



Forgotten Transit Modes

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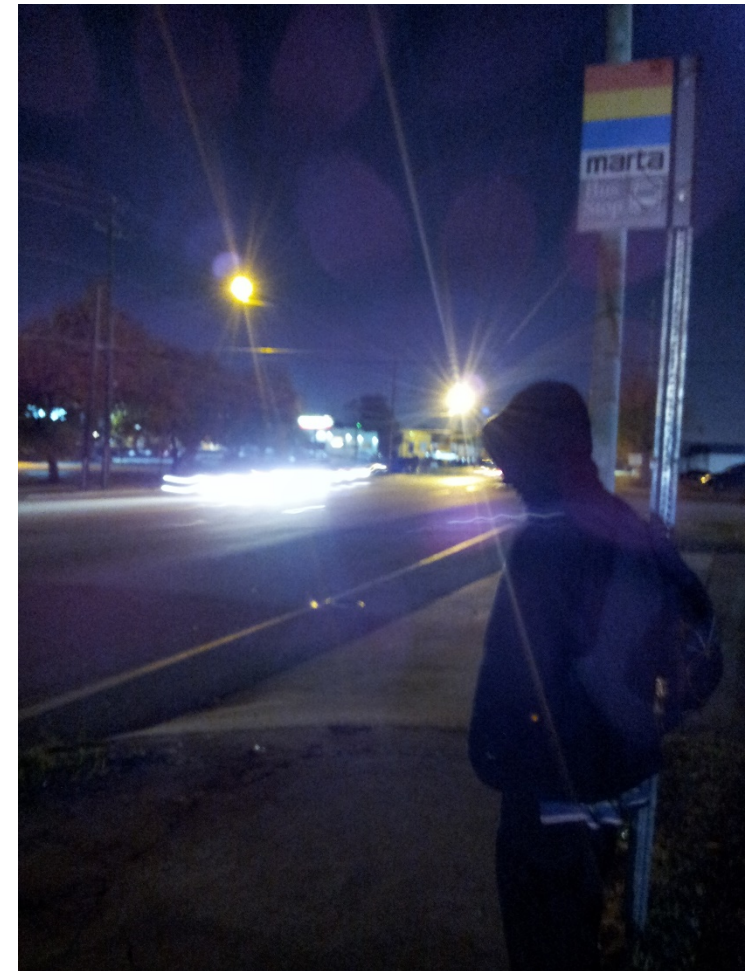
Agenda

- ▶ Problem Statement
- ▶ Research Questions
- ▶ Name that Mode!
- ▶ Transit Modes Overview
 - ▶ Safety
 - ▶ Economy
- ▶ Forgotten Modes
 - ▶ Aerial Modes
 - ▶ Surface Modes
 - ▶ Water Modes
- ▶ Transit Mode Selection Guidelines



Problem Statement

- ▶ Cities in the U.S. are falling further behind in the global transit race.
- ▶ Our transit systems are generally less comprehensive, multi-modal, and innovative than many other cities around the world.
- ▶ Possible reasons include:
 - ▶ Lack of knowledge and experience
 - ▶ Liability concerns
 - ▶ Low density and demand
 - ▶ Car-centric development and culture
 - ▶ Cost of transit



Research Questions

- ▶ How do decision-makers choose which transit mode to use for a project?
 - ▶ Transit Mode Selection Survey
 - ▶ Interviews
- ▶ How do transit modes, including unconventional modes, compare to each other, and under what conditions should each mode be used?
 - ▶ Compile global examples for database, meta-analysis, case studies, and comparison
 - ▶ Develop transit mode selection guidelines
 - ▶ Create context-sensitive decision-support tools to help transit planning authorities identify appropriate transit modes for their projects

Name that Mode!

► Trolleybus



Name that Mode!

► Light rail



Name that Mode!

► Gondola



Name that Mode!

- Bus Rapid Transit



Mariordo (Mario Roberto Duran Ortiz)

Name that Mode!

► Water Bus



Gary Houston

Name that Mode!

► Maglev



Transit Modes Overview

▶ Aerial Modes

- ▶ Aerial Tramway
- ▶ Funitel*
- ▶ Gondola*

▶ Surface Modes

- ▶ Bus
- ▶ Bus Rapid Transit
- ▶ Cable Car
- ▶ Commuter Bus
- ▶ Commuter Rail
- ▶ Demand Response
- ▶ Demand Response - Taxi
- ▶ Heavy Rail
- ▶ Hybrid Rail
- ▶ Inclined Plane

▶ Jitney

- ▶ Light Rail
- ▶ Maglev Rail*
- ▶ Monorail / Automated Guideway
- ▶ Publico
- ▶ Streetcar Rail
- ▶ Trolleybus
- ▶ Vanpool
- ▶ Vintage Trolley / Streetcar

▶ Water Modes

- ▶ Ferryboat
- ▶ Water Bus*
- ▶ Water Taxi*

*Not in NTD Glossary

National Priorities

MAP-21 Priority Goals

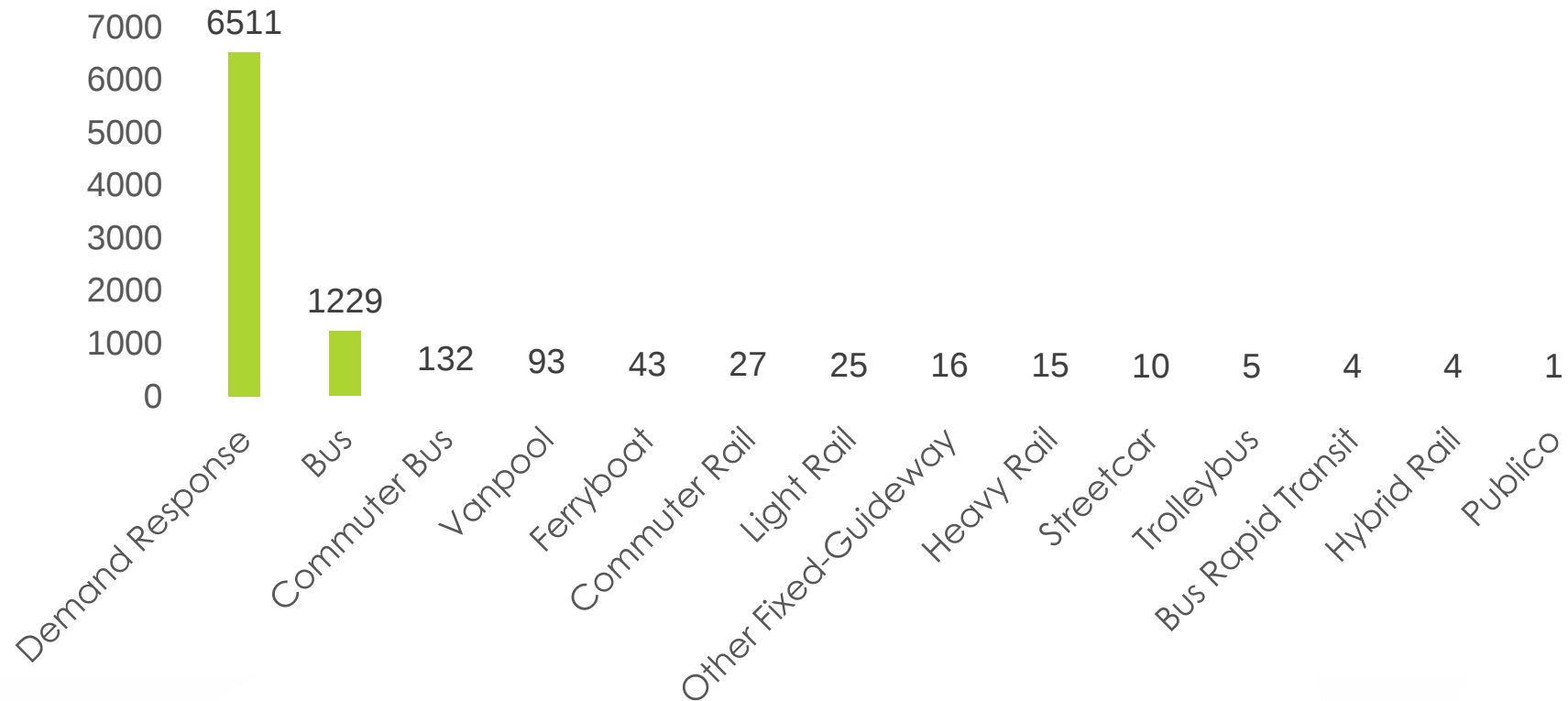
- Safety
- Infrastructure Condition
- Congestion Reduction
- System Reliability
- Freight Movement and Economic Vitality
- Environmental Sustainability
- Reduced Project Delivery Delays

Critical Issues 2013

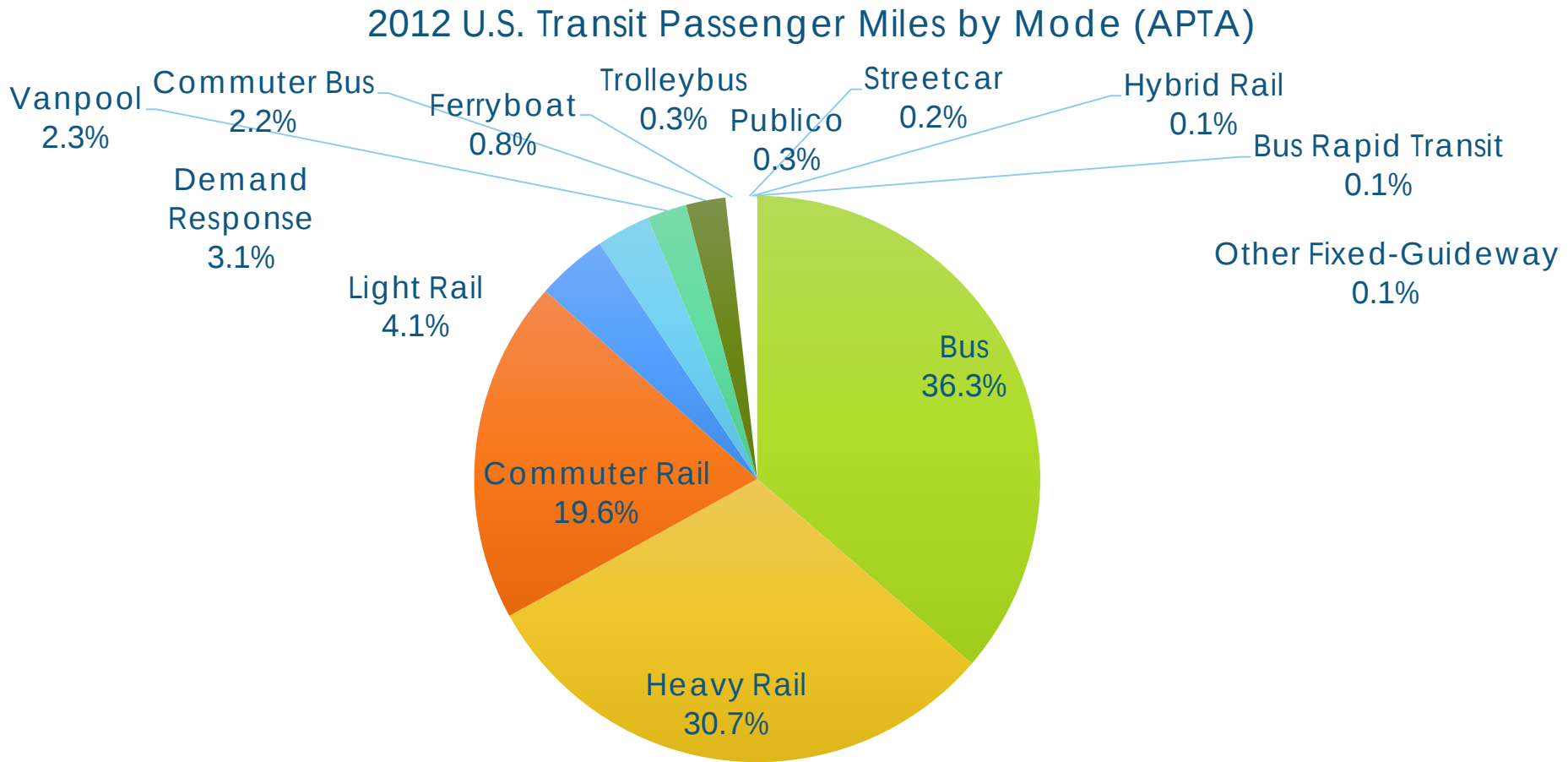
- Resiliency
- Reliability
- Safety
- Economy
- Society
- Environment
- Energy
- Climate
- Funding
- Performance
- Innovation
- Research

Mode Prevalence in the U.S.

2012 U.S. Transit Industry Number of Systems by Mode (APTA)

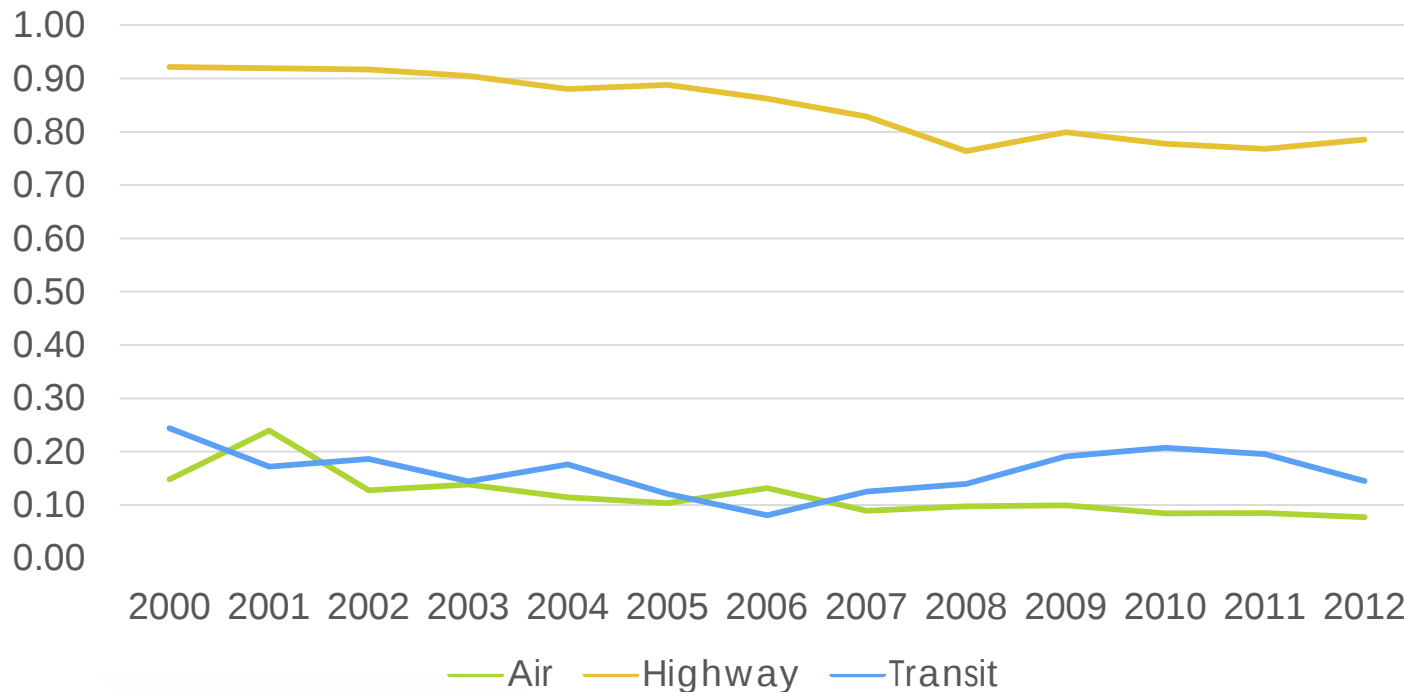


Passenger Miles by Transit Mode



Safety – Transit, Highway, Air

U.S. Fatality Rates per 100 Million Passenger Miles by Mode 2000-2012 (NTS)



2000-2012 Fatalities per Passenger Mile Ratio (NTS)

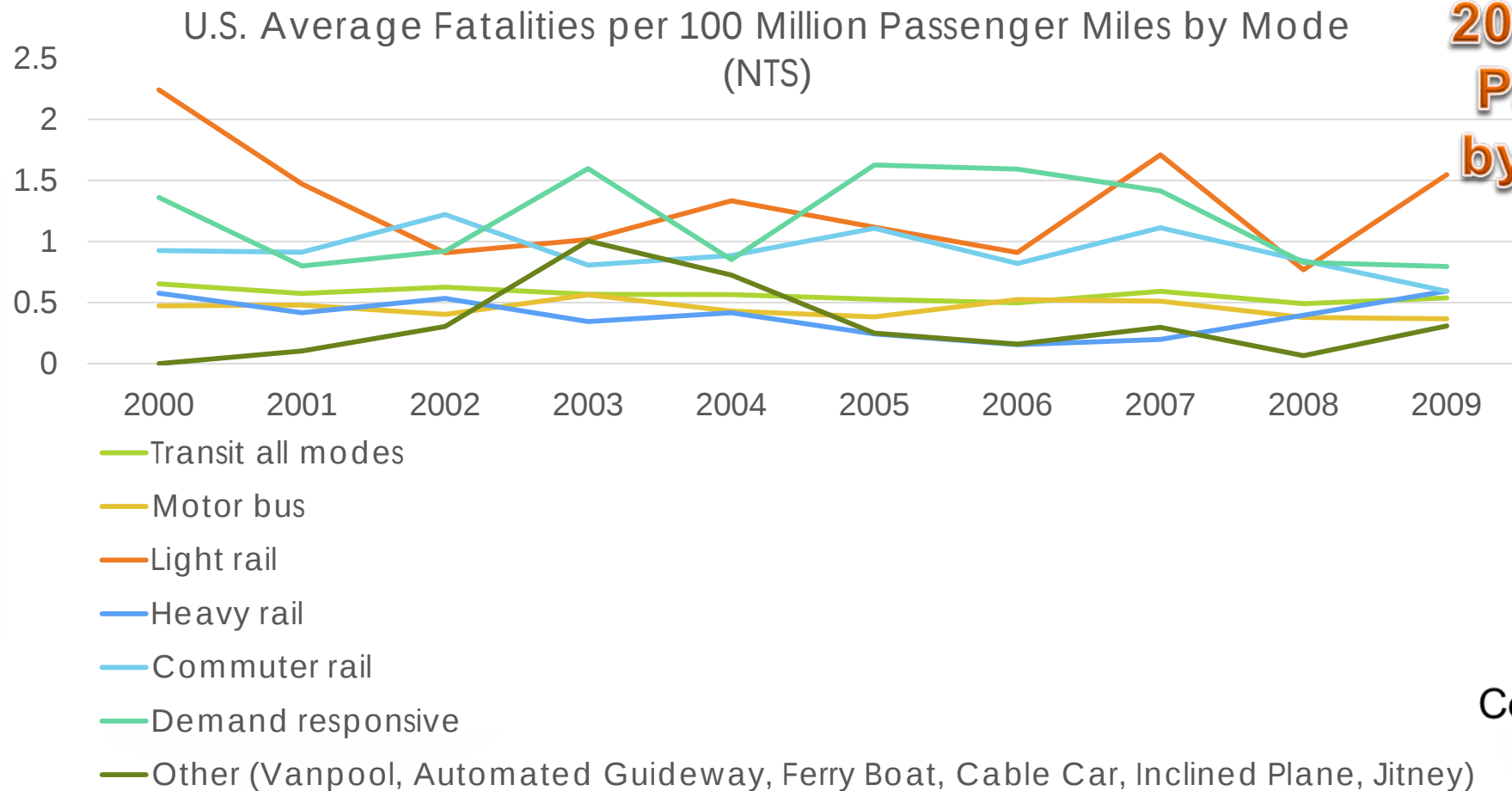


Transit

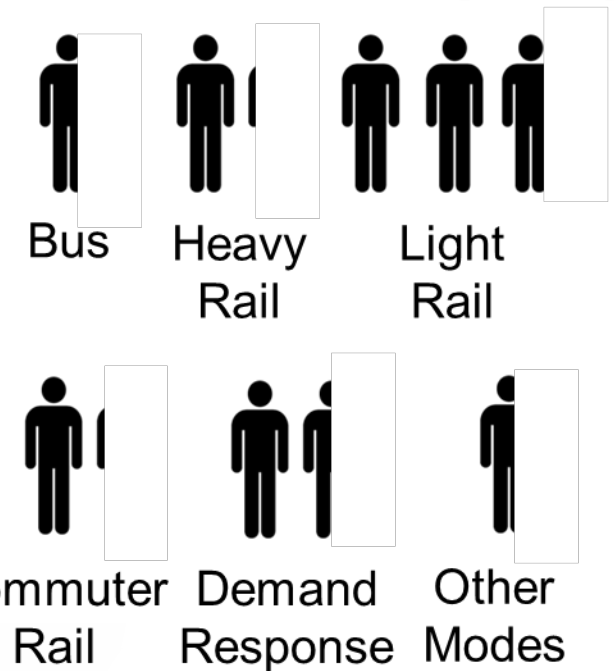


Highway

Safety – Transit Modes

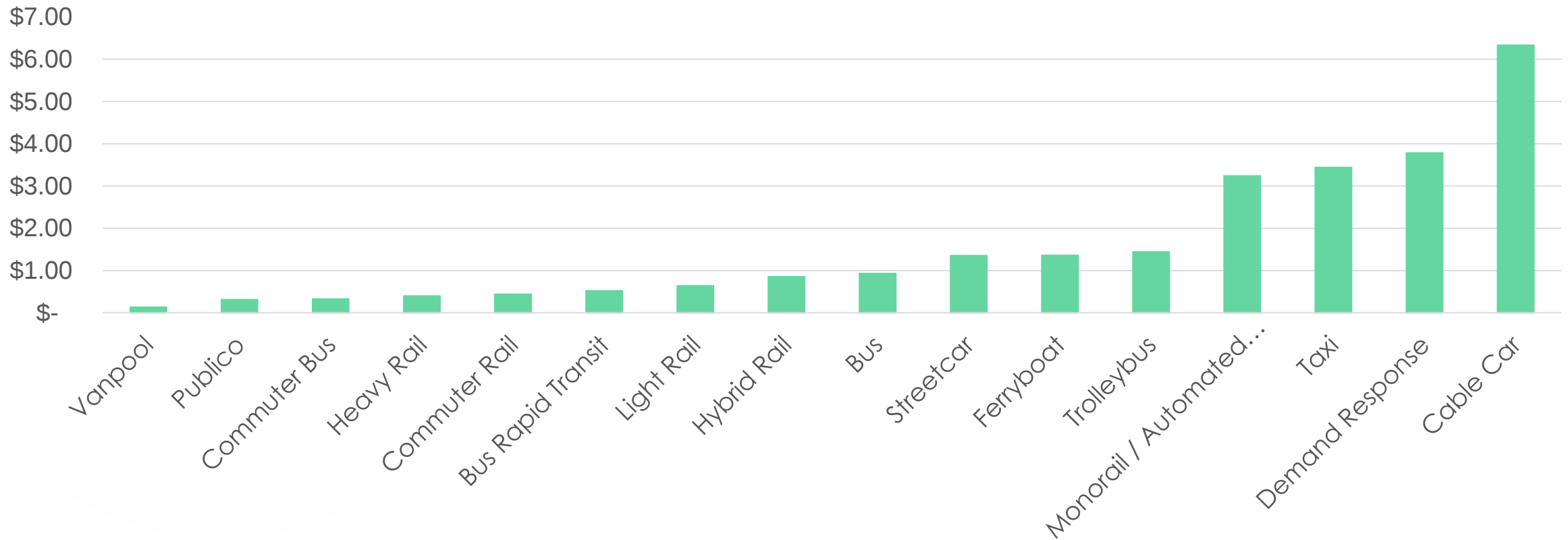


2009 U.S. Fatalities per Passenger Mile Ratio by Transit Mode (NTS)



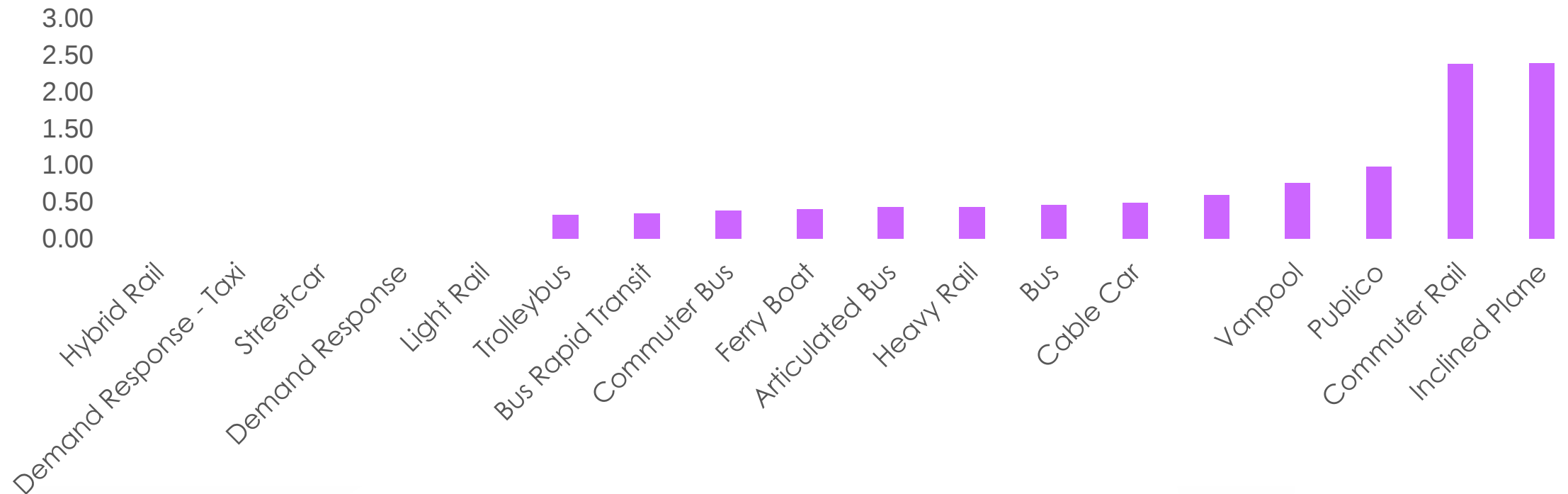
Economy – Operating Expenses

2012 Operating Expenses per Passenger Mile from National Transit Summaries and Trends Full Reporting Agencies (NTD)



Economy – Recovery Ratio

2012 U.S. Average of Fare Revenues per Total Operating Expense (Recovery Ratio) by Mode (NTD)



Forgotten Modes – Aerial Modes



► Aerial Tram



► Gondola



► Funitel

Forgotten Modes – Aerial Modes

Gondolas

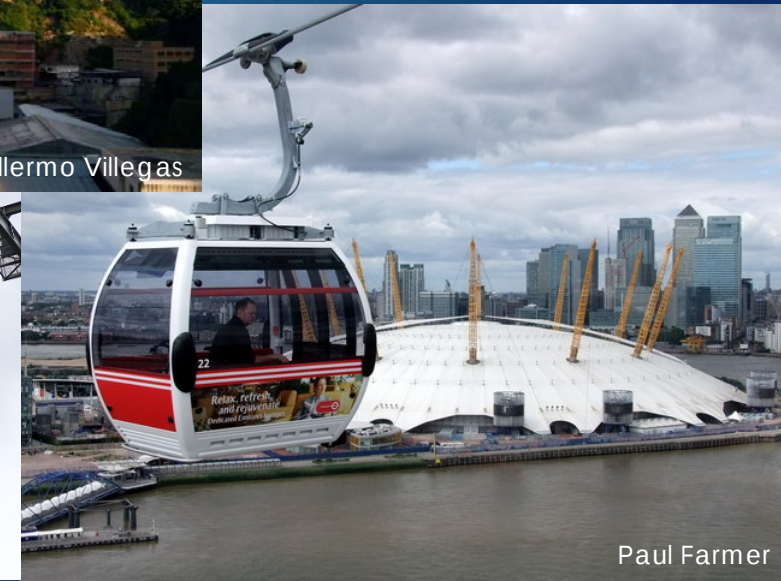
- ▶ MDG, BDG, TDG/3S
- ▶ Detachable grips
- ▶ Cars slow upon entering station
- ▶ On-demand, accessible
- ▶ Safe, reliable, and resilient
- ▶ Small footprint, Quiet
- ▶ Quick build time (< 1 year)
- ▶ Low operating costs
- ▶ Energy efficient and versatile
- ▶ Maximum speed ~16 mph



Examples – Urban Gondola Lines

► Creative Urban Projects

- Gondolas (n=14)
- 0.7-3.5 miles long
- 2-6 stations
- Max speed: 11-16 mph
- Average speed: 6-14 mph
- Trip time: 4-25 minutes
- Capacity: 550-3,800 pphpd
- Capital cost: \$14-133 million
- Cost per mile: \$8-132 million
- Fare: \$0.25-21.50

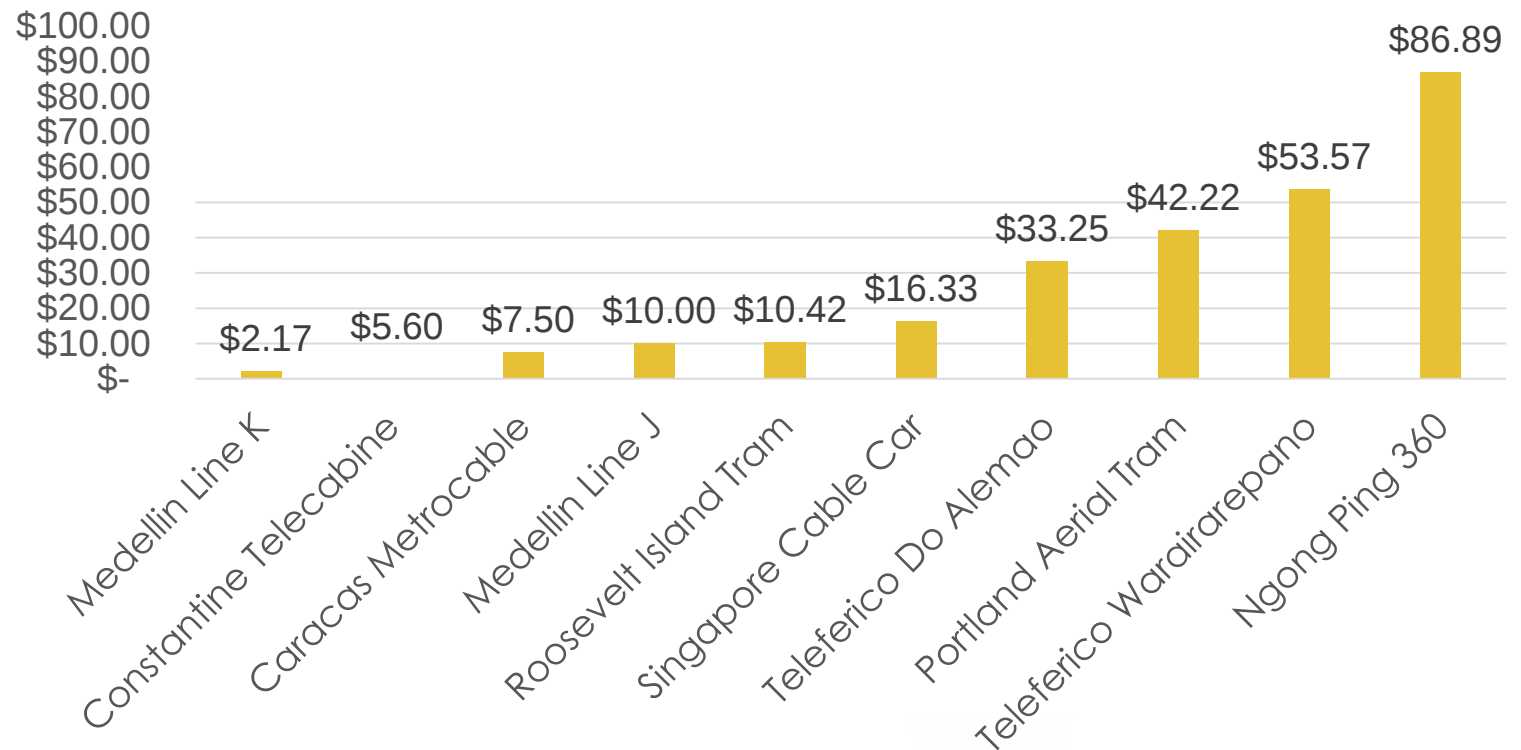


Examples – Urban Gondola Lines

► Creative Urban Projects

- Systems analysis (n=10)
- Annual Ridership: 840,000 to 12,000,000
- Annual revenue: \$625,000 to \$19,350,000
- Estimated payback period in years: 1 to 33
- System cost / annual ridership: \$2,17 to \$86.89

System Cost / Annual Ridership
(Cable Car Confidential)



Case Study – Medellin Line K

- ▶ Medellin, Colombia (2004)
- ▶ 4 stations, 1.2 miles (2 km) long
- ▶ Monocable Detachable Gondola (MDG)
- ▶ Speed (mph): 11 (avg) / 11 (max)
- ▶ Trip time: 7 minutes
- ▶ Capacity: 3,000 pphpd
- ▶ Cost: \$26 million (mostly public)
- ▶ Cost per mile: ~\$21 million
- ▶ Fare: \$1.00 per one-way trip
- ▶ Annual ridership: 12 million (>30k daily)



Case Study – Emirates Air Line

- ▶ London, England (2012)
- ▶ 2 stations, 0.62 miles (1 km) long
- ▶ Monocable Detachable Gondola
- ▶ Speed (mph): 8 (avg) / 14 (max)
- ▶ Trip time: 5-10 minutes
- ▶ Capacity: 2,500 pphpd
- ▶ Cost: \$90 million (mostly private)
- ▶ Cost per mile: ~\$132 million
- ▶ Most expensive ever built
- ▶ Fare: \$6.85 per one-way trip



Forgotten Modes – Surface Modes

Maglev

- ▶ Demonstrated speeds up to 375 mph
- ▶ More efficient at high speeds
- ▶ Low maintenance
- ▶ Resilient in inclement weather
- ▶ Safe (1 fatal accident in 30+ years)
- ▶ Automated
- ▶ Lighter than traditional rail
- ▶ Faster acceleration and deceleration
- ▶ Able to ascend higher grades
- ▶ Limited use worldwide increases costs



Examples – Maglev Rail Lines

- ▶ Operational Systems
 - ▶ Asia – 3
- ▶ Test Tracks
 - ▶ Asia – 2
 - ▶ North America – 3
- ▶ Under Construction
 - ▶ Asia – 4
 - ▶ North America – 1
- ▶ Proposed Systems
 - ▶ Asia – 9
 - ▶ North America – 7
 - ▶ Europe – 4
 - ▶ Oceania – 3



Chris 73

Brucke-Osteuropa

Examples – Maglev Rail Lines

- ▶ In the Southeastern United States
 - ▶ Test Track
 - ▶ American Maglev Technologies, Powder Springs, GA
 - ▶ Proposed Systems
 - ▶ Atlanta to Chattanooga
 - ▶ Orlando International Airport to Orange County Convention Center



American Maglev Technologies

Case Study – Shanghai Maglev

- ▶ Demonstration Line (2004)
- ▶ 2 stations, 19 miles (30 km) long
- ▶ Speed (mph): 155 (avg) / 268 (max)
- ▶ Trip time: 7 minutes 20 seconds
- ▶ Capital cost: \$1.3 billion
- ▶ Cost per mile: \$68 million
- ▶ Extension expected to cost \$18 million per km
- ▶ Fare: \$6.40 to \$8 each way



Case Study – Linimo

- ▶ Aichi, Japan (2005)
- ▶ 9 stations, 5.5 miles (8.9 km) long
- ▶ Top speed of 62 mph
- ▶ Trip time: 15 minutes
- ▶ Capacity: 4,000 pphpd
- ▶ Capital cost: \$955 million
- ▶ Cost per mile: \$174 million
- ▶ Fare: \$1.35 to \$3.00
- ▶ Cannot operate in high winds or with a load exceeding its capacity
- ▶ Ridership is ~50% of capacity
- ▶ Financial losses in recent years



Forgotten Modes – Water Modes



► Ferryboat



► Water Bus



► Water Taxi

Forgotten Modes – Water Modes

Water Bus

- ▶ Smaller waterborne vessels
- ▶ Route flexibility
- ▶ Low infrastructure needs
- ▶ Multiple stops on a route
- ▶ Little or no traffic congestion
- ▶ Can be very cost-effective
- ▶ Boarding efficiency could be improved
- ▶ Not necessarily ADA compliant



Examples – Water Bus / Taxi Services

- ▶ United States
 - ▶ Baltimore, MD
 - ▶ Boston, MA
 - ▶ Chicago, IL
 - ▶ Erie, PA
 - ▶ Fort Lauderdale, FL
 - ▶ Jacksonville, FL
 - ▶ Long Beach, CA
 - ▶ New York City, NY
 - ▶ Oklahoma City, OK

- ▶ Orlando, FL
- ▶ Sacramento, CA
- ▶ Seattle, WA
- ▶ Tampa, FL



Will Dixon



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Case Study – Marina del Ray WaterBus

- ▶ Seasonal service
- ▶ 8 stops
- ▶ Fare: \$1 one-way
- ▶ ADA accessible

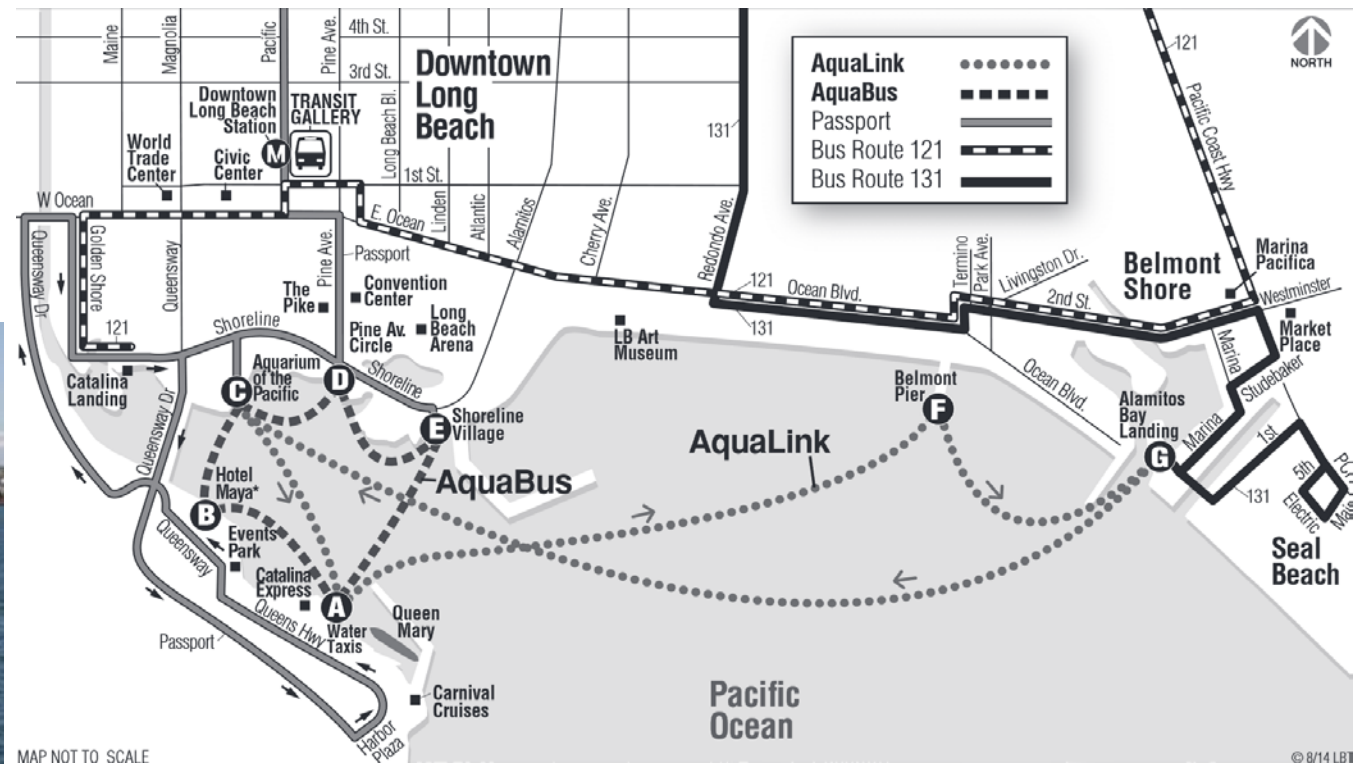


Marina Del Ray Water Bus



Case Study – Long Beach AquaBus

- ▶ Seasonal service
- ▶ 6 stops
- ▶ Fare: \$1 or \$5 one-way
- ▶ ADA accessible



Transit Mode Selection Guidelines

- ▶ Keep an open mind
- ▶ Consider the context
 - ▶ Physical environment
 - ▶ Density
 - ▶ Land use
 - ▶ Other transportation modes
 - ▶ Traffic congestion
 - ▶ Community views
 - ▶ Service goals
 - ▶ Organizational priorities
- ▶ Don't forget aerial and water modes!



Next Steps

- ▶ Survey of Transit Planning Authorities
 - ▶ Support this research by taking the survey!
 - ▶ Pretest and provide feedback
- ▶ Tool development
 - ▶ Decision support tools for transit mode selection
 - ▶ Criteria based on national priorities and performance
 - ▶ Increase consideration and understanding of unconventional modes
 - ▶ Help transit planning organizations make more informed and objective decisions
 - ▶ Phase I: General mode comparisons and selection guidelines
 - ▶ Phase II: Context-sensitive tool and databases

Acknowledgements

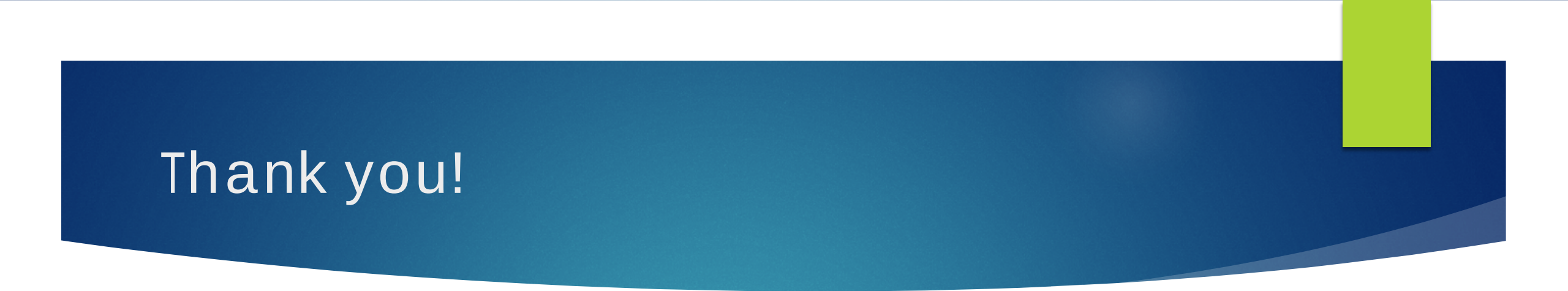
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Thank you!

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