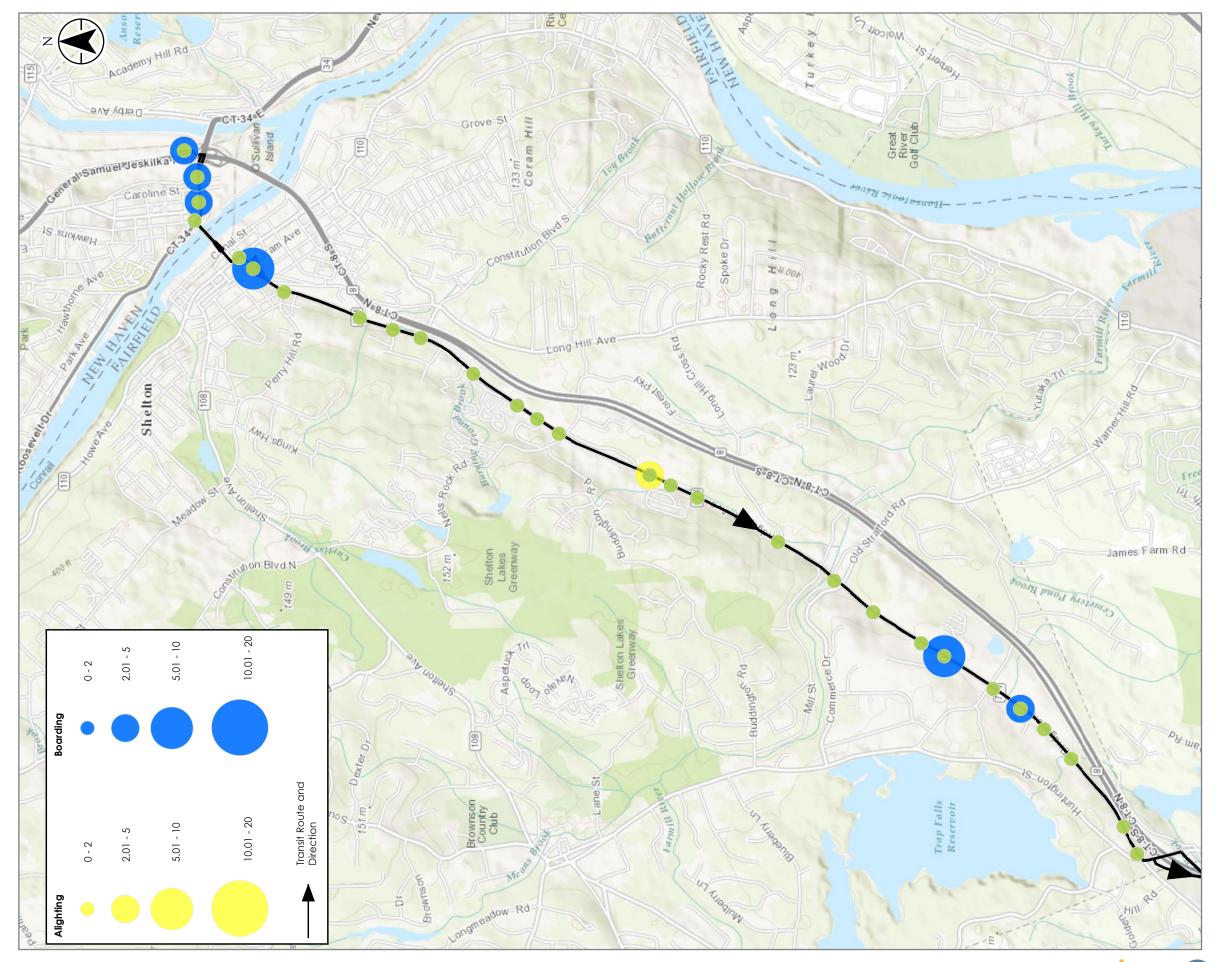
9am Outbound **5am**



5am - 9am Outbound



2pm Inbound **10am**

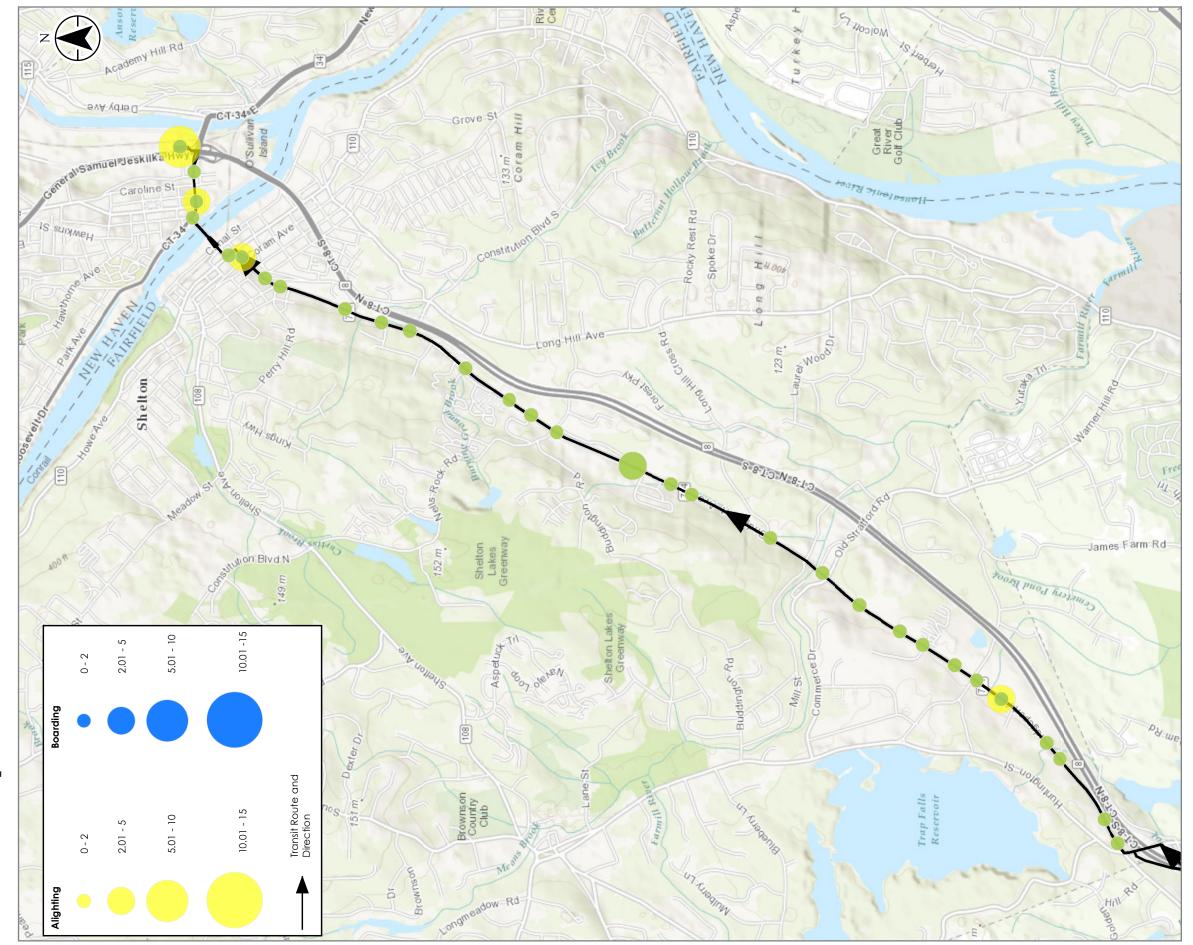


Pumpkin Groun IS WIE -Huntington & Bishop Ave Pearl Harbor St 2pm Inbound 2.01 - 5 Park St Transit Route and Direction Knowlton St 10.01 - 20



10am

2pm Outbound **10am**

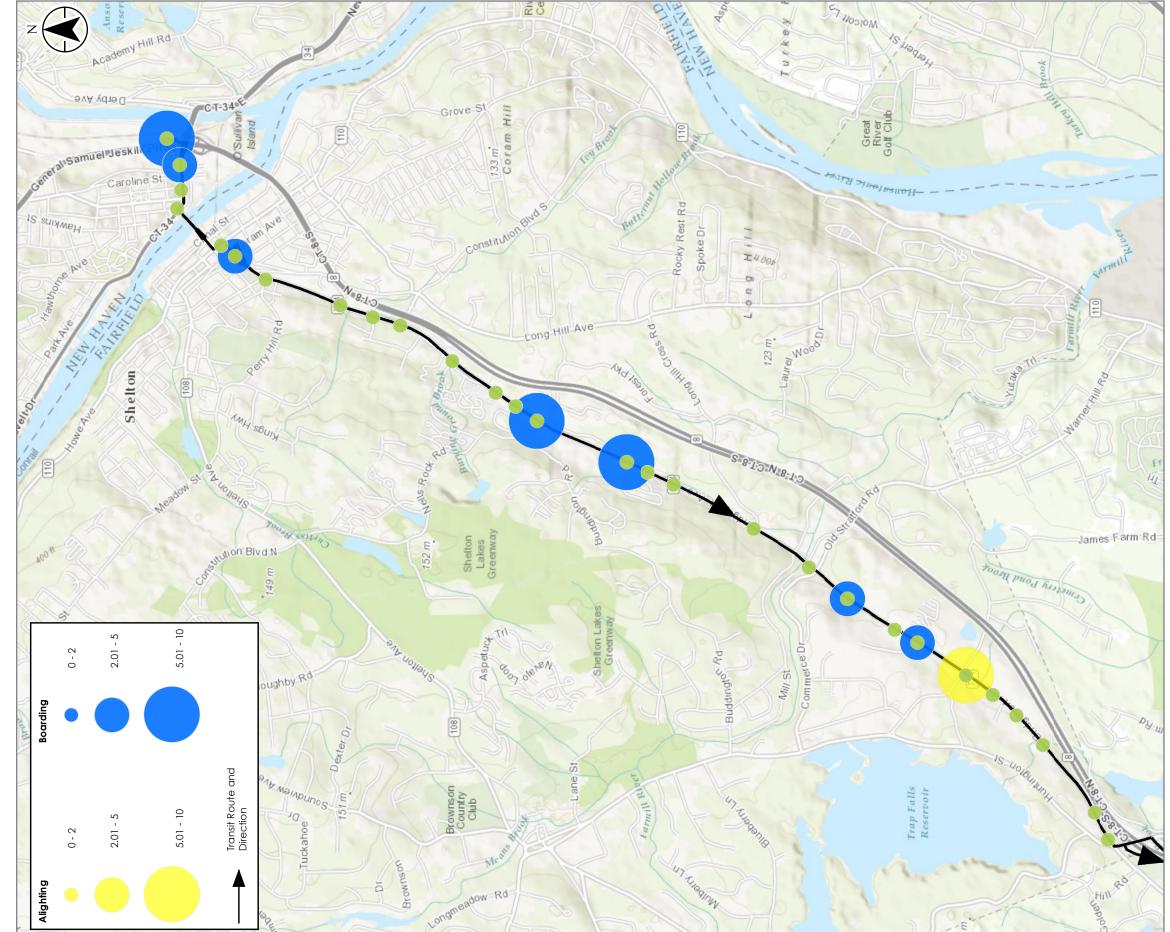


Впадемем Р IS WIE 1S 14617 Bishop Ave Pearl Harbor St 2pm Outbound Transit Route and Direction 10.01 - 15

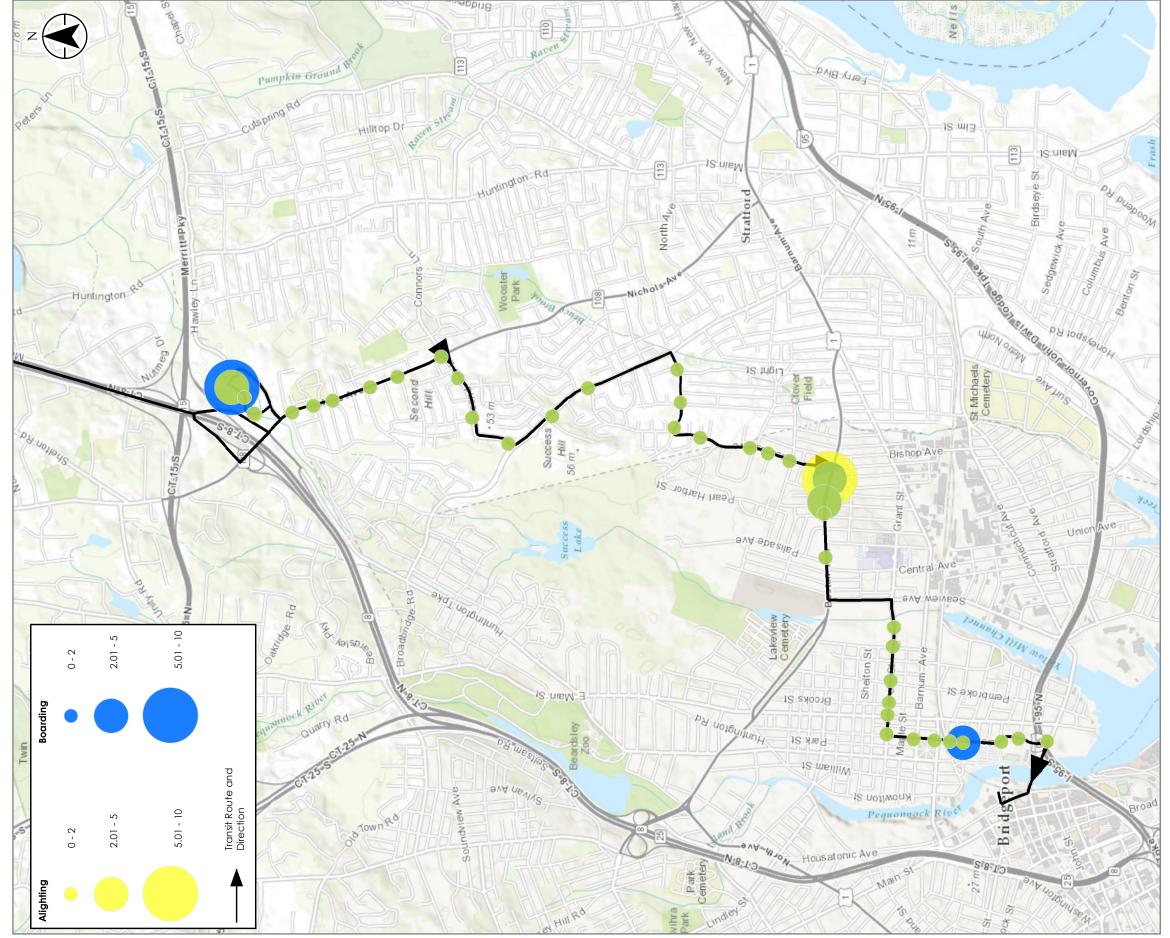


10am -

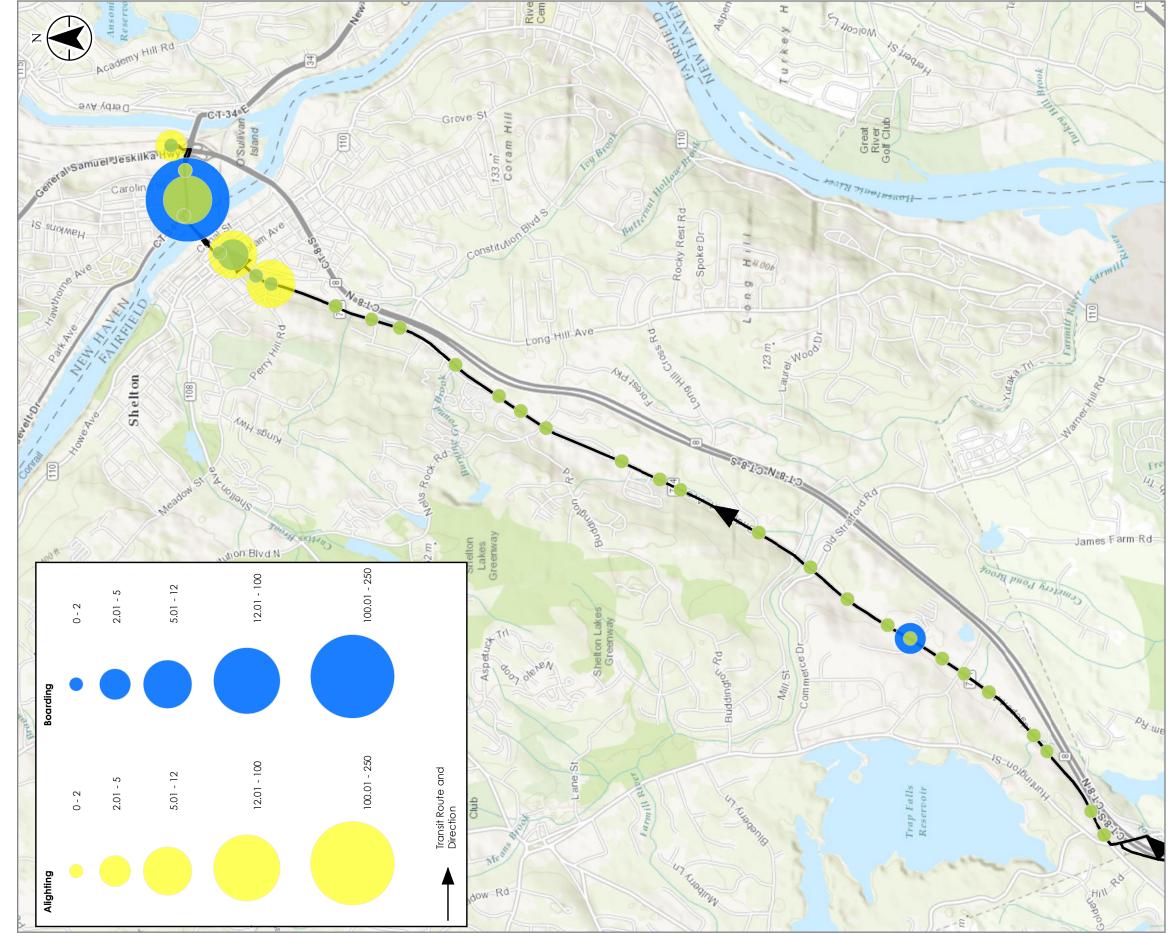
3pm - 6pm Inbound



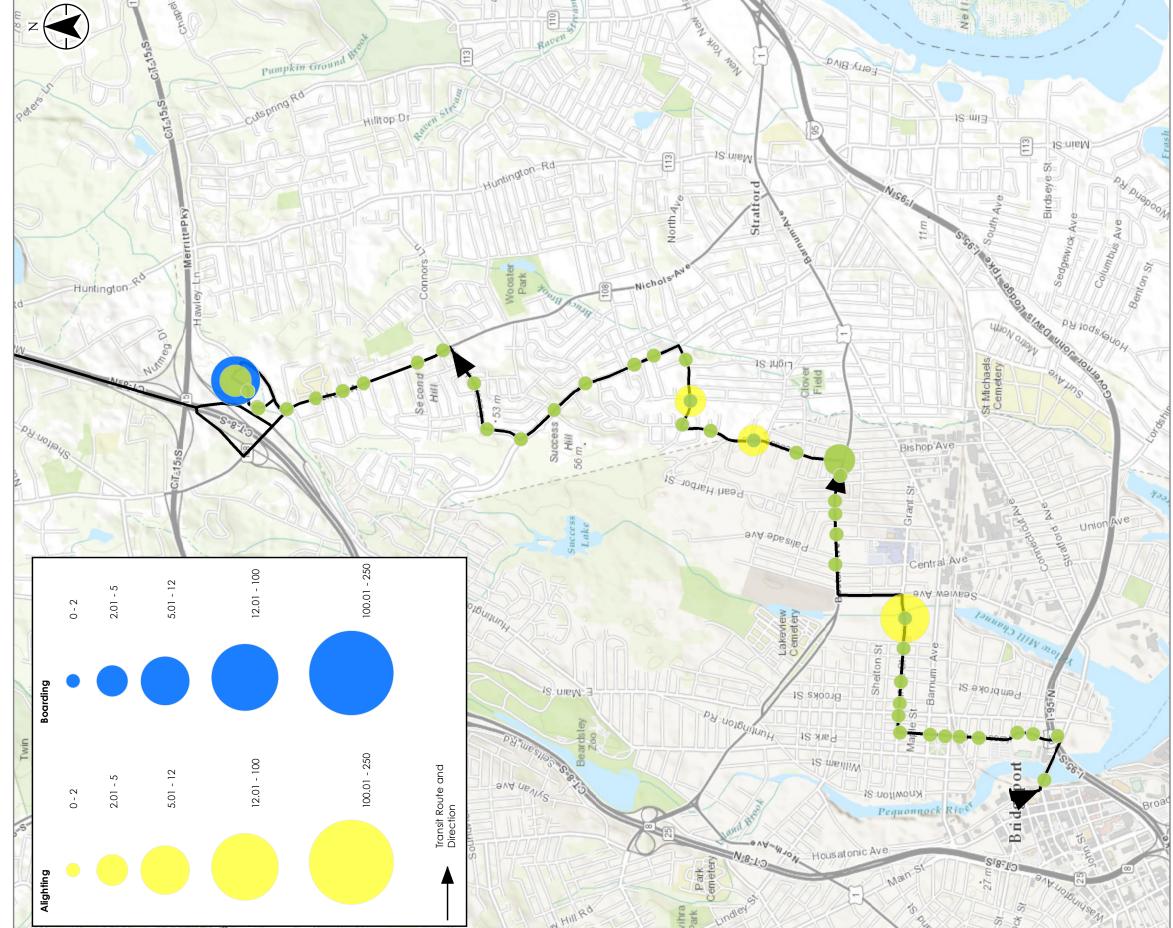
6pm Inbound 3pm



6pm Outbound **3pm**



3pm - 6pm Outbound



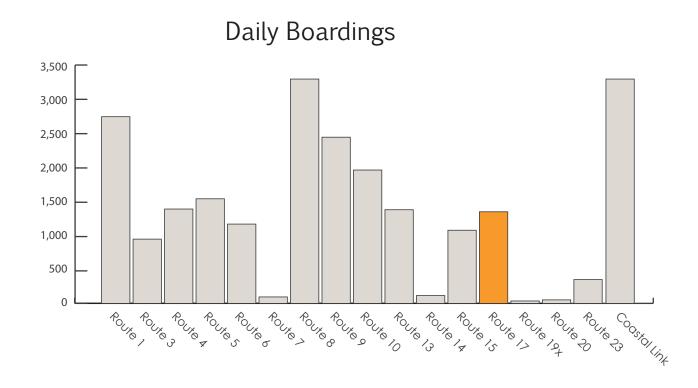
Route Seventeen

Route 17 Weekday Daily Boardings 1,340 Percent of System Activity (Sampled Routes) 6% 45 Daily One-Way Revenue Trips Peak / Off-Peak Headway (Minutes) 30/30 RTN Service Type **Number of Peak Buses** 3 Efficiency (% Schedule Recovery) 8.3% Average Boardings per Hour - AM Peak 58 Average Boardings per Hour - Midday 138 Average Boardings per Hour - PM Peak 105

Route Highlights:

- The network design of Route Seventeen, while not the most direct, offers opportunities to connect with many other GBT services at various points along the route.
- As a result of the network design, there are busy stops located along the length of the route, rather than being clustered in one area, as is the case for other routes.
- During the AM peak, this service serves a commuter-oriented market with a high percentage of alightings occurring in Downtown Bridgeport, with boardings prominent along the remainder of the route. Transfer points do not appear exceptionally busy during this time.
- During the midday and PM peak, travel patterns shift considerably from the AM peak; this reflects the substantial increase in the average boardings per hour between these periods.
- These shifts indicate that this route may be used heavily for discretionary travel, which is logical given the network design and transfer opportunities available along the route.

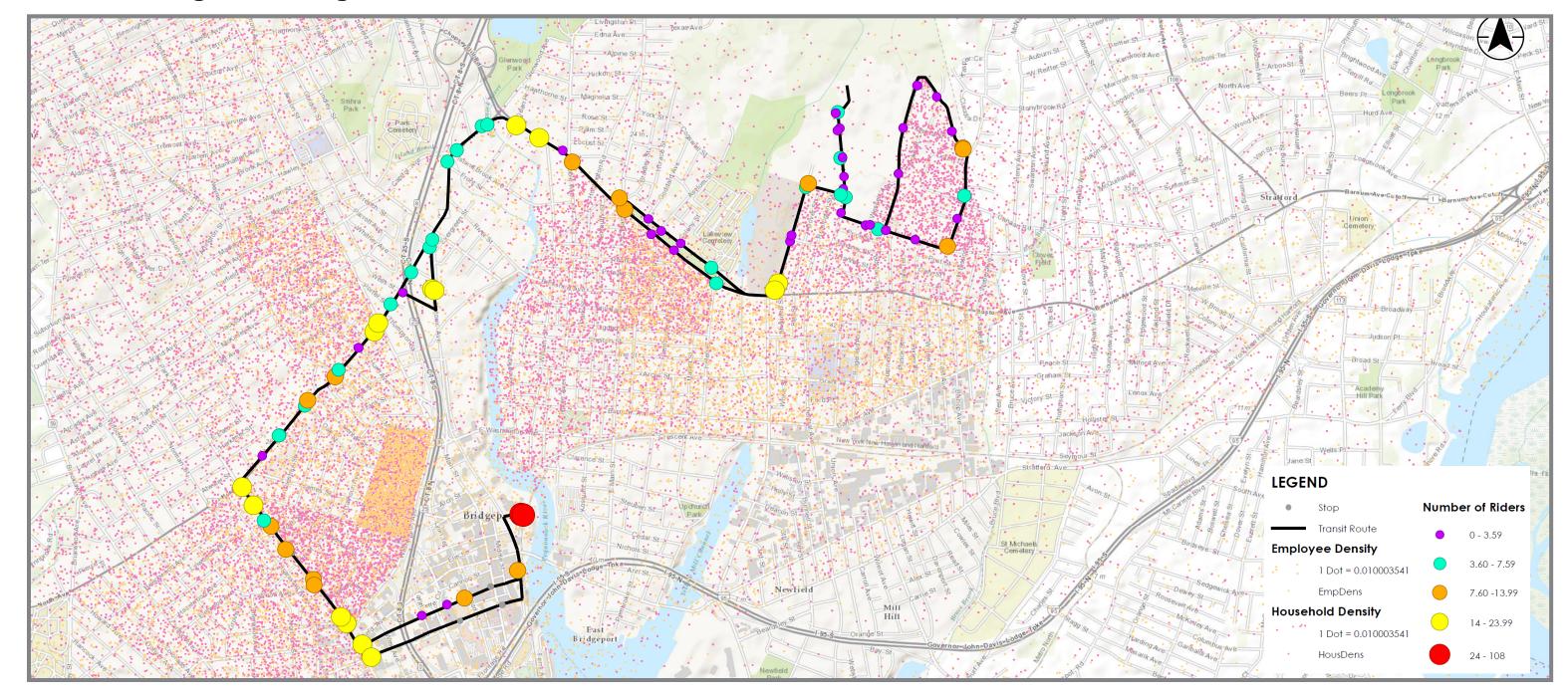
Downtown - North Ave - Boston Ave - Success Park



Route 17 connects Downtown Bridgeport to the area around Central High School and to the area around Bullard-Havens Technical High School. It is proposed that the route's diversions be reduced west of Downtown Bridgeport and around Success Park and the route extended to Hawley Lane Mall to replace the coverage lost from proposed changes to Route 15.

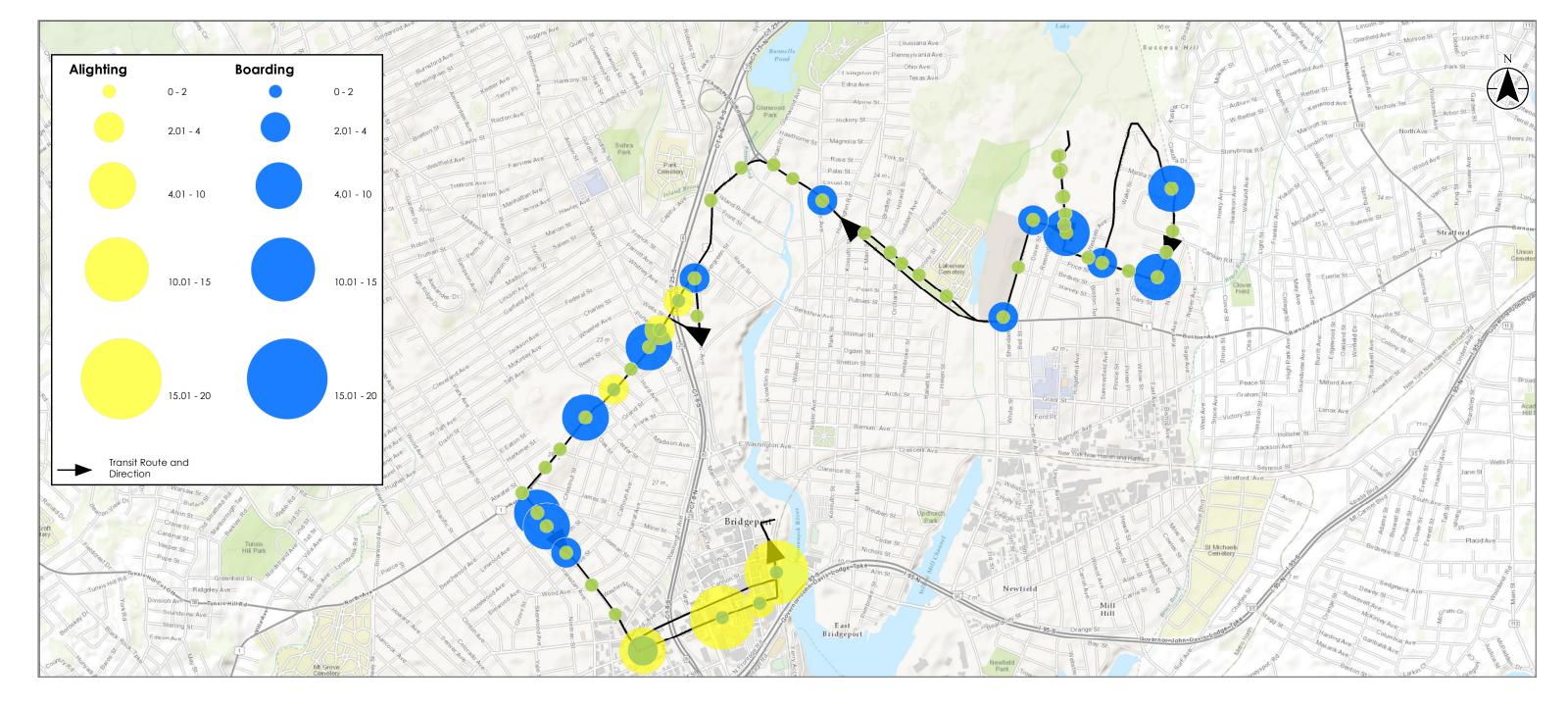
Total Daily Activity

Route 17



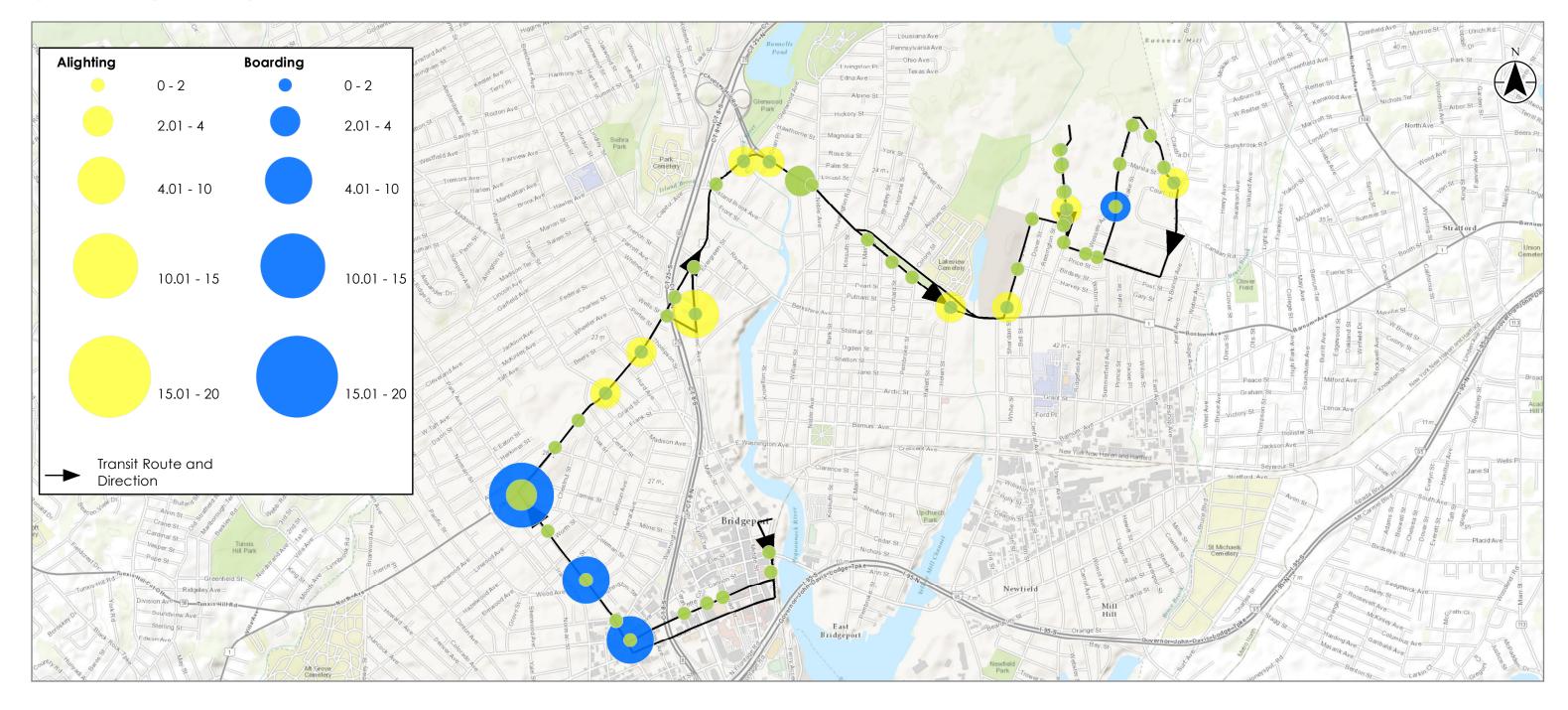
Route 17

5am - 9am Inbound



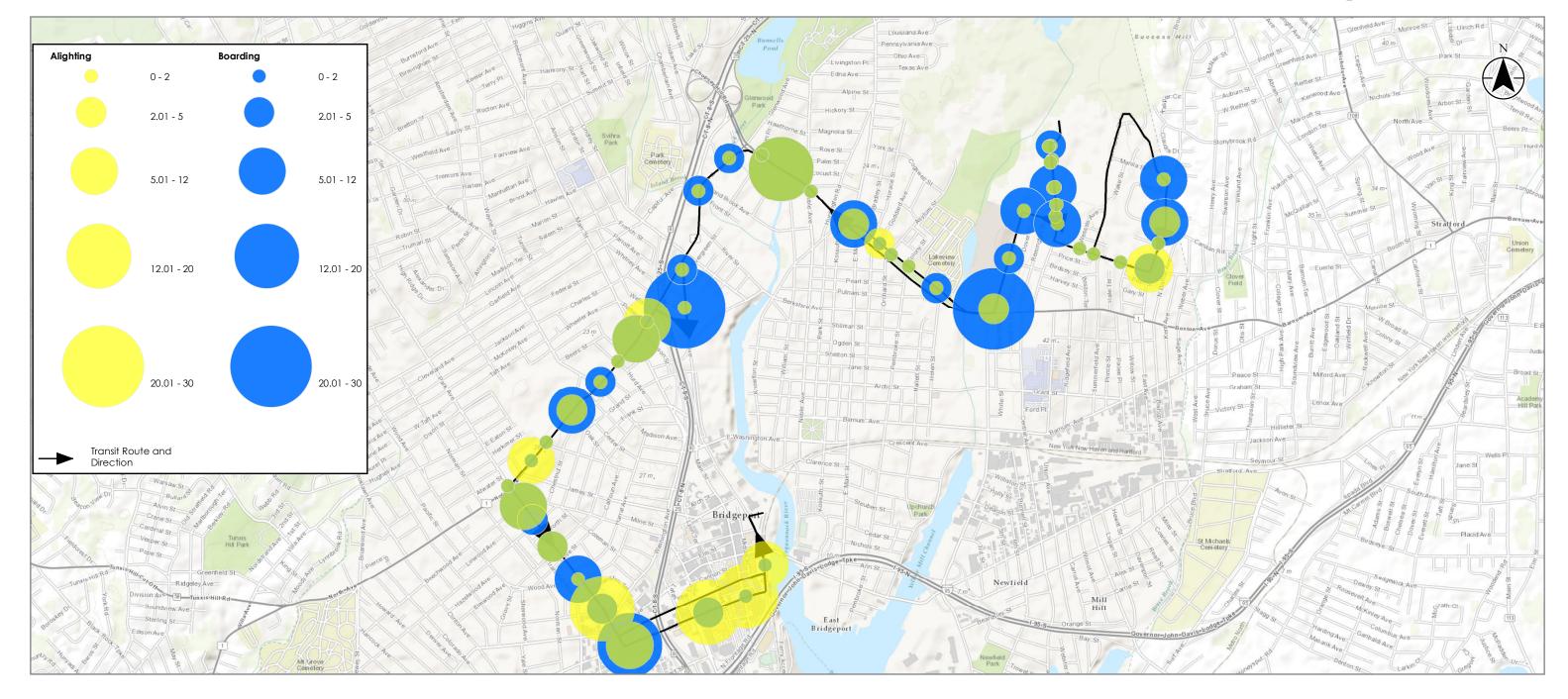
5am - 9am Outbound

Route 17



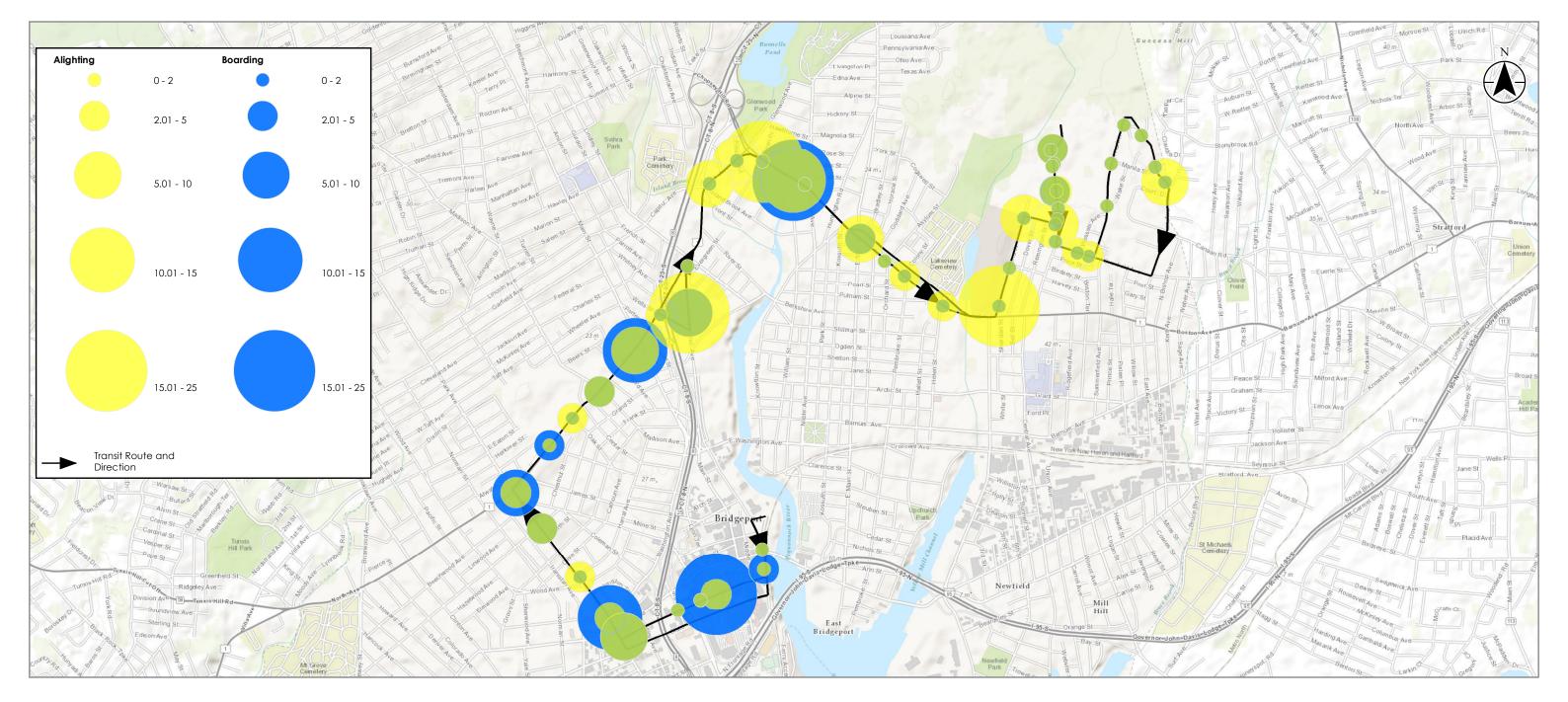
Route 17

10am - 2pm Inbound



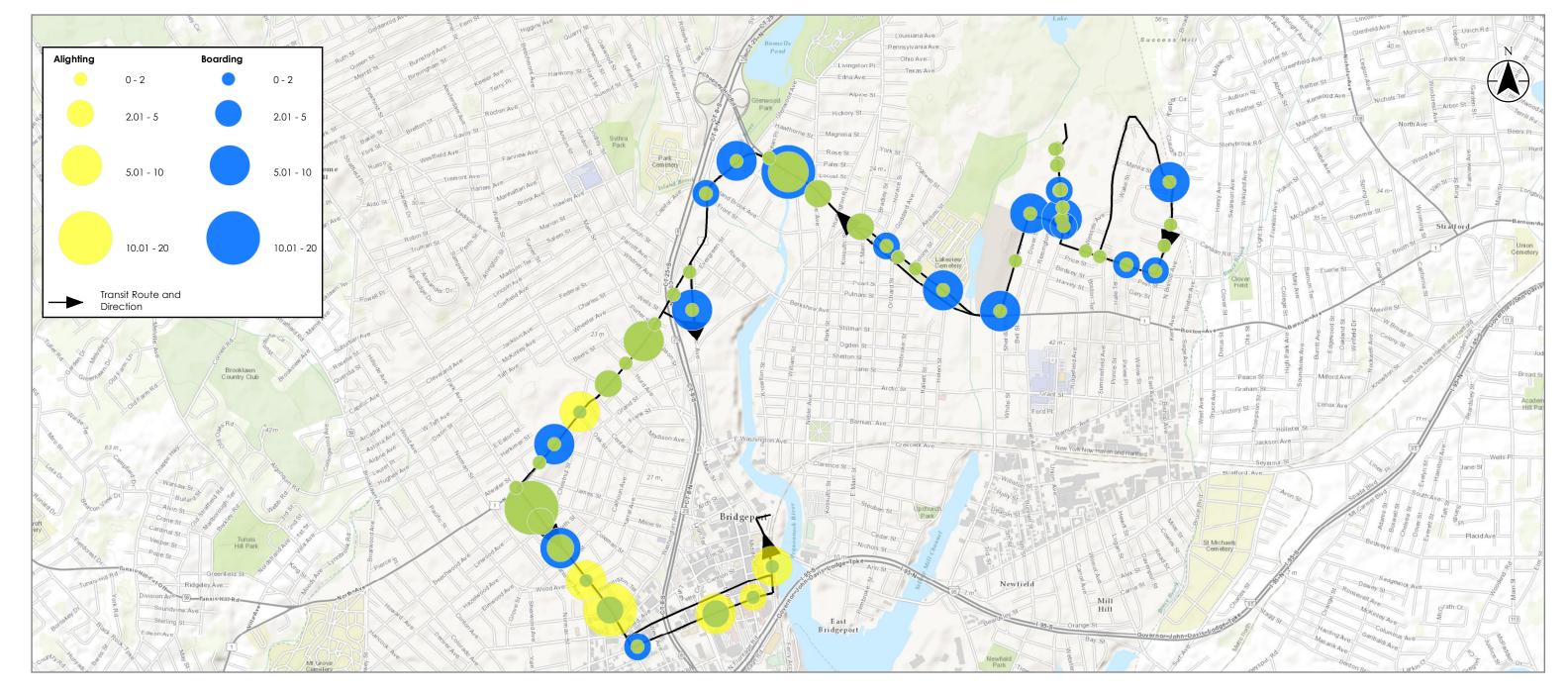
10am - 2pm Outbound

Route 17



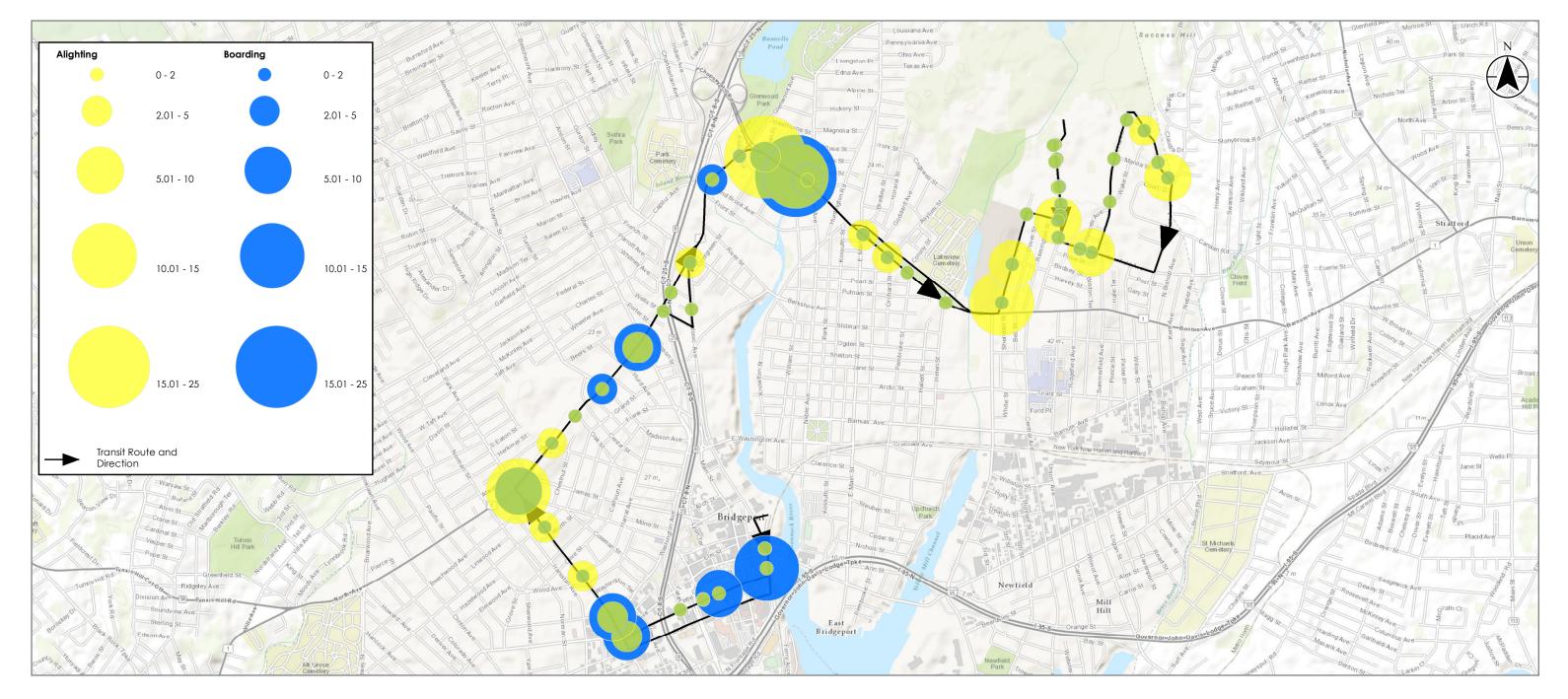
Route 17

3pm - 6pm Inbound



3pm - 6pm Outbound

Route 17



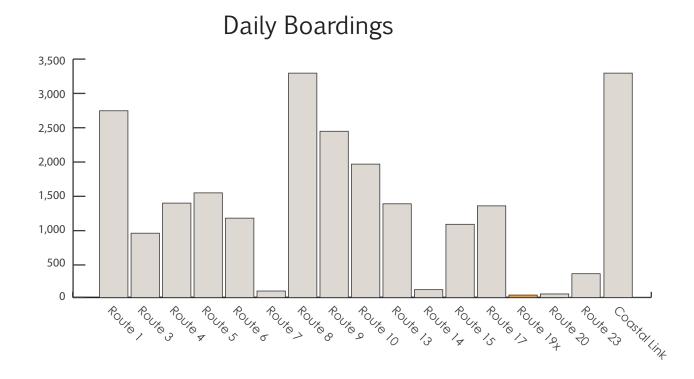
Downtown - Route 25 - Route 111 - Monroe

Route Nineteen-X

Route 19x	
Weekday Daily Boardings	35
Percent of System Activity (Sampled Routes)	0.2%
Daily One-Way Revenue Trips	8
Peak / Off-Peak Headway (Minutes)	60
Service Type	LTN
Number of Peak Buses	2
Efficiency (% Schedule Recovery)	4.1%
Average Boardings per Hour - AM Peak	8
Average Boardings per Hour - Midday	
Average Boardings per Hour - PM Peak	4

Route Highlights:

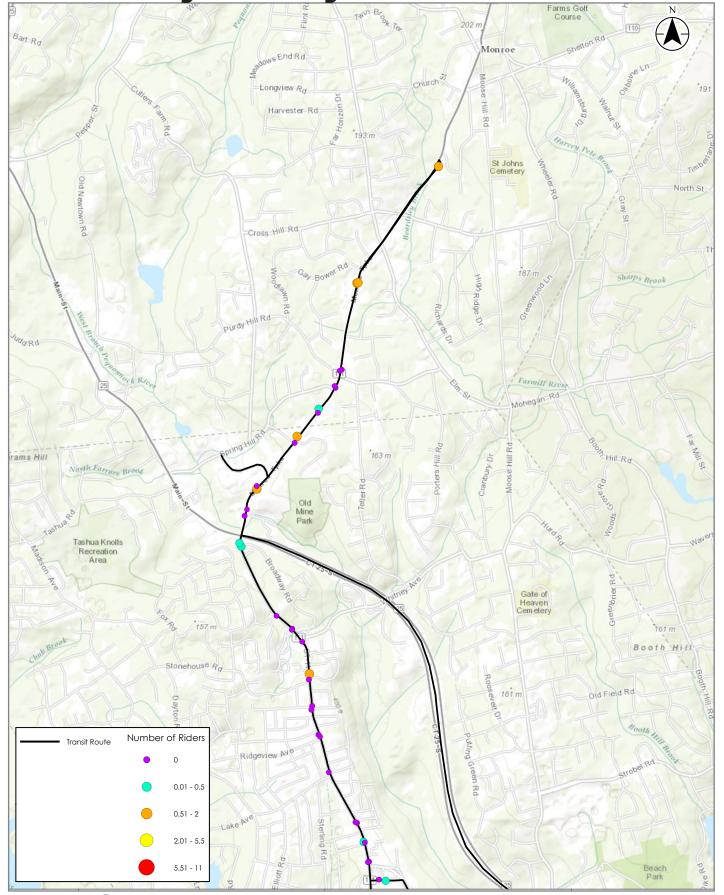
- Route 19x is a peak-only (limited) reverse commute service which is complemented by Route 14 during the midday and peak shoulders.
- This route offers customers from Monroe and Trumbull a one-seat ride into Downtown Bridgeport, as opposed to Route 14, which requires a transfer.
- This route also has the lowest number of boardings of any limited service routes in the GBT network.
- The limited schedule and auto-dominated land uses this route serves are likely factors limiting ridership.
- Throughout the course of a day, the busiest stop on the route, the GBT Transit Center, only sees approximately 15 boardings and alightings.
- During each of the observed time periods, the majority of stops remain unused. Where there is recorded activity for a stop, on average there is usually only one or two customer boardings and alightings.

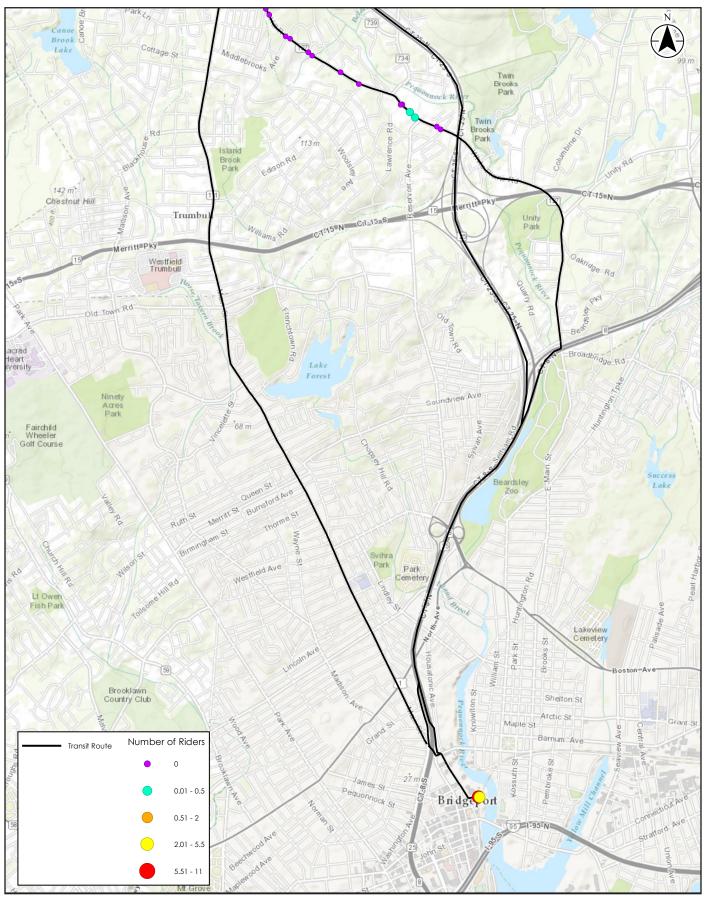


This is an express bus service that connects Downtown Bridgeport to the Monroe Turnpike. It is proposed that this route be truncated at Westfield Trumbull Mall and routed via the proposed bus exchange at Trumbull Avenue.

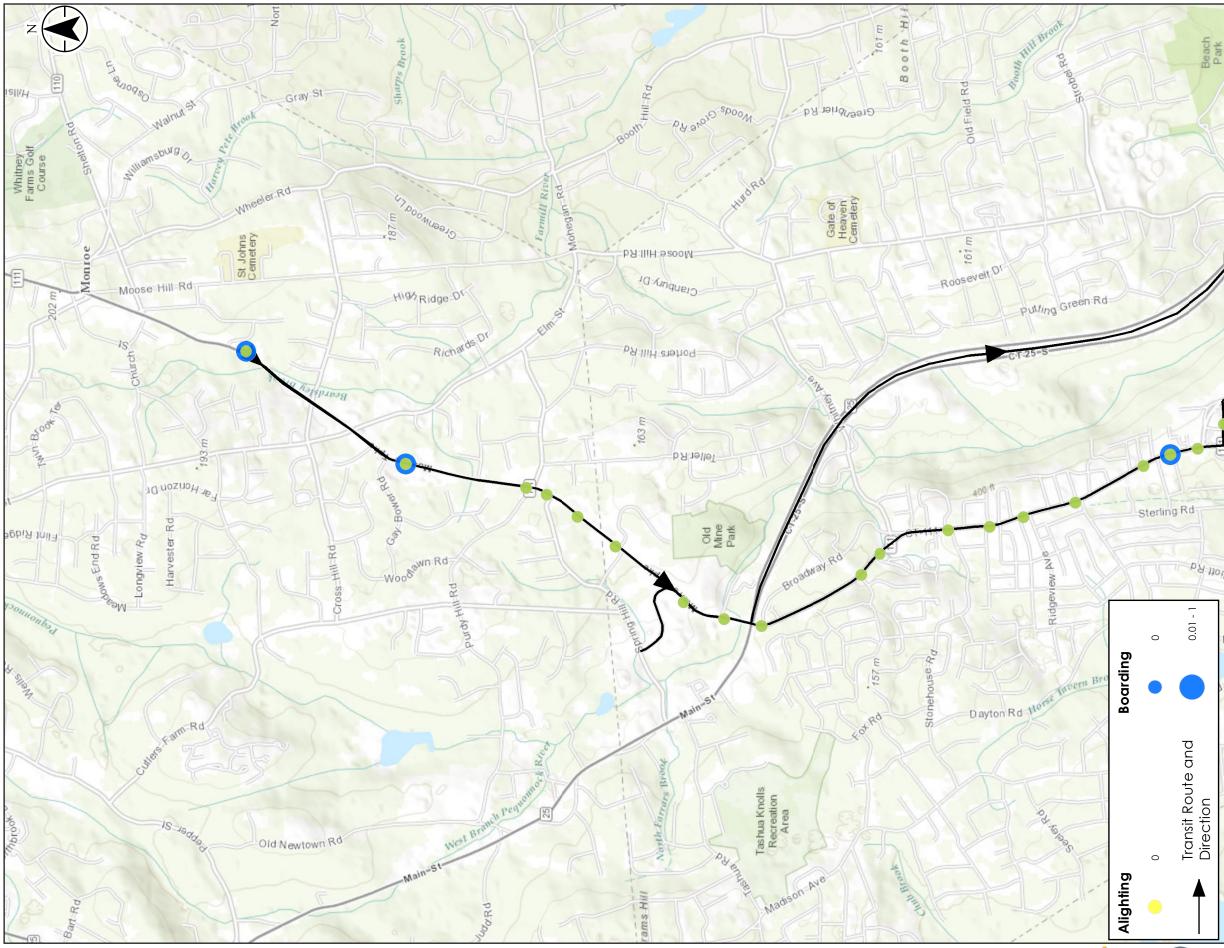
Total Daily Activity

Route 19X

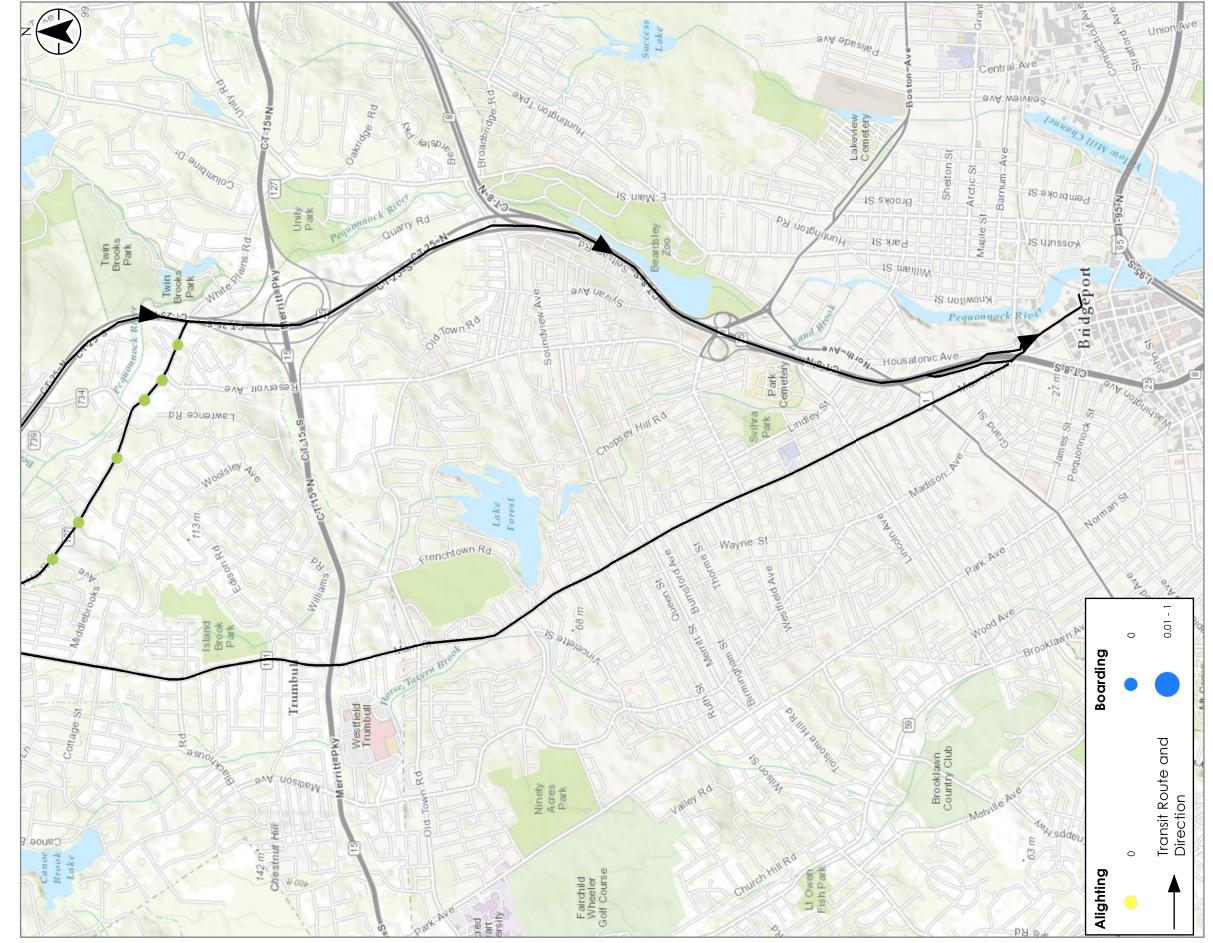




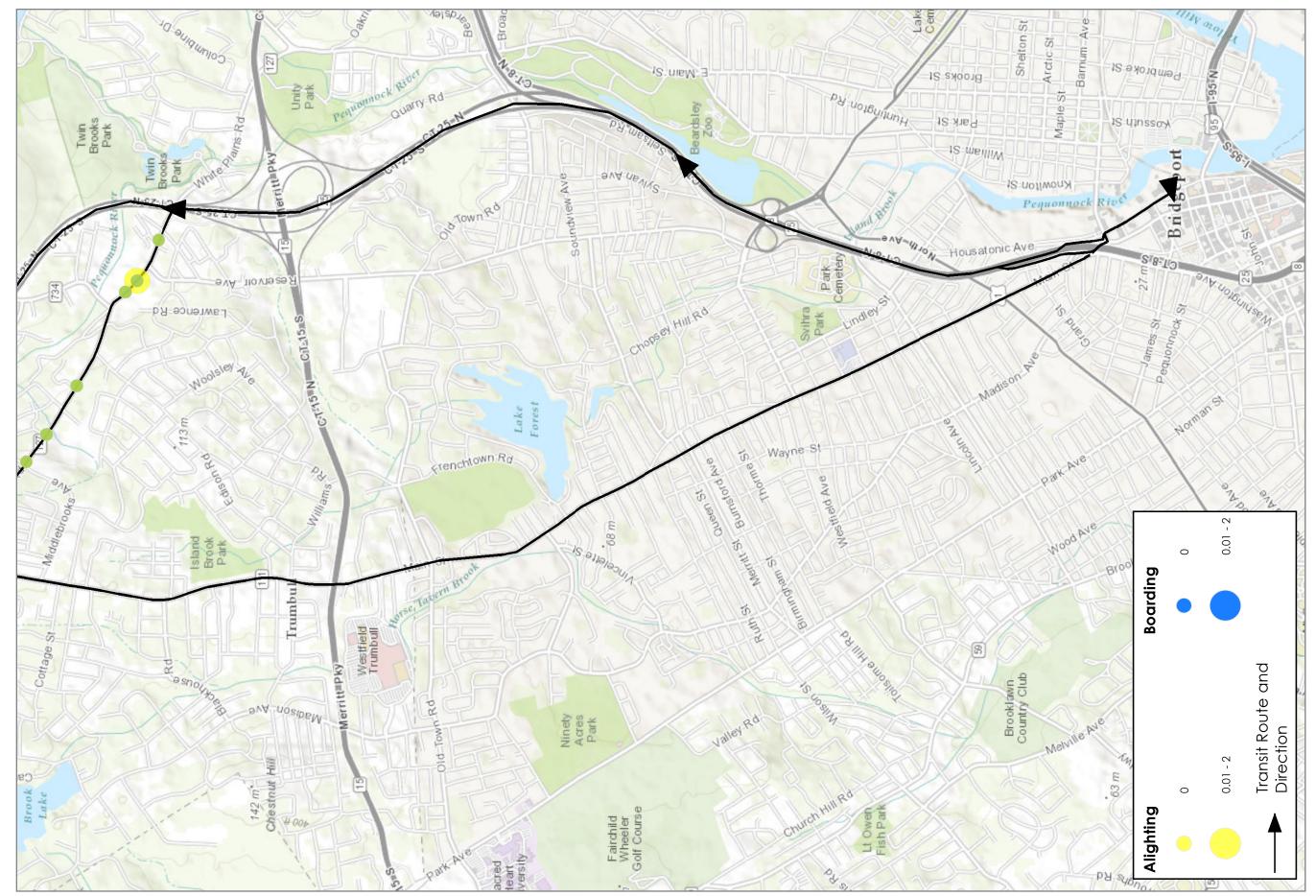
Route -Gray St St Johns Cemetery Moose Hill-Rd Flint Ridge 9am Inbound Old Newtown Rd **5am** 203



5am - 9am Inbound

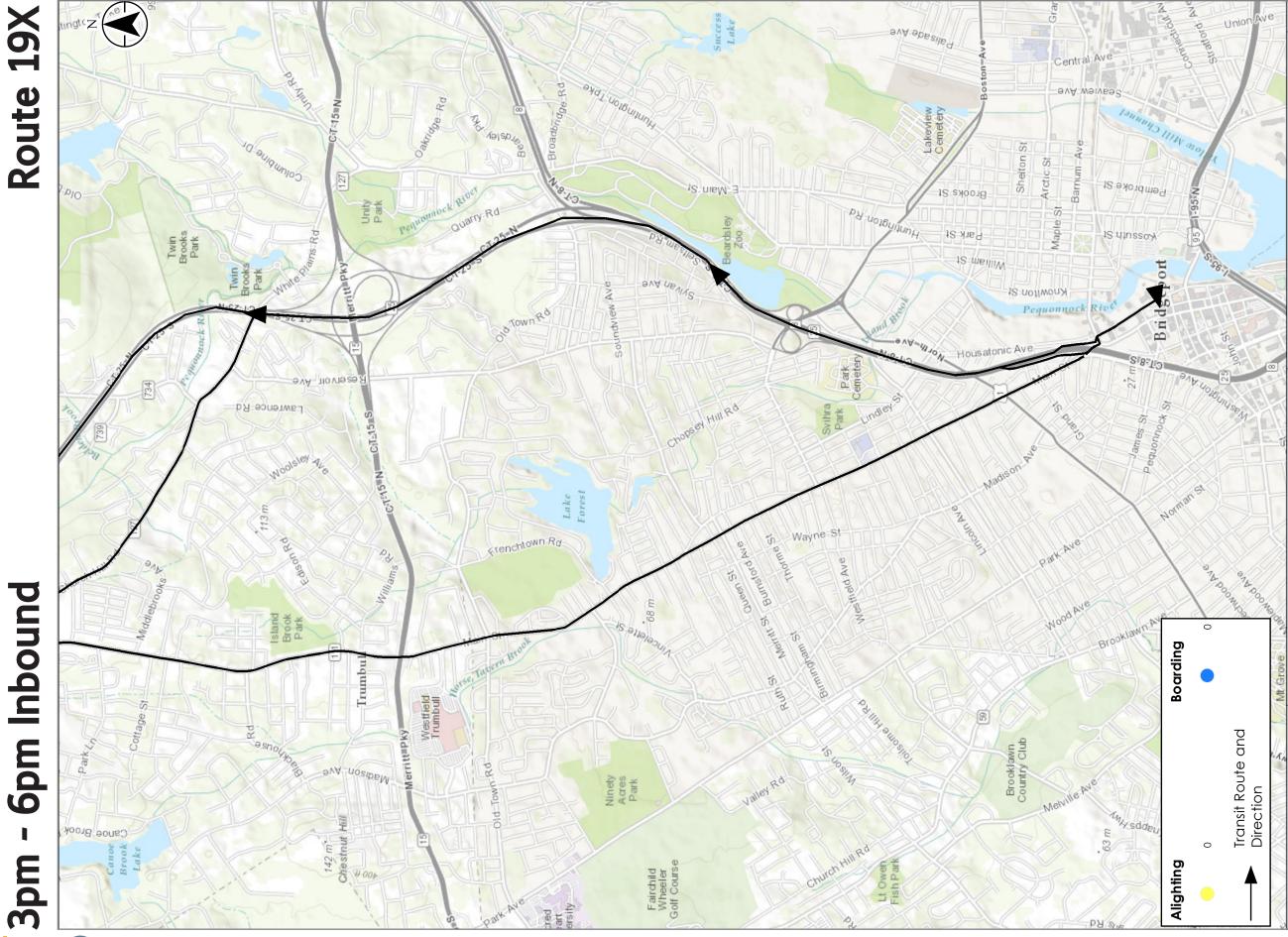


5am - 9am Outbound

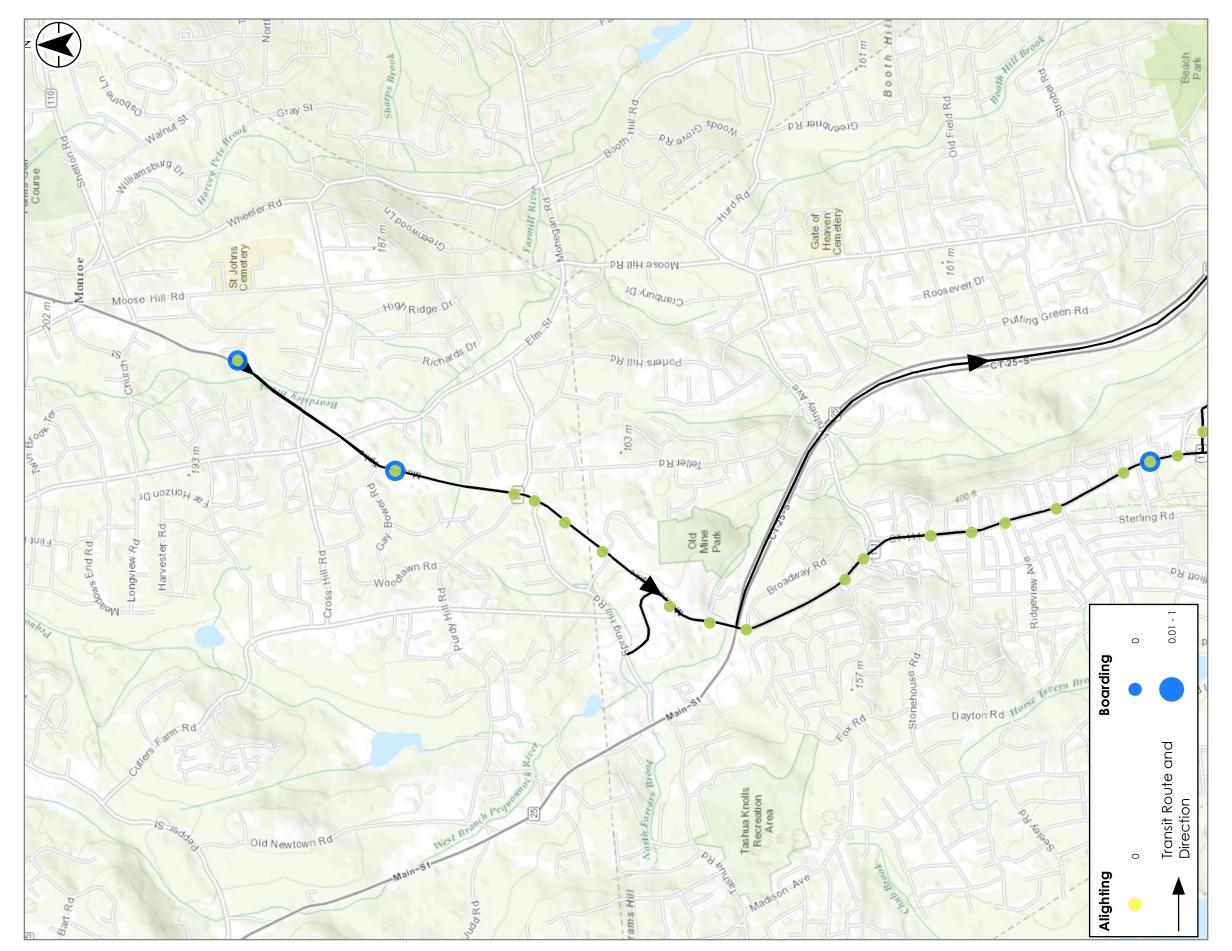




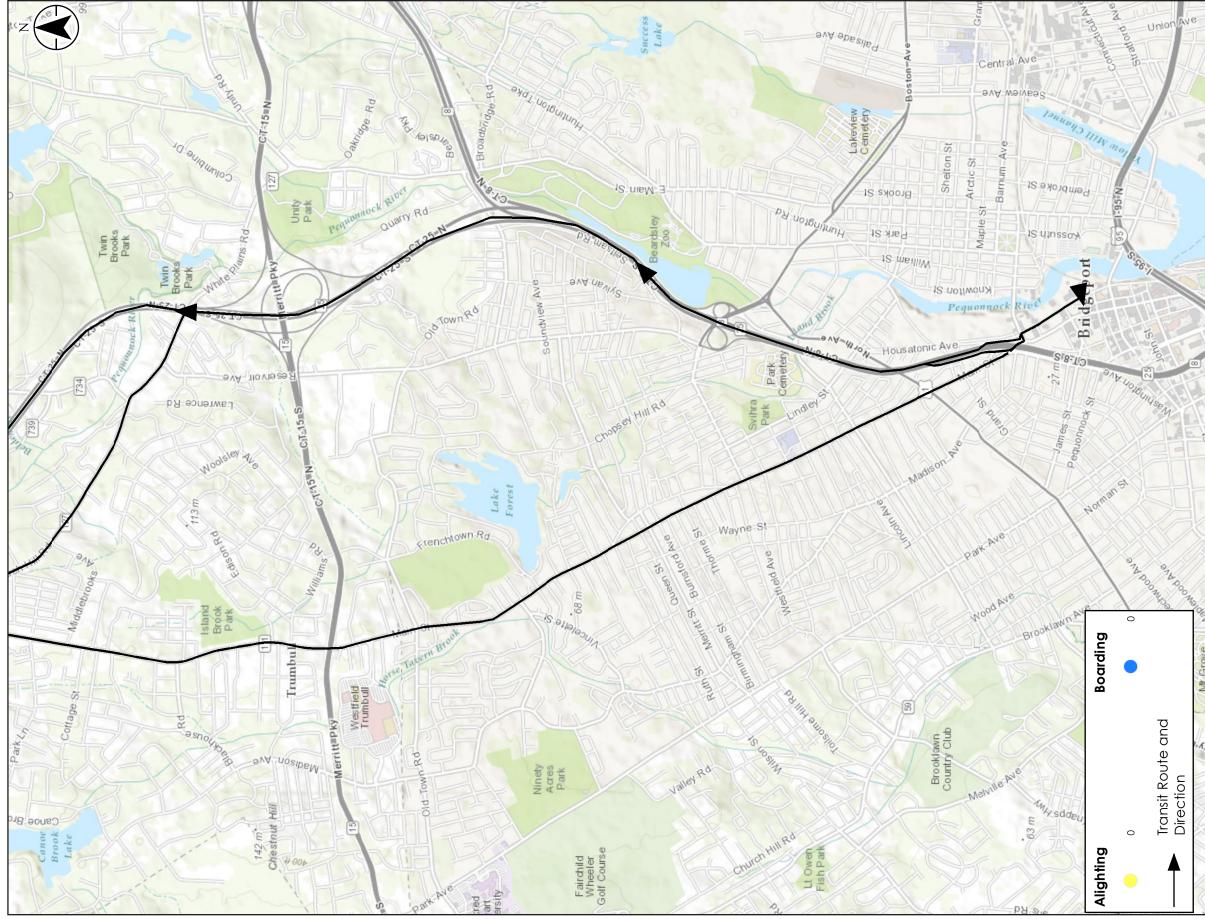




6pm Outbound **3pm**



3pm - 6pm Outbound



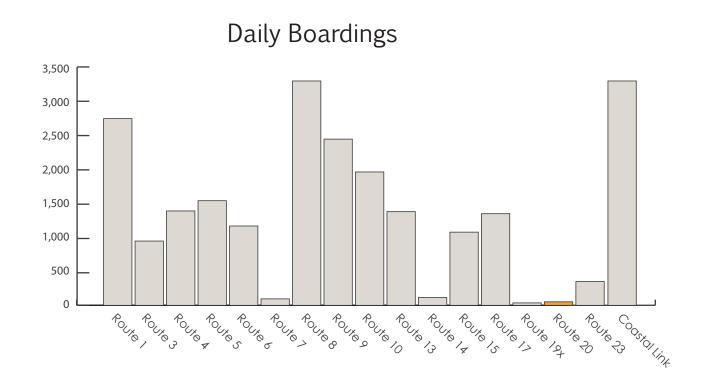
Route Twenty

Route 20 Weekday Daily Boardings 50 Percent of System Activity (Sampled Routes) 0.2% 8 Daily One-Way Revenue Trips 60 Peak / Off-Peak Headway (Minutes) LTN Service Type **Number of Peak Buses** Efficiency (% Schedule Recovery) 16.3% Average Boardings per Hour - AM Peak 14 Average Boardings per Hour - Midday Average Boardings per Hour - PM Peak 8

Route Highlights:

- Route Twenty is a new service introduced in February 2014, which offers a peak-only, limited service with four daily round trips between Westfield Trumbull Mall and Upper Stepney in Monroe.
- A portion of the route along State Route 111 is duplicated by Routes 14 and 19x.
- Ridership levels and stop activity patterns are similar, as well, to Routes 14 and 19x, with stops on average seeing no more than 1-2 customers per day.
- Stop activity is concentrated at the two termini at Westfield Trumbull Mall and Upper Stepney. The majority of boardings and alightings for this route occur at these two stops.
- There are approximately twice as many riders in the inbound direction than outbound during the AM peak. Despite this, there appears to be demand for service in both directions.

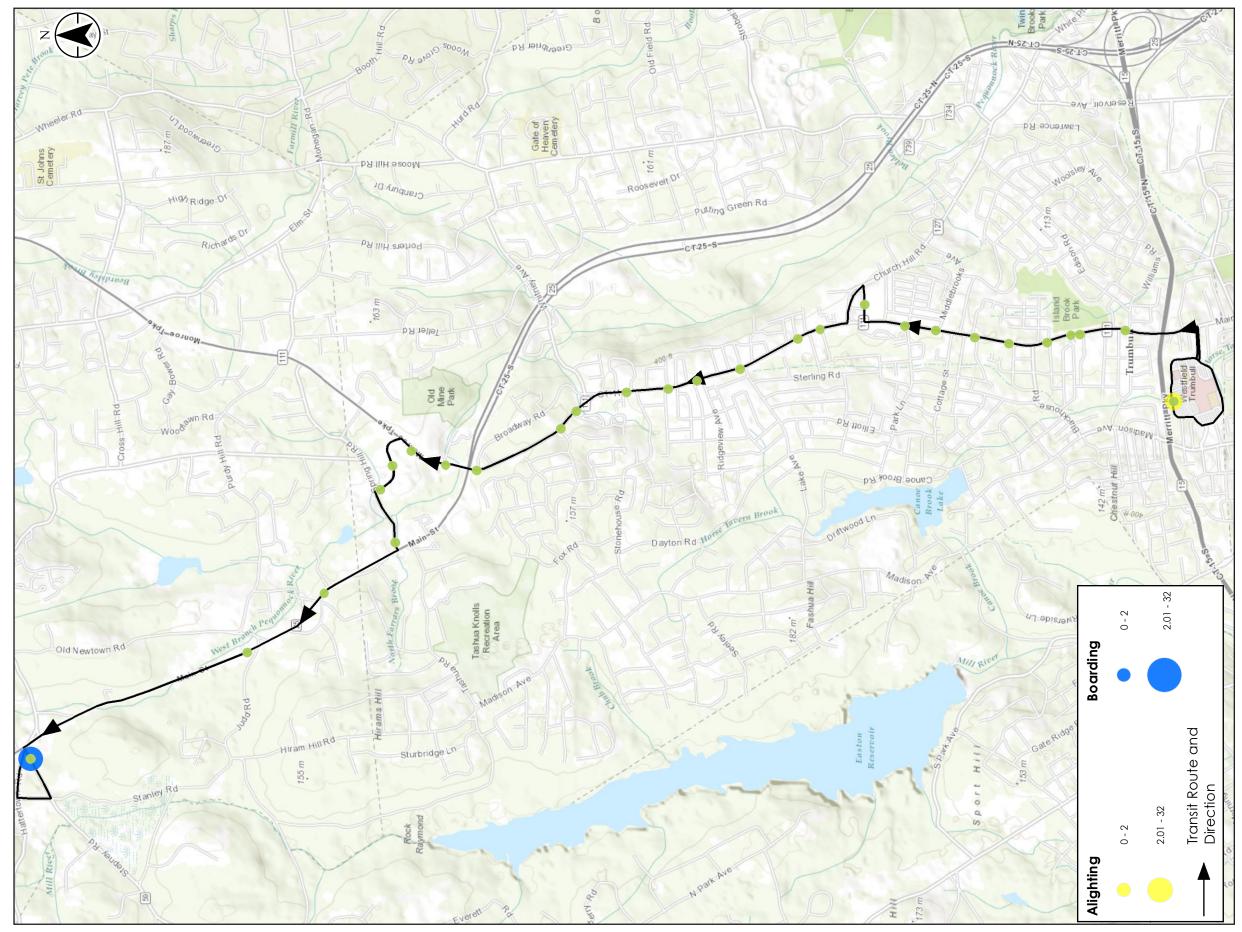
Westfield Trumbull Mall - Route 25 - Route 111 - Upper Stepney



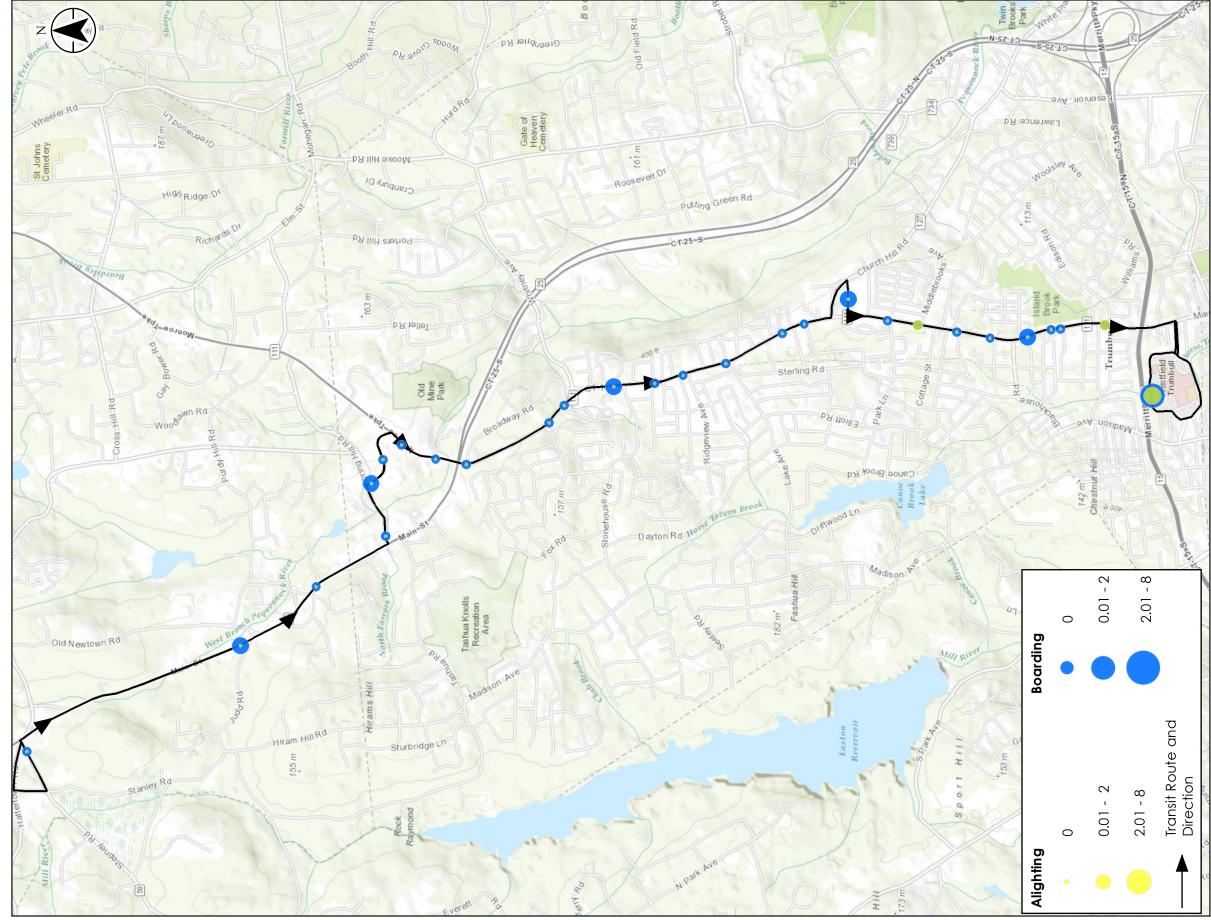
This route connects Upper Stepney to the Westfield Trumbull Mall. No changes are proposed for this route. New major developments are expected in this corridor in the near future.

9am Outbound **5am**





3pm - 6pm Inbound



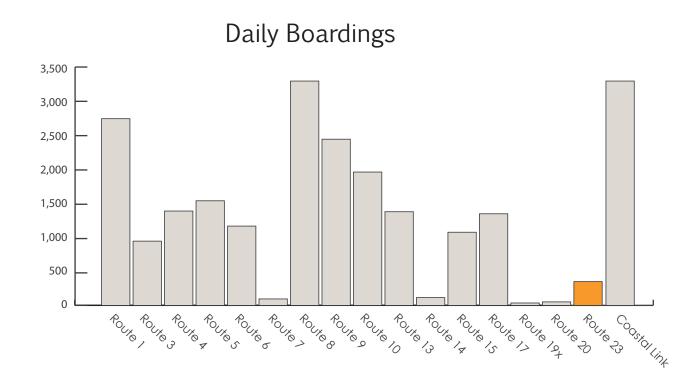
Route Twenty-Three

Route Twenty-Three	
Weekday Daily Boardings	400
Percent of System Activity (Sampled Routes)	2%
Daily One-Way Revenue Trips	27
Peak / Off-Peak Headway (Minutes)	60
Service Type	LTN
Number of Peak Buses	2
Efficiency (% Schedule Recovery)	18.5%
Average Boardings per Hour - AM Peak	31
Average Boardings per Hour - Midday	17
Average Boardings per Hour - PM Peak	47

Route Highlights:

- Route Twenty-Three has the highest number of boardings of any peak-only (limited) service in the GBT network.
- The majority of stop activity for this route occurs between Bridgeport and Stratford, which
 is duplicated by other, all-day services. There is very little ridership between Stratford and
 Shelton/Derby.
- Land use between Stratford and Shelton/Derby is dominated by large-scale, industrial and manufacturing uses, which likely contributes to the low ridership in this segment.
- Stops with the highest usage are located at transfer points for bus and rail services, near high schools, or large employers.

Downtown - Stratford - Main St - River Rd - Derby Station

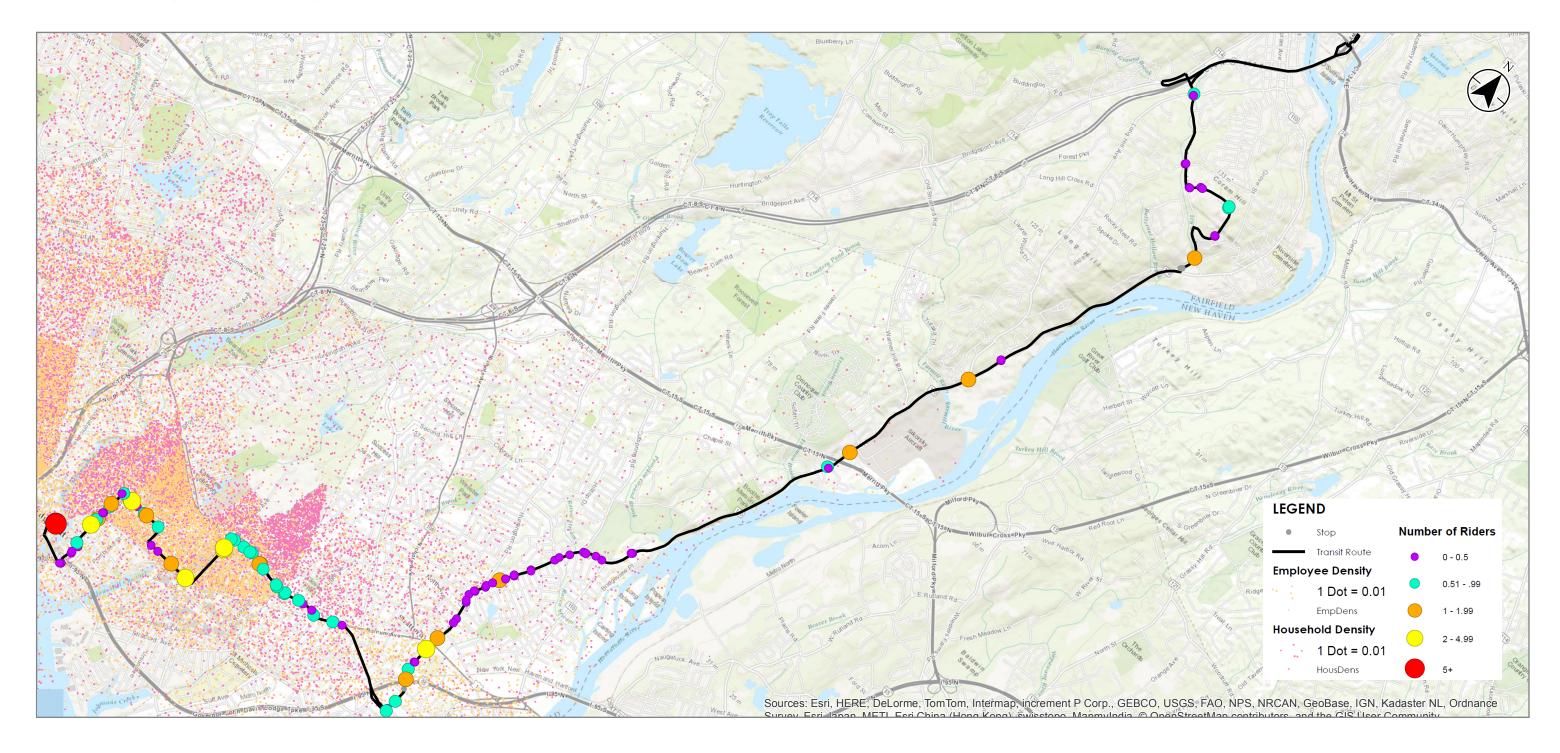


Route 23 is a peak only service which connects Downtown Bridgeport with Stratford Station and Derby Station; similar to Route 15 except for the added connection to the Stratford Train Station. Activity in Bridgeport is relatively strong until Stratford Station, north of which activity becomes nodal.

In the future, when the Barnum Avenue Train Station is completed, it is proposed that the entire route is converted into a limited stop service.

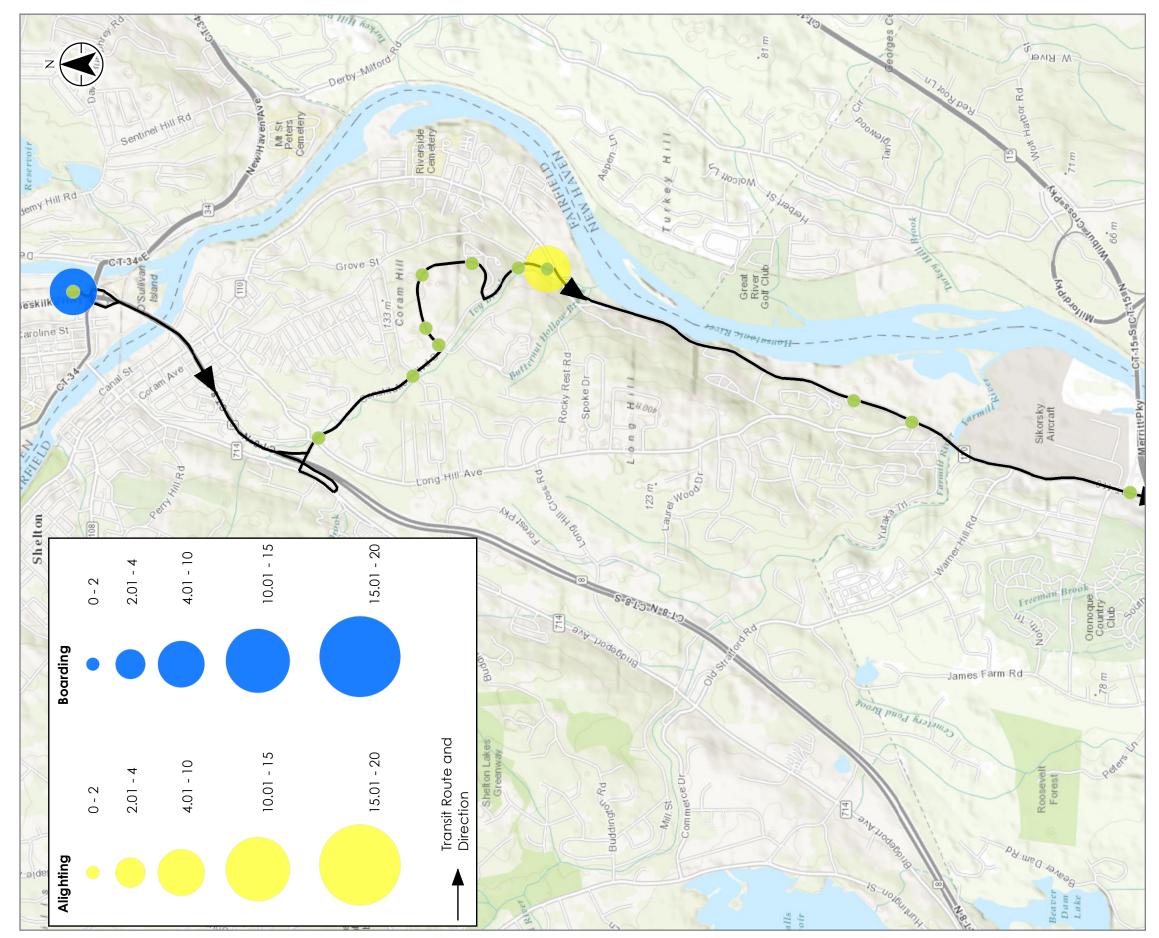
Total Daily Activity

Route 23

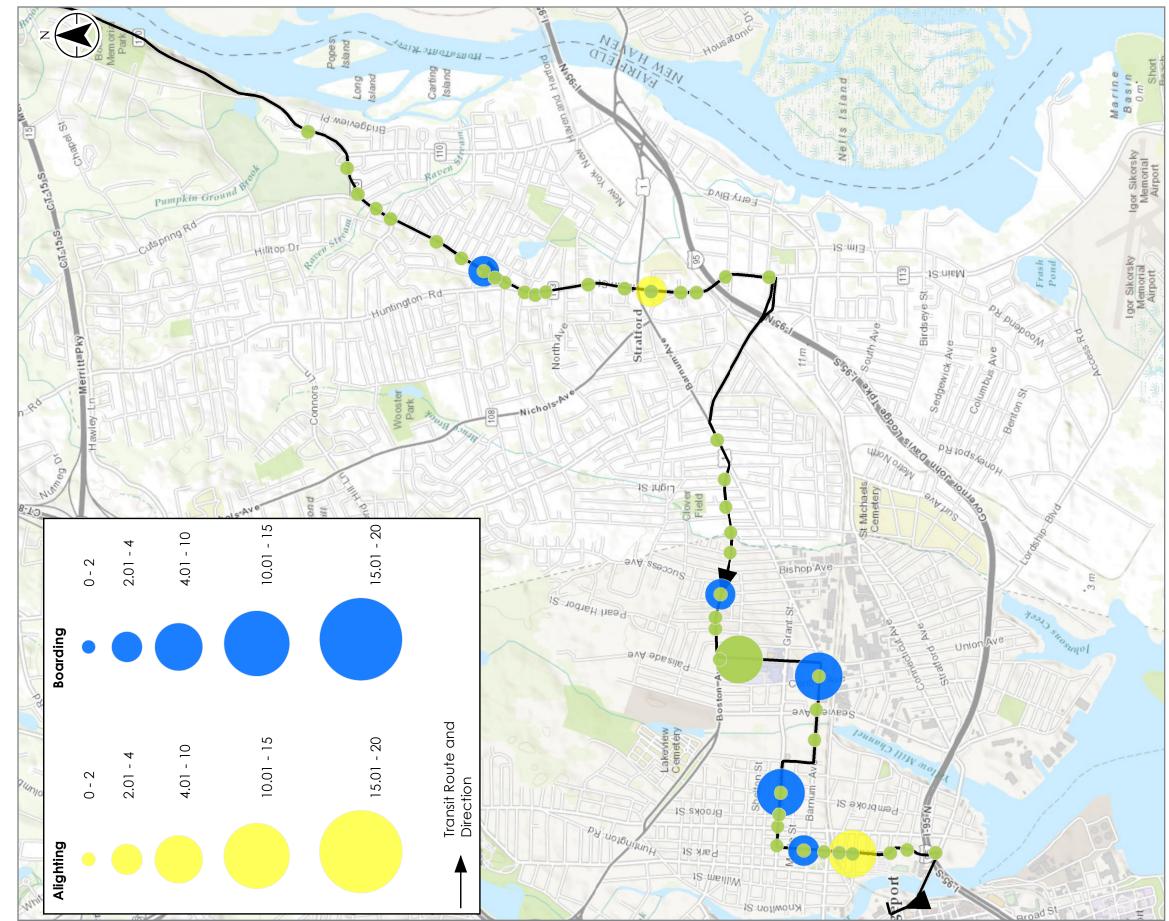




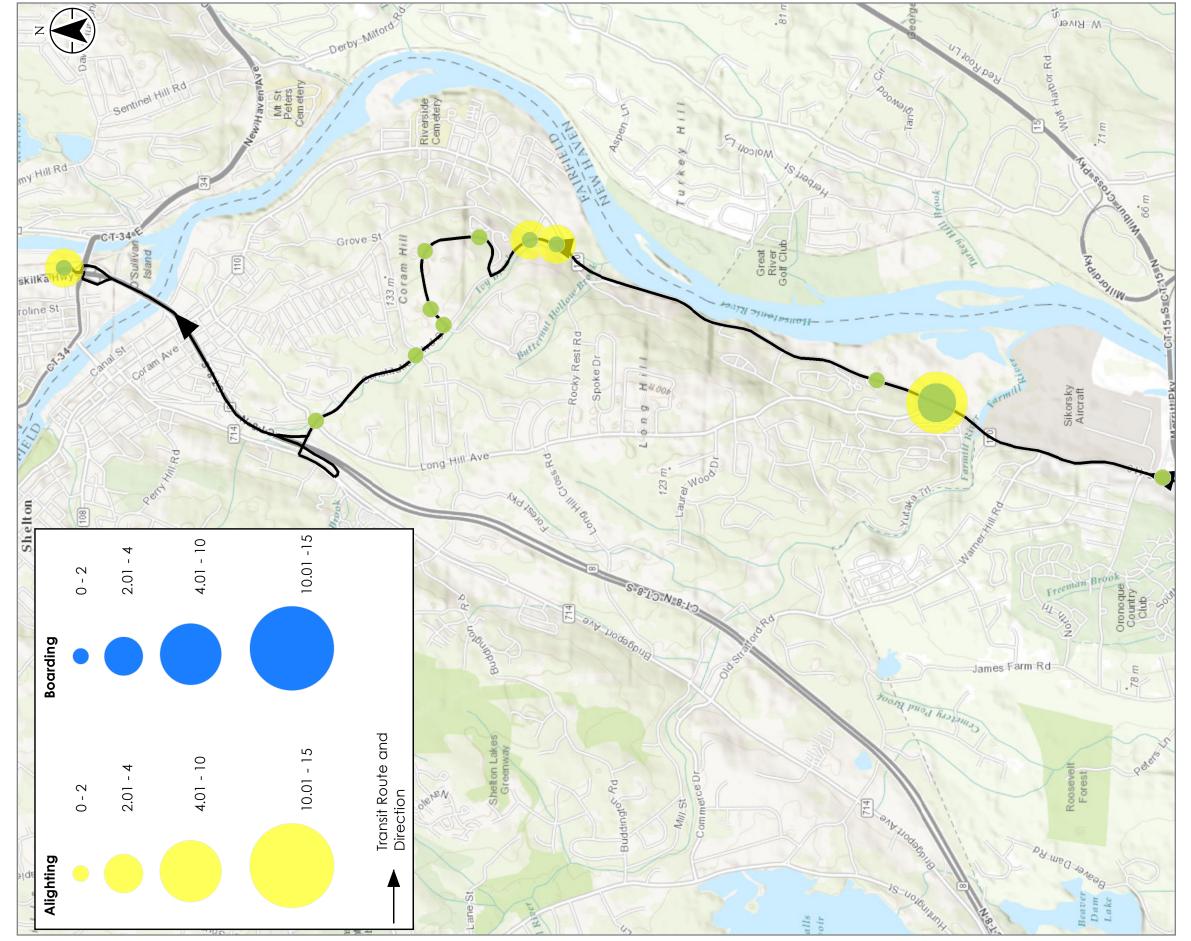
9am Inbound **5am**



5am - 9am Inbound



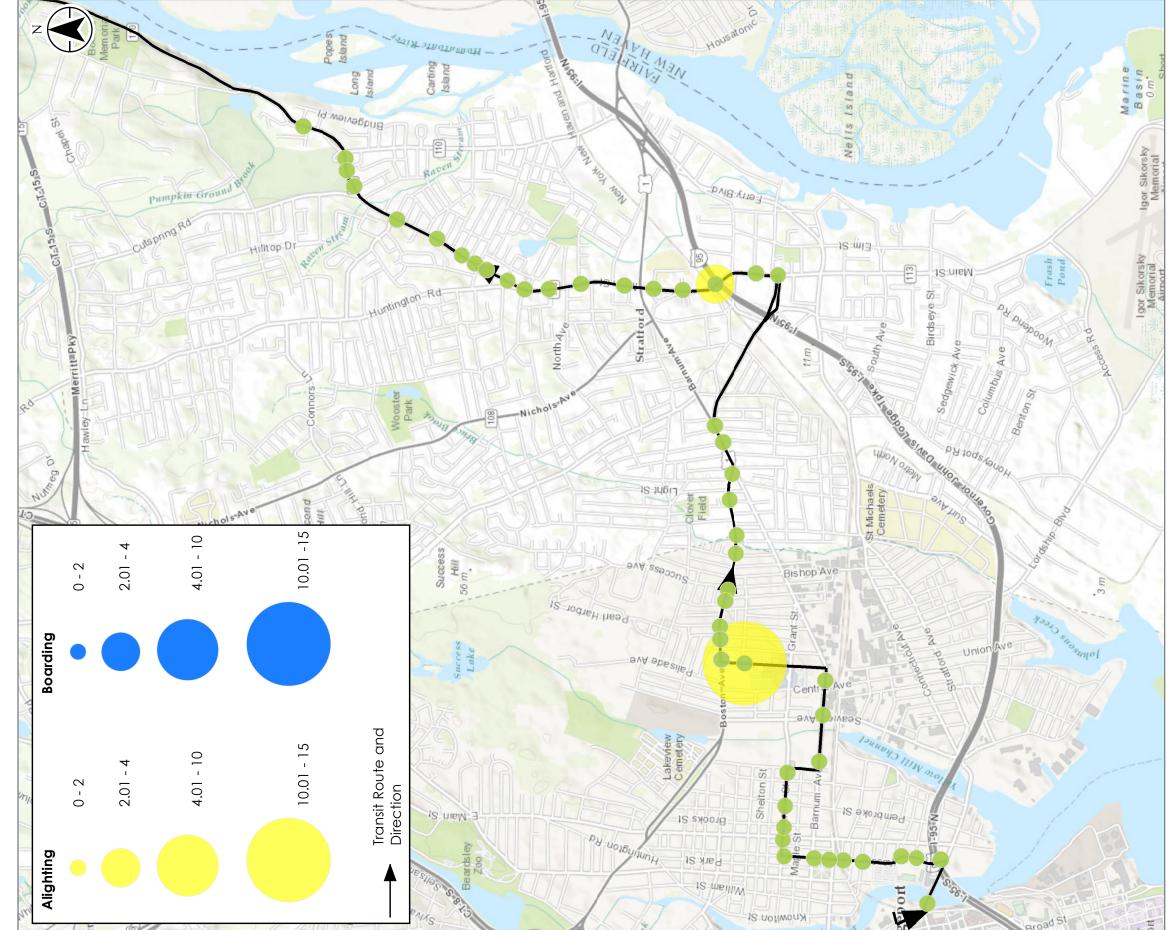
5am - 9am Outbound



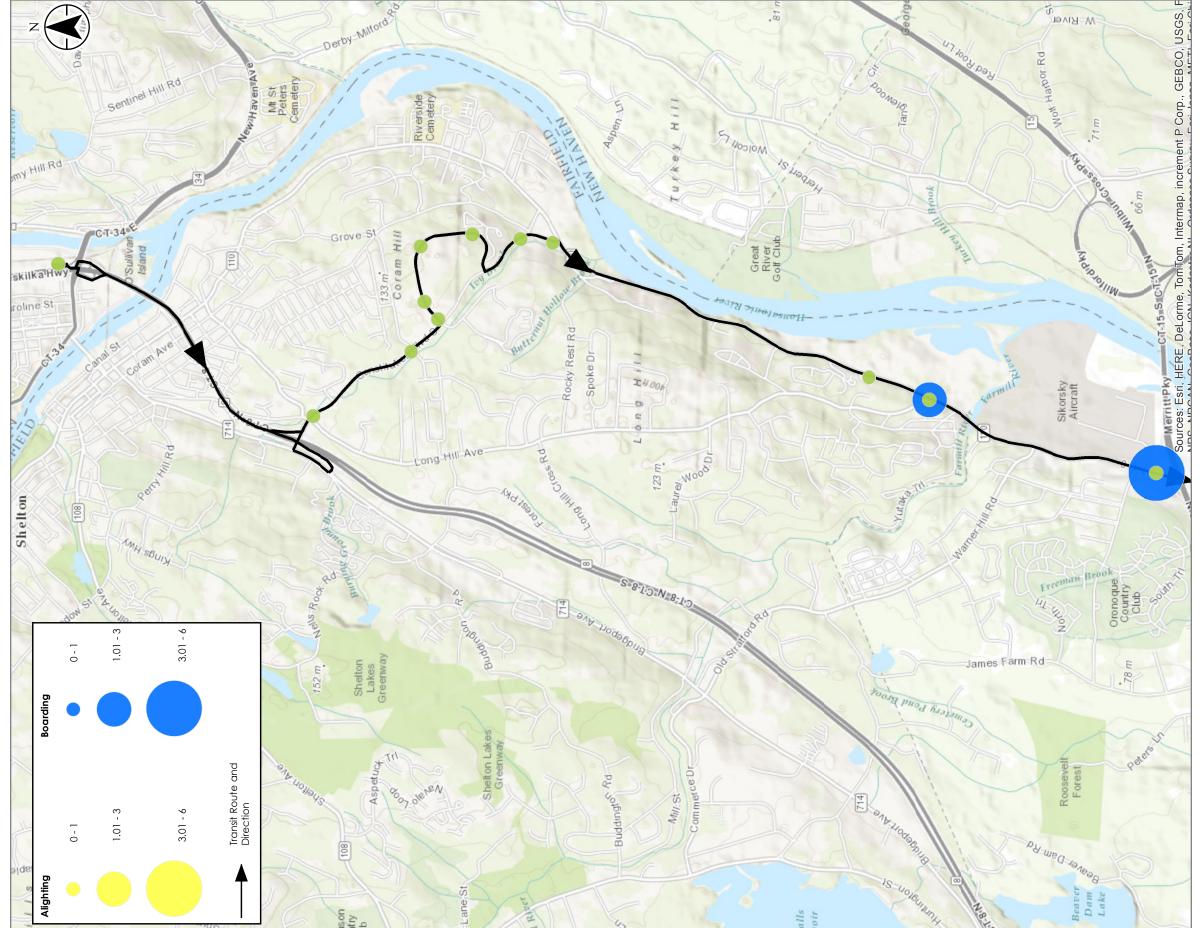
TASK 4 ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORTATION MODES: REGIONAL TRANSIT ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT PILOT PROGRAM



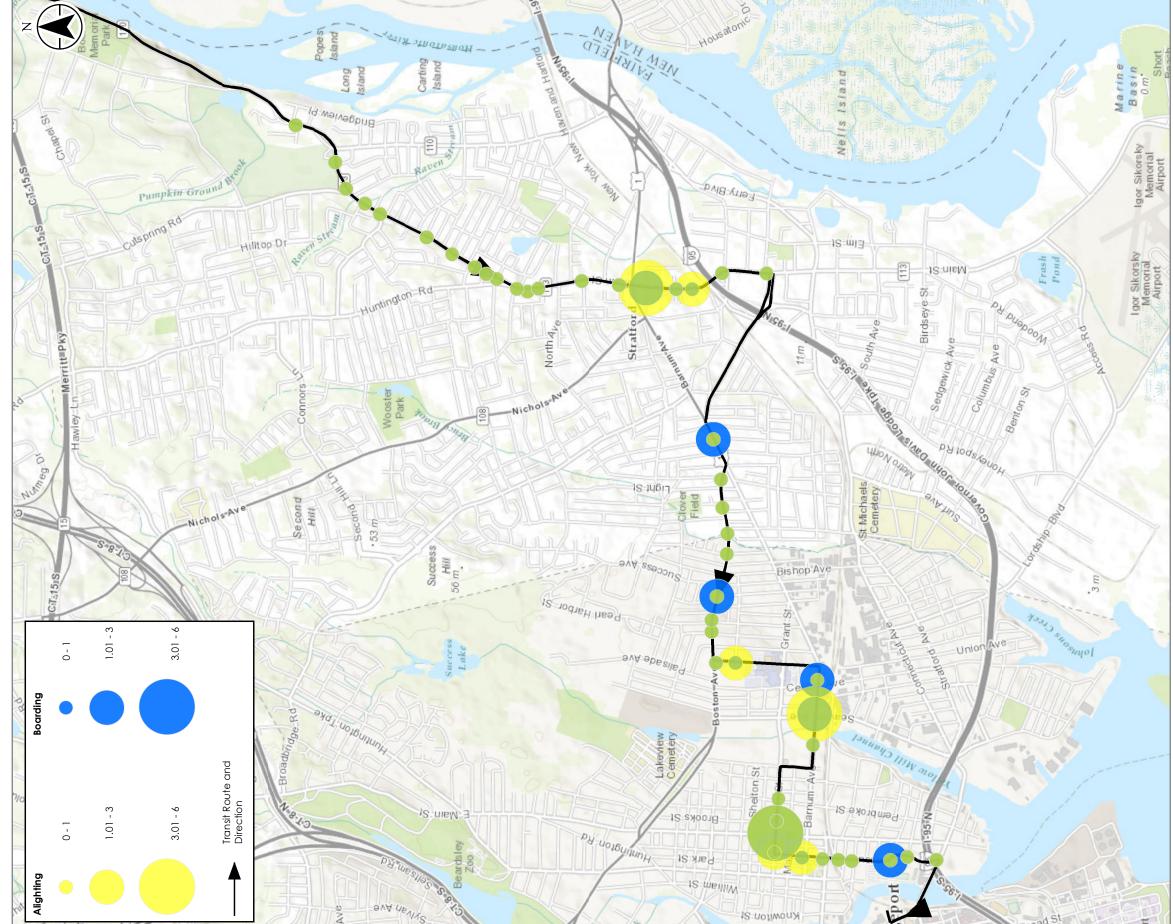
5am - 9am Outbound



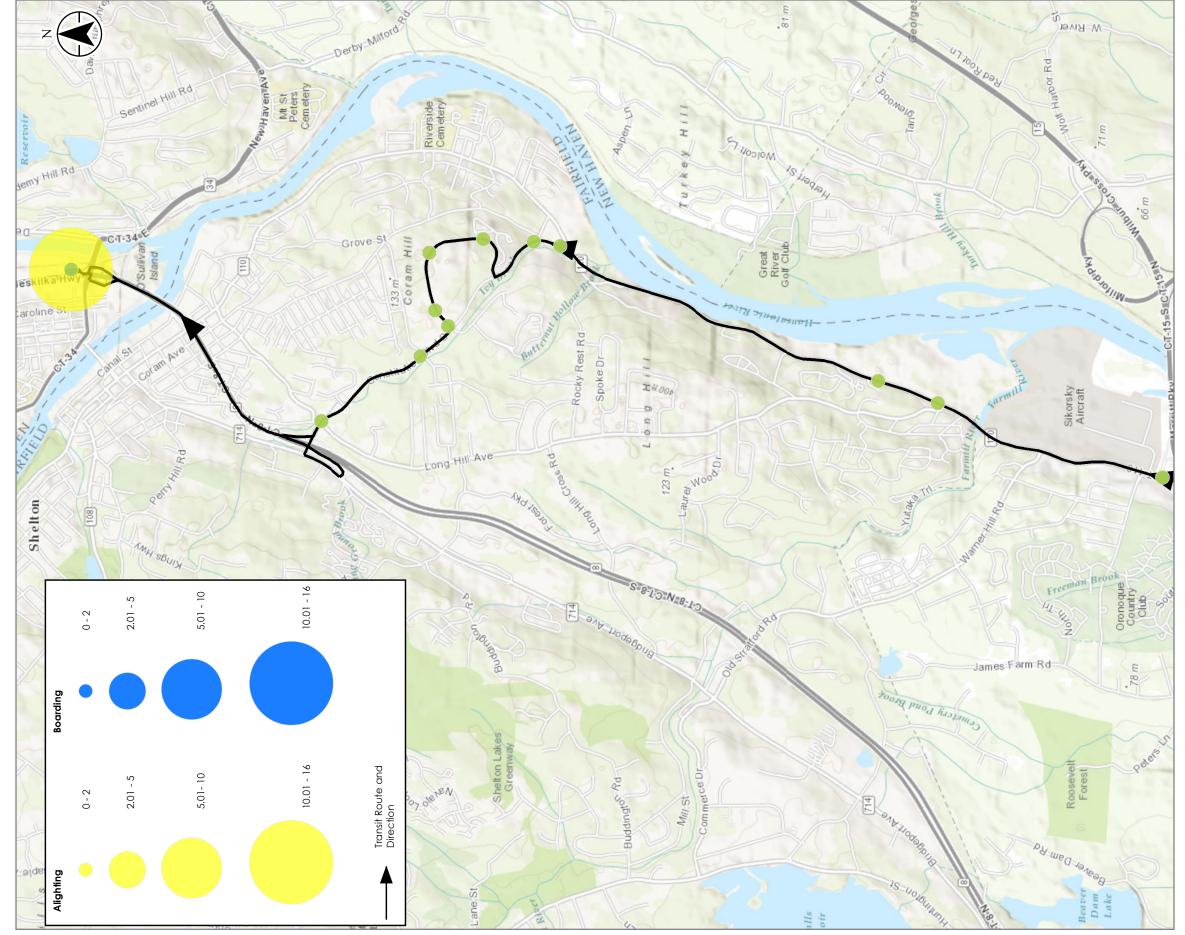
punoqui md9 3pm



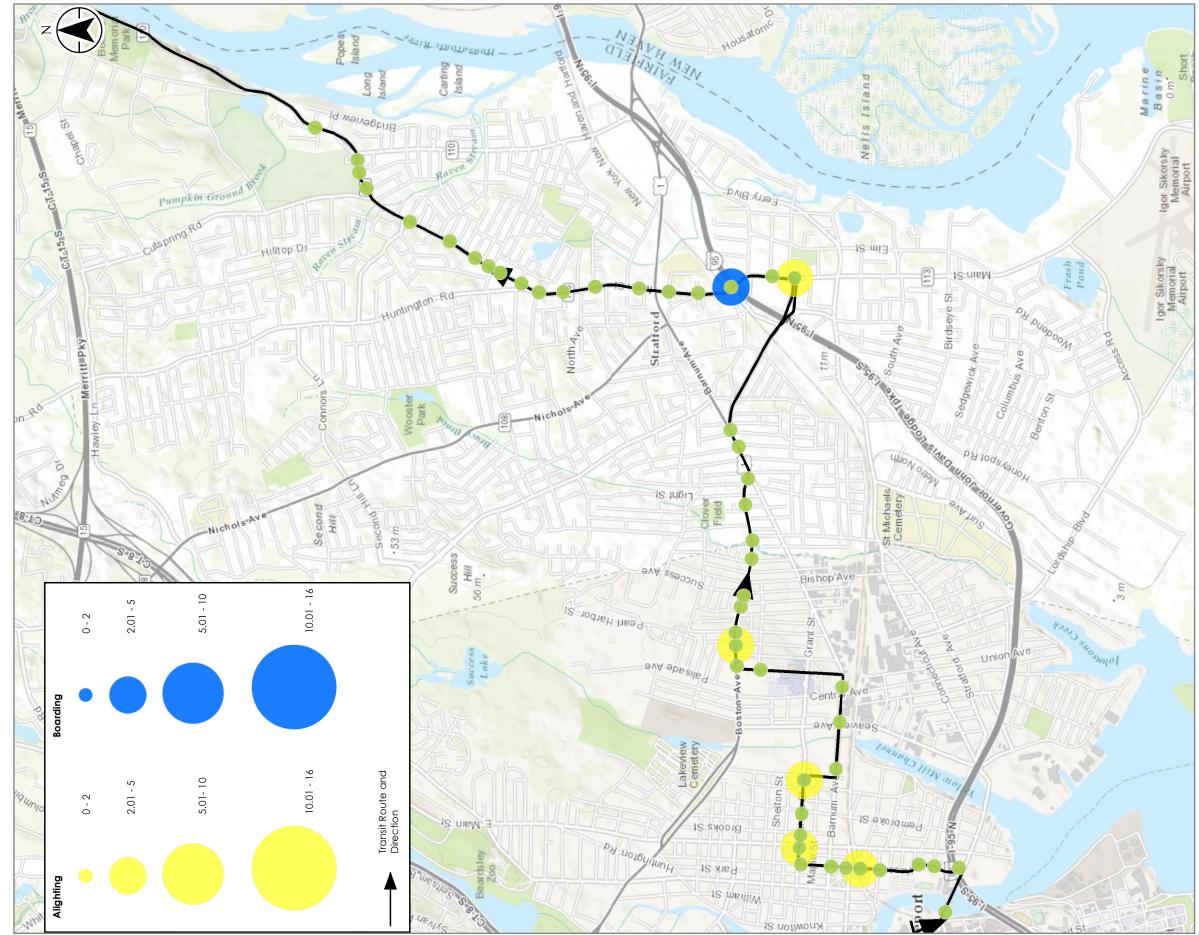
3pm - 6pm Inbound



6pm Outbound **3pm**



3pm - 6pm Outbound





We design with community in mind