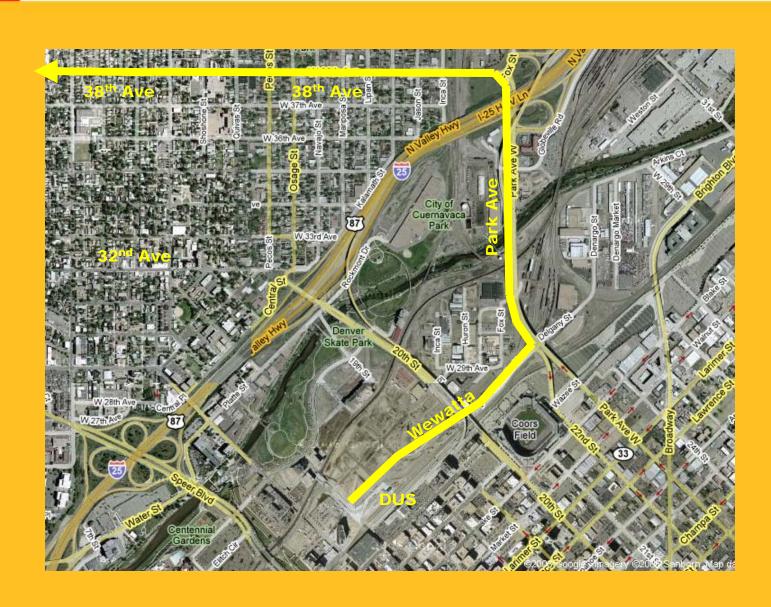




Street Running: Alignment Options

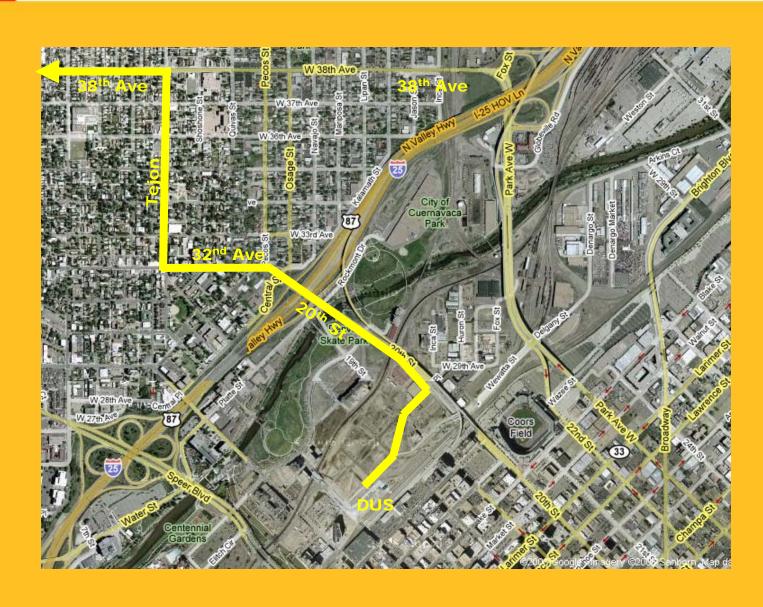
DUS 1- LRT from DUS to Park Avenue to 38th Avenue





DUS 2- LRT from DUS to 20th Street to 38th Avenue





All routes explored for alternate LRT ASTRACKS alignments Ward Rd. Wadsworth Blvd. Sheridan Blvd. Federal Blvd. Wadswol Bundal/Lamar HILLIAN III IIII TALIAN **Existing rail corridor continues** 44th Ave 38th Ave 38th Ave. 32nd Ave. 29th Ave. Tennyson Lowell Simms Harlan Denver Union Station Colfax

Light Rail or Streetcar Decision Issues



	Light Rail	Streetcar
Purpose	High capacity and demand Strong peak ~ commuters Multiple lines/same corridor	Moderate capacity and demand Steady all day demand Discreet routes ~ less demand
Capacity	1-4 car trains ~ 125 pass/car • 2-2.5 min ~ max frequency • 12,000 – 15,000 pass/hr	1 streetcar ~ 120 pass/car (can operate in 2-car consists if needed) • 5 min ~ max frequency (could be more frequent if needed) • 1,440 psgrs/hr (5,760 max)
Design	Exclusive or semi-exclusive right-of-way (limited mixed flow) • Single track in short distances if needed • Reliable schedules • Achieve max speed ~ 55 mph	Exclusive, semi-exclusive, or mixed-flow with traffic • Schedule includes delay • Street speed max ~ 30-35 mph • Can reach 45 mph if conditions allow

Light Rail and Streetcar Operation Common Characteristics



	Light Rail and Streetcar	
Power	■ Electric ~ overhead wire ~ 650 - 750 Vdc	
Track	■ Same ~ standard gauge typical, others possible	
Vehicles	 Length ~ varies based on demand: Streetcars ~ 50 -110+ feet; Light Rail ~ 80 - 95 feet Width/Height: 7.5 to 10 ft wide, 10 to 13 ft high Articulated ~ bendable joint(s) ~ sections: Streetcars ~ multiple, up to 6; Light Rail ~ 2 to 3 Older and "historic" streetcars not articulated Low floor vehicles ~ trend for new vehicles in most cities 	
Environment	■ Block length ~ limits train size/number of cars With short blocks ~ 1 or 2 car trains max	
Fare Payment	■ Off vehicle ticket machines ~ most systems Some on-board purchase ~ streetcar operation	

Light Rail and Streetcar Service Typical Differences



	Light Rail	Streetcar
Right-of-Way	primarily exclusive	primarily mixed-flow
Geometry/curves	min radius ~ >85 ft	min radius ~ <60 ft
Operating Rationale	limited-stop/express -regional rapid transit	local/limited-stop - line haul or feeder
Station Spacing	1/2 to 1 mile or more	2-3 blocks to 1/2 mile
Speed	with 1+ mile station spacing ~ 50 - 60 mph	limited by close station spacing ~ 25 - 35 mph (45 mph max)
Mode of Access	park/ride, bus, bike, walk	same
Seats / Standees	64/61 ~ 125 per car	30/90 ~ 120 per car
Trains / Capacity	1 to 4 cars / 125 to 500	1 to 2 cars /120-240
Peak Passengers	1,000-7,500 per hour	1,440 <i>-5,760</i> per hour

Light Rail and Streetcar Service Typical Differences



	Light Rail	Streetcar
Function	high capacity, high demand	moderate capacity, moderate demand
Route Design	multiple lines/routes over common tracks	discreet lines/routes
Service Plan	accommodate high peak demand	moderate demand throughout day
Control	track signals, traffic signal pre-emption	on-site, with traffic signals, or signal priority
Construction	full depth ~ 3 to 6 ft. utilities relocated	shallow slab ~ 12 to 18 in. minor/no utility relocation
Communication	duct bank required	no duct bank
Grade separation	moderate to extensive	minor

Light Rail and Streetcar ServiceCity by City Examples



Type	Operating Characteristics
Streetcar	 Primarily in-street operation Some exclusive ROW
Light Rail	 Primarily exclusive right-of-way ~ streets and corridors Moderate to extensive grade separation ~ short elevated or underground sections
Hybrid	 Includes streetcar and light rail attributes Single cars and multi-car trains Subway or elevated in CBD or other activity centers Exclusive surface ROWs and mixed-flow sections Design/Operating constraints ~ based on most restrictive element in system (e.g. tight curves on street sections)

Light Rail and Streetcar ServiceCity by City Examples



Streetcar	Light Rail	Hybrid
 Toronto Denver – Welton segment Pittsburgh – Allentown Philadelphia – Media, Sharon Hill, Girard Portland Tacoma New Orleans 	 Denver Los Angeles – Blue, Green, Yellow San Diego San Jose Sacramento Calgary Edmonton Portland – Blue, Red, Yellow Salt Lake Houston Dallas Saint Louis Minneapolis Baltimore Jersey City Newark Buffalo 	 Boston – Green Line Cleveland – Blue/Green Philadelphia – Subway/Surface Pittsburgh San Francisco – Muni Metro

Streetcar Examples









Toronto Traditional Streetcar

- Center street alignment
- Std and artic vehicles
- In-street boarding above
- High floors non-ADA

Portland Neo-traditional Streetcar

- Side alignment
- Articulated vehicles
- Curbside boarding
- Low floors ADA OK

Paris High-Capacity Streetcar

- Street median alignment
- Multi-articulated vehicles
- Platform boarding
- Low floors ADA OK

Hybrid Streetcar/Light Rail Examples









Hannover

- Downtown subway
- Street median and mixedflow sections
- Multi-articulated vehicles and low/high stairs
- Singles to 3-car trains
- High platforms subway
 & selected surface stops

Boston

- Downtown subway
- Street median and mixedflow sections
- Articulated and low-floor vehicles
- Singles to 3-car trains
- Low platforms in subway and surface

San Francisco

- Downtown subway
- Street median and mixedflow sections
- Articulated vehicles
- Singles to 3-car trains
- High platforms subway
 & selected surface stops

Light Rail Examples









Salt Lake

- High floor vehicles
- Exclusive ROW
- 1-4 car trains

Portland

- Low and high floor vehicles
- Exclusive ROW
- 1-2 car trains

Houston

- Low floor vehicles
- Primarily Exclusive ROW
- 1-2 car trains

Light Rail - Street Running Example: Portland Interstate Max











Light Rail - Street Running Example: Portland Interstate Max











Modern Streetcar Example: Portland







Modern Streetcar Example: Portland







Modern Streetcar Example: Tacoma





