



Transit Technology Performance Criteria

I-70 Coalition Technical Committee February 14, 2008



Background & Purpose

- 170solutions.org
- Outgrowth of Coalition's Transit Workshop and Retreat, Oct. 2006
- Coalition remains Technology Agnostic
- Identify unique challenges for I-70 corridor



Performance vs Policy

 Some criteria appeared to have more policy implications

- Most criteria considered by Technical Committee were more performance specific
- Recommendation for Board discussion





Policy Criteria

- Affordability
- Operational Timeframe
- Interoperability (interface with existing systems)
- Minimize intermodal shifts
- Public-Private Partnerships
- Longevity growth define 50 years





Additional Considerations

- Feasibility (RMRA study)
- FRA compliance
- Proprietary vs. non-proprietary
- Federal standards for "new" technology (or lack of)
- Freight what kind, limitations





General Categories

- Passenger Criteria
- Environmental Criteria
- Efficiency Criteria
- Additional Criteria

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Passenger Criteria

- Comfort and safety
- Frequency
- Travel Time
- Reliability
- Simultaneous local and express
- Carry "stuff"





Environmental Criteria

- Noise
- Elevated structure vs. at grade
- Energy Efficiency
- Weather, wind
- Grade
- Tunneling considerations





Efficiency Criteria

- Scalability
- Equipment Design Flexibility
- Operational Efficiencies, low maintenance cost
- Intermodal Integration





Additional Criteria

- Freight capacity
- CSS based
- Safety
- Weight







PASSENGER CRITERIA



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Comfort and Safety

- Acceleration
- ADA compliance
- Creature comforts
 - restrooms
 - Entertainment opportunities (bar car)
 - Mobile wi-fi/broadband capability
- Ability to walk around
- Coffee and laptop friendly
- Adequate seating for all passengers





Frequency

- 170solutions.org
- Headway times capable of accommodating peak demand periods
- 5 10 minutes



- Express at least as fast as unimpeded vehicle on highway between Denver and Vail
- Local equivalent of local transit now including station dwell time. As fast as unimpeded vehicle between destinations





Reliability

- Consistent, predictable travel times in all types of weather
- Protected from snow chutes, rock falls
- Redundancy
 - Power
 - Mechanical systems
- Down time minimal TBD





Local and Express

- Accommodates both local and express service without undue delays for either
- May necessitate dual track and sidings for stations
- Inter-modal integration considerations





Carry "Stuff"

- Luggage, outdoor gear
- Bicycles
- Anything one could carry in passenger vehicle
- Minimize impacts on station dwell and boarding times





ENVIRONMENTAL CRITERIA





- External less than highway noise levels
- Internal ability to hold conversation without raising one's voice
- Research decibel levels about 50 db





Elevated vs At Grade

- Avoid environmental impacts
- Minimal Footprint

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- Longer spans than just bridges
- Deployed in pre-fab sections
- Structural steel vs. concrete
- Ability to shed snow and avoid ice build up





Energy Considerations

- Incorporates green technologies for power sources
- Flexibility of fuel/power sources
- Energy consumption
 - Construction energy demands
 - Operational efficiencies (includes maintenance)
- Sustainability





Environmental Hazards

- Ability to provide reliable service under adverse and extreme alpine weather conditions
- Ability to withstand cross windshear and headwinds in excess of 100mph
- Avalanche and rock slide resistant
- Fire resistant



 Accommodate demand between Denver and Glenwood Springs without significant degradation of speed and efficiency



- Should accommodate transit through tunnels if required
- Minimal requirement for development of additional tunnels





EFFICIENCY CRITERIA



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- Expansion of alignments (spurs)
- Increase/decrease carrying capacity as demand varies
- Accommodate growth in demand over time (50 year horizon as defined by policy discussion)
- Peak vs. off-peak demand





Equipment Design

- Accommodate multiple needs for passengers, freight, passenger "stuff", cars?
- Allows for private entities (UPS) to build specific needs vehicles.
- Consumer freight friendly





Operational Efficiencies

- Life cycle cost
- Low maintenance costs and demand
- Proprietary vs. non-proprietary (off the shelf parts availability)
- Ease of scalability
- Staffing requirements
- Automation station & on-board
- Speed of loading and unloading stuff





Intermodal Integration

- Convenience (minimal mode changes)
- Speed (minimal transfers)
- Baggage transfer considerations
- Timing/coordination
- Shelter
- Station design/location
- Choice





OTHER CRITERIA





Freight Capacity

Economics may drive considerations

- "Light" freight consumer freight
- "Containerized cargo"
- During off hours
- UPS, FedEx



 Environmental and Community considerations incorporated into construction and operations





Safety

- Security (threshold for convenience disruption)
- Grade separated crossing
- Emergency provisions (system failure)
- Weather
- Provisions for evacuation of system
- Governmental safety regulations and oversight?
- Wildlife "impacts"





Weight/Volume

- Minimum/maximum freight carrying capacity (consumer freight) anticipates average per passenger as well as freight only capacity.
- Cubic space requirements for "stuff"



Special thanks to the Technical Committee for many meetings, good discussions and thoughtful suggestions





QUESTIONS?

