# Talking points for JPods Video Presentation

Hello, my name is _____. I'm going to give you a brief presentation on Solar Personal Rapid Transit. At the end, I will give you information on how you can design transit routes and stations for your neighborhood. I'll also ask you to contact your elected officials and ask them to support bringing this privately funded alternative rapid Transit to your area.

1. Support columns are about three feet around and can be on either side of the street or down the middle.
   The blue on the canopy above the tracks are solar panels that collect 5 megawatts of electricity per mile of track. That's forty thousand vehicle miles of power, or enough to power 328 American homes.
   JPods track is about two stories high. You do not interact with traffic lights, pedestrians or vehicles on the ground. No accidents are possible! You ride in the podcar by yourself or with your party all going to the same destination. You stop only once, and that is at your destination. Podcars leave the main track to let passengers get on and off. Podcars on the main track continue on at full speed of about thirty seven miles per hour.
2. JPods Stations - Stations are the size of two parking spaces in a parking lot. They have stairs and an elevator to get you up to the travelling level. It's not necessary to have large stations. A cluster of smaller stations is actually more efficient for passenger loading.
3. Train Unloading – No one should have to wait more than two minutes to get into a podcar. Podcars will be waiting for you at the station. By the time the train unloads one third of the passengers have left the station in their JPods podcar. Before the next train arrives, **two minutes later**, all of the passengers have left in a podcar. Small packets stream resources to need with greater capacity than larger batches.
4. JPods Network Merging – Software already exists to control which podcar goes through an intersection first. Sensors in the podcars and on the rails allows the computer to safely control movements of the podcars along the network. *Only show about 30 seconds of this video.*

5. Kiva -- The software exists and is working at Kiva Systems in Worcester! The software used at Kiva is similar to what we will use for our JPods networks. It tells the devices where to go and makes sure they don't hit each other.
6. Heavy Traffic – With a three second headway, that's the space between podcars, JPods can provide fifty seven thousand six hundred (57,600) seats per hour. More than a six lane highway!
7. Energy Storage – Converting the excess captured energy to methane is one method of storing the energy. And of course storage batteries can also be used.
8. Time Map Overview – JPods provides free software so that people in the proposed areas can help design the routes and station locations. You can download it for FREE at www.jpods.com/tools, that's www.jpods.com/tools. Please send us what you design for your neighborhood and we will use it as our guide for what folks want.
9. JPods are energy efficient because they are so lightweight. Podcars weigh about five hundred pounds. That means it takes less energy to move them than it does a car or bus.
10. The very first Personal Rapid Transit system was built in 1975 at Morgantown West Virginia for the University. It pays for itself every five years. It has had one hundred and ten million accident free passenger miles! But no government has been willing to build one in the United States since then. Private investors are willing to build here if we can get an ordinance in City Hall and a Law in the State House passed. You can get more information at www.baystatesunway.com.