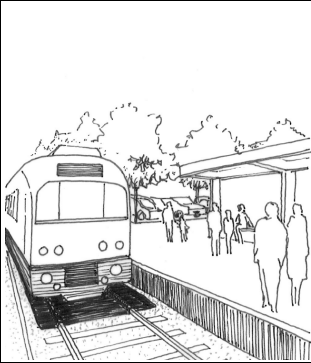

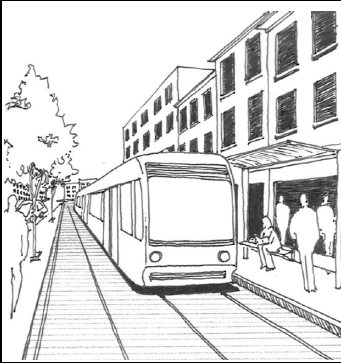



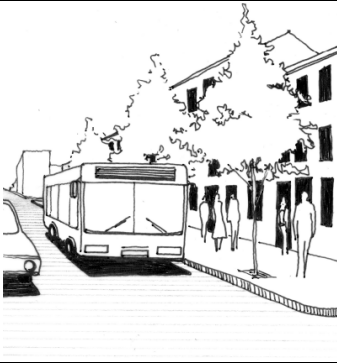
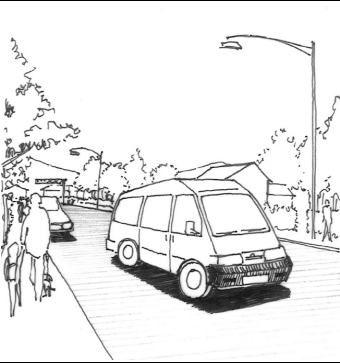


TRANSIT MODES AND APPLICATIONS

								
MODE DEFINITION	Regional Rail * Railway for urban passenger train service consisting of local short distance travel operating between a central city and adjacent suburbs and towns.	Rail Rapid Transit - RRT ** Typically consist of steel-wheeled, electric powered vehicles operating in trains of two or more cars on a fully grade-separated right-of-way.	Light Rail - LRT Local or metropolitan rail system operating mainly in dedicated ROW but sometimes, mixed with other traffic. The term <u>light</u> is intended for flexibility, light loads and fast movement rather than refering to physical weight. Ususally lower frequency and/or shorter trains than RRT systems.	Streetcar / Tram Urban rail system that runs mainly on city-center streets, providing a local service and picking up and discharging passengers at short-distanced stations. (Stops at every block)	Bus Rapid Transit A rubber tired system with its own right-of-way or dedicated lane at least 70% of its route, providing transit service that is faster than a regular bus. Featuring both articulated and single vehicles.	Electric Trolley Bus An electric, manually steered, rubber-tired system powered by two overhead supplier wires.	Bus Transit Rubber-tired vehicles in mixed traffic	Paratransit Small vans running in mixed traffic.
OPERATING SPEED	70 to 100 mph (110 to 160km/h)	50 to 80 mph (80 to 120 Km/h)	20 - 60 mph (30 - 95 km/h)	8 - 12 mph (12 - 20 km/h)	8 - 12 mph (12 - 20 km/h)	8 - 12 mph (12 - 20 km/h)	8 - 12 mph (12 - 20 km/h)	Covered by general traffic code.
APPLICATION & SETTING	Regional and Interurban service type connecting suburb to city center. Generally built on existing tracks at grade street crossings.	High density corridors. Mainly underground or elevated ways. (Exclusive Rights-of-way)	With an overhead power supply, light rail systems can operate in mixed traffic and widely ranging alignment configurations. Applications: urban to suburban	Alignment in street with traffic, no grade separation. Unlike LRT, streetcars City center, Urban circulators.	Less dense environments, urban to suburban. May be a building block to rail. Applications: Regional, Urban.	Better performance than other modes on steep hills . Operate in mixed traffic and, have a good range of movility on both sides of the wires' edge. New systems are known as the most silent of all transit modes.	All settings. Connection to rail or BRT, local transportation.	Common application on suburban or rural environments and, for specialized transportation.
STATION SPACING	2 - 5 miles. Limited Stations, City center serving	Urban core 1/2 mile - 1 mile, Periphery 1 - 5 miles.	1/4 mile - 2/3 mile	Block to block (0.25 miles)	Limited stations, short to long.	0.10 to 0.35 miles	Urban core < 1/4 mile Periphery <1/2 mile	On-demand
TYPICAL POWER SOURCE	Diesel, electric, dual mode	Electric	Electric, DMU (Diesel Multiple Unit)	Electric	Diesel, Electric, Natural Gas	Electric (by overhead wires). Some vehicles can run on batteries for a short distance.	Diesel, Natural Gas	Natural Gas, Petrol
EXAMPLES	SEPTA, Philadelphia. METRA, Chicago. Caltrain, SF Bay area. Regionalbahn in Berlin, Suburban Rail Services in London.	MARTA in Atlanta, BART in Bay Area, CTA Washington Metro. Paris METRO, London UNDERGROUND	Sacramento, Portland OR, Salt Lake City, Boston green line. Strasbourg (France), Zurich (Switzerland)	Portland Streetcar, F line San Francisco, Memphis. Helisnki (Finland), Prague and Plzen (Czech Republic)	Brisbane, Pittsburgh, Silverline - Boston. Curitiva (Brasil), Bogota (Colombia), Cambridge (United Kingdom), Adelaide (Australia)	San Francisco USA, Philadelphia USA Vancouver (Canada), Salzburg (Austria), Milan (Italy).	Most cities	Most cities

* AKA Commuter Rail ** AKA Heavy Rail

DMU Diesel Multi Unit Consisting of multiple carriages powered by one or more on-board diesel engines.